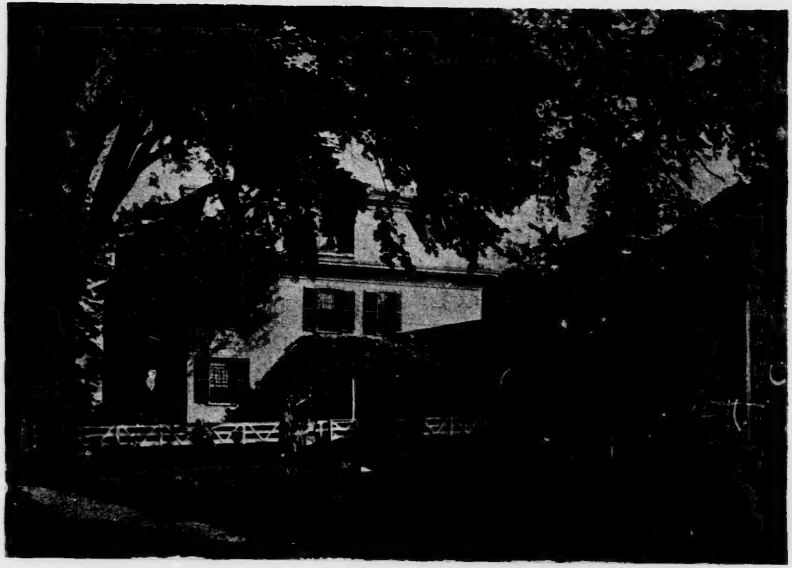

THE GEORGE SAVARY MANSION,
SAVARYVILLE, GROVELAND, MASS., BUILT IN 1826.

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THE GEORGE SAVARY MANSION,
SAVARYVILLE, GROVELAND, MASS., BUILT IN 1826.

A GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF THE

SAVERY FAMILIES

(SAVORY AND SAVARY)

AND OF THE

SEVERY FAMILY

(SEVERIT, SAVERY, SAVORY, AND SAVARY)

DESCENDED FROM EARLY IMMIGRANTS TO NEW ENGLAND AND PHILADELPHIA WITH INTRODUCTORY ARTICLES ON THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE NAMES, AND OF ENGLISH FAMILIES OF THE NAME SAVERY IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS; A DETAILED SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND LABORS OF WILLIAM SAVERY, MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL IN THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS; AND APPENDIXES CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF SAVERY'S INVENTION OF THE STEAM ENGINE, AND EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH, NEW ENGLAND, AND BARBADOES RECORDS RELATING TO FAMILIES OF BOTH NAMES.

A. W. SAVARY, M. A.,

OF ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, NOVA SCOTIA, JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURTS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ASSISTED IN THE GENEALOGY BY

MISS LYDIA A. SAVARY,

OF EAST WAREHAM, MASS.

Mea me virtus, et sancta oracula Divum,
Cognatique patres, tua terris dilita fama,
Conjunxere tibi. VIRG., ÆN. viii. 131.

BOSTON:
THE COLLINS PRESS.
1893.

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PREFACE.

Besides my recognized assistant in the compilation of this Genealogy, and those to whom I acknowledged my obligations in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" for October, 1887, I am indebted to Dr. William Savery, of Sharon Hill, Penn., for biographical matter pertaining to the Philadelphia Family, to Hon. James B. Severy, Judge of the County Court of El Paso County, Col., for information by which I was enabled to trace the branches of the Severy family settled in Maine, and to Dr. Samuel Smiles for the permission accorded me to publish in America the chapter in his "Lives of Boulton and Watt," which gives an account of Savery's invention of the steam engine.

And in this place I would repeat with emphasis the expression of my great indebtedness to Miss Lydia A. Savary for her invaluable and continued assistance, without which I would never have been able to bring the work to a satisfactory conclusion. She gathered and furnished me by far the greater part of the materials woven into the genealogy of what I have called "Subdivision A" of the Old Colony Family, and a considerable quantity of other important matter utilized in appropriate places in the genealogical portions of the book.

I have consulted, for my sketch of the eminent minister, the "Journal of the Life and Labours of William Savery," edited by Jonathan Evans, Philadelphia; the "Life of Elizabeth Fry," by her daughter, Mrs. Cresswell; "Anecdotes of Friends" (issued by the "Tract Association of Friends," Philadelphia), and some letters of the minister to his wife from England.

Those who have been surprised and disappointed at the long delay in issuing the book have no conception of the immense amount of time and labor which the compilation of such a work demands, and which was, in this case, aggravated by the distance of my residence from the records in which information was to be sought, and my want of sufficient leisure to spare from the duties of an engrossing office. The correspondence involved was enormous, and the ex-

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penses incurred so extraordinary that the financial loss will be great relatively to that resulting from the preparation and publication of most works of the same nature. Such books are expected to repay the cost of publication, and sometimes partially or wholly the expense of researches, but the work of compiling and writing is a "labor of love." My own expenses are much beyond the possibility of recoupment from sales of the book. It may appear ungracious to mention this, and yet it seems but right to disabuse the minds of those who may suppose that I have entered upon and carried on this work with a prospect of pecuniary gain. What was at first the indulgence of a taste for antiquarian research, family history, and speculations in heredity, gradually grew into a herculean task, which I more than once seriously contemplated abandoning in despair.

In beginning my investigations in 1881, I was actuated simply by a desire to clearly trace up my own ancestry to its source on the other side of the Atlantic, and to that end applied for information to several kinspeople in Massachusetts whose addresses I chanced to obtain, but whom I had never met. These, in the order of time, were Hon. William Savery, of Carver; Adolphus Savary, Esq., and Miss Lydia A. Savary, of East Wareham; Theodore P. Adams, Esq., of Boston; and Rev. W. H. Savary, of Canton, now of South Boston; all of whom most cordially responded, with a large amount of interesting matter, which, while not reaching back far enough to elucidate the transatlantic origin of the family, inspired me with more zeal to discover it, and prompted the more ambitious task of a full family history and genealogy. The pleasure I have derived from my correspondence and subsequent acquaintance with these and others of my American kinsfolk, and others not kinsfolk, who have in various degrees contributed to my success, has relieved and lightened my labors.

A complication that rendered my work more difficult was the existence in Plymouth County of a quite numerous family of the same name, who, it was taken for granted by myself and most of my early correspondents, were a part of the "Old Colony" family of Saverys, but whom a careful investigation proved to have been descended from an entirely different source, the name being a development from one originally quite different, and an example of the curious way in which in English-speaking communities a name originally

purely French, will, in the course of generations, become gradually changed into one of English sound, or locally common as an English name. The book will therefore be divided into two parts, the second of which will contain the genealogy of the Severy family, and of the Saverys who are descended from the immigrant ancestor of the Severys, whose name, it will be seen, was Sivret, changed to Severit on this side of the water. I at one time thought of publishing this in a separate volume, but decided finally that it would be more interesting and useful to both families to place the two genealogies in juxtaposition in the same book, in order that difference, as well as identity, of origin and pedigree, and non-relationship, as well as relationship, of people bearing the same names, might be elucidated together. I am sorry that the genealogy of the Severy family is not fuller. Many of the descendants of the first Joseph Severy, of Sutton, I have been unable to trace, and there were evidently two of the name, probably his uncles, who remained at Marblehead, and were progenitors of a numerous posterity, who now all write their names "Savory." All the Marblehead church and town records relating to the name I have inserted in an appendix, so that any one who may wish to trace these lines more closely may be aided in doing so. I was disappointed at discovering that so many esteemed correspondents, worthy of all regard, and much interested in this Genealogy, were in no wise related to the family of which I was a member, or to any of the consanguineous families of the same name, whose history alone I for some time thought I was compiling.

In the female lines I did not at first expect to give more than the marriages of daughters, and the first generations of their children. Where I have done more, the information was volunteered to me, or was easily obtainable. A genealogy of the descendants of an early immigrant to America on a plan embracing the descendants in female as well as in male lines is rarely accomplished, and would have been much beyond my time and resources.

A. W. SAVARY.

ANNAPOLIS, 1893.

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EXPLANATIONS OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

THE small figures over the Christian names denote the number of the generation in which the person named is removed in descent from the immigrant ancestor of his family. The names between brackets and in Italics are those of the direct lineal ancestors of the person treated of back to his immigrant ancestor, who is in such case numbered with a small [1] over the Christian name in the same manner, the son of the immigrant numbered [2], grandson [3], and so on down to the present generation. The Roman numerals in a column on the left of the names where births are recorded are intended to show the number of the children born of the same parents and the order of their births. The familiar Arabic numerals in the margin farther to the left show the order in which an extended and fuller record will be given of the person so numbered, and the births of his or her children, and so on. In case of a person not having any children, or only unmarried children, and in female lines, it did not seem necessary always to carry the name forward in that way, unless there was something special to record in the person's own career, such as important military or civil public service, professional eminence, etc. In some cases the necessary information came too late to give it in a further extended record. In tracing down a line of descent, the reader will look in the middle of the page for the same number as that on the left side and directly against the name of the person traced from; and so, conversely, in tracing back, look in the left-hand margin of the previous pages for the same number as appears in the middle of the page above the name of the person whose ancestors you desire to trace.

In England and the colonies the *Julian Calendar* was retained until 1752, when the *Gregorian calendar*, or new style, was adopted. In order, therefore, to make the dates before 1752 correspond in the solar year to the new style, it is necessary to add ten to dates of days between 1600 and 1700, and eleven to dates between 1700 and 1752. Thus the "Mary and John" arrived on May 1, 1634 (old style), to which, adding ten, would be May 11, 1634 (new style). The year in old style was computed to begin on March 25, so that most of her passengers took the oaths of supremacy and allegiance before sailing, March 24, 1633, although we would say it was in the same year as that in which they arrived. Some of her passengers took the oaths on the 26th of March, which was the second day of the year 1634.

Where I have used the prefixes "Deacon," "Captain," etc., it is in most cases for the purpose of distinguishing the person designated from others of the same Christian name, or because the prefix was a common or well-known designation of the person. I concluded it a safe rule to apply to clergymen and physicians, senators and members of a State executive, the titles *universally* accorded to them by the usages of the country in which they lived. In cases of persons who held offices, in respect to which there is a diversity of usage, or the prefix "honorable" is merely given by courtesy, I have omitted that prefix.

ABBREVIATIONS: b., *born;* d., *died* or *dead;* m., *married;* ch., *child* or *children;* dau., *daughter.*

PARTICULAR REQUEST. — *Any person who may discover any error in the Genealogy will confer a great favor on the author by immediately notifying him thereof.*

PART I.

THE SAVERY FAMILIES.

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THE SAVERY FAMILIES.

(SAVORY AND SAVARY.)

In the title I give precedence to the form of spelling the name used by the majority of those who will be mentioned in the work, and nearly universal in the "Old Colony" branch, from which I am myself descended, and which is the oldest family of the name in America;* and there is better authority for "Savery," or "Savory," as an English or American name, than there is for "Savary." The latter is distinctively the French form, the other two are English forms of the same ancient name. In old Norman French the *a* and the *e* were almost convertible letters.† In the French language there is no accent, or, what is the same thing, the accent is equalized over all the syllables of a word, with a slight stress on the last, while, in the progressive growth and development of the English language, a marked accent on a particular syllable, generally the antepenult, became in process of time a recognized rule, bringing with it a tendency to abbreviation. Hence, the second or unaccented vowel in this name, not affecting the sound, became a matter of no importance, with an ever-recurring preference for the *e*, because it practically reduced it to two syllables. It is interesting to note, however, that in its first appearance in those old English records, the Hundred Rolls, it is under the form "Savary," John Savary in the

* My father was the first in his line to adopt the form, which, according to modern custom, has passed to me and mine by inheritance. He followed the Hon. George Savary, of Bradford, Mass., whose father was the first in his line to adopt it. The change in every case was, no doubt, directly or indirectly due to the prominence in the early part of the century of the name of Savary, Duc de Rovigo, Napoleon's celebrated general and minister of police.

† Bardsley on surnames.

Hundred of Westbury, county of Wilts, being enrolled as a juror in the thirty-ninth year of Henry III., A. D. 1255, but ever afterwards in these records, as in the early records of New England, it is spelt indifferently "Savery" and "Savory," with every variety of termination that would give the same sound as the *y*. Settled rules for the spelling of surnames were unknown or despised until about the beginning of this century. In early colonial days learned men on both sides of the ocean not only wrote their names phonetically and according to each one's ear or taste, but entirely at random, and often in several different ways in the same document. So great was the diversity in orthography generally, that an eminent authority on names * suggests that the display of variety in this respect may have been considered ornamental, just as a writer aiming at elegance to-day would strive to avoid repeating the same word or phrase in a sentence. Among the French similar differences, but not to so striking an extent, existed in respect to this name. In Agnew's "List of French Protestant Exiles in England," we find not only Matthew and Stephen Savary and sons Luke and John, and Daniel† Savary, but in 1701, Elias Savoret, John Savouret, and Zachary Savory.

The most rational etymology of the name is that given by Ferguson in his excellent work on English surnames. He makes it a compound of a word in the ancient Teutonic languages, "Saba" or "Sabas," a sword (whence our modern "sabre"), and the familiar *old* German termination *rih* or *rich*, implying *rule* or *dominion*, and generally rendered "Prince," as in "Heinrich," German, whence "Henry," English, from *old* German, Heim, home — *quasi* "Prince of home," and "Friedrich," German, — "Frederic," English, — from *old* German, Fried, peace, meaning "Prince of peace." ‡ I select

* Lower.

† Mentioned in letters of denization reproduced by Mr. Hassam from Sussex records in the "Register," Boston, Vol. XXXV., p. 245.

‡ Perhaps the true significance is rather that "home," or "peace," "the sword," etc., *is* ruler or prince, the sentiment being adopted and applied as a proper name. *Rich* or *rih* is connected with the Latin *rego*.

these two examples as illustrating the evolution of two distinct terminations, *y* and *ic*, in names compounded of the same aboriginal *rih* or *rich*. The letter *b* softened into a *v* made the name Savarich, under which form it is found in Central Europe to-day.* Thus the name means "Prince of the sword." †

Sabas was a Gothic bishop in the fifth century, mentioned in Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," and the name and various compounds of it existed not only on the Continent, but in England before the Norman conquest. It is suggested that the name Savage is from this root, Savarich shortened into Savaich, and thence modernized to its present less congenial form. Sabe, Latinized to Sabinus, would be re-anglified to Sabin, and Seabright may come from Saebeorht.‡

But the Normans were not only the most martial of the northern nations; they earlier attained a comparatively refined and complex civilization, and a more complete and polished language. Descended from the vanguard of the pristine Germanic tribes, themselves the flower of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, they had settled themselves in that part of ancient Gaul to which they gave the name indicative of their northern origin, learned and improved on the native language, and left indelible traces of their conquests and

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* The transition of B to V, in the development of European languages, is well known to the linguist. The Greek B has the sound of V in modern Greece. In post-classical Latinity such words as *mirabile* are found written *miravile; verbum, vervum*, etc., indicating a change of sound. In Germany the metal is still *silber*, while it is "silver" in England. Any one can observe how children will call marbles, "marvels." In our early records learned but careless writers wrote "Marvil Head" for the name of the Massachusetts town.

† A writer on such subjects has suggested for the origin of the name the same root as the French Xavier, with the meaning "bright," "brilliant," which has prompted a neat ode to the name from the gifted pen of John Savary, Esq., of the Congressional Library, Washington.

‡ Webster derives the adjective "savage" from the Armoric, *i. e.*, Breton, "savaich," which points to the origin of the *name*, though his suggested connection with the Latin *sylva* is probably fanciful. Lower says the name Savage was brought over to England in the train of Isabella, the French consort of Henry II. I might suggest that the loss of the *r* was due to the less perfect enunciation of Frank and Saxon as compared with the more correct and polished Norman. Burke, however, assigns a Norman origin to an Irish family, armorially identified with a prominent English one of the name.

domination around the coasts as far as Italy itself. It was soon after their ascendency in England that surnames began to be used to permanently distinguish families, and wherever the influence of that brilliant race prevailed in an age of war, a name of such import, applied to greater or lesser knights and chieftains, was sure to be multiplied; sometimes conferred as a title of honor, or mark of military distinction; sometimes as a prænomen, as Savary de Bohun; then as a cognomen, and finally as a permanent surname, as given or Christian names developed into surnames, as we understand the significance of surnames in modern times. But except in honor of a family alliance, of which there have been many instances in Massachusetts, it has not been so fortunate in retaining its hold as a Christian name, as many others of cognate derivation (notably the two I have cited), which are still favorites in the homes of Western Europe and America. Perhaps it dropped out of use when, in the "ages of faith," it became the rule to give the new-born child the name of a tutelar saint, no Savary having attained the distinction of canonization.

The Normans were probably the first to plant the name in Holland and Flanders, countries which produced the distinguished painters and engravers, John, Roland, and Solomon Savery, born in the sixteenth century.

A Roeland Savery from Holland visited the New Netherlands in the service of the Dutch West India Company in 1654, and in the records of the Reformed Dutch Church at New York is noted, A. D. 1675, the baptism of Franciscus, son of Leendert Savara, and Jeannettie Stevens, his wife. Perhaps the earliest occurrence of the name in regular history is in Daru's "Histoire de la Bretagne," p. 334, where it is recorded that Duke Conan III., in the early part of the twelfth century, set himself to chastise the nobles of Brittany for their cruel exactions from the peasantry, in the course of which he "demolished the mansion of Savary, Viscount of Donges, and confined in the tower of Nantes, Oliver of Pontchantrain, who

had become the tyrant of his country." It would be interesting to know whether the unhappy noble fled from his desolated domain to that ever-hospitable asylum, England,* there to found that Devonshire family of Savery or Savory, which it is said "came originally out of Brittany," and, as so often happens, reversed the traditions of the name in later generations. Daru tells us that when William invaded England† "several Breton nobles, whom the civil troubles of their province had allied to the interests of this foreign prince,‡ accompanied him." We know that the Conqueror rewarded his followers with large estates, and (translating again from Daru, pp. 306–308), "The immense fortunes so suddenly acquired excited the cupidity of these transmarine people so that they rushed to the newly conquered island as it were to a new world which belonged to every new-comer." The Northmen had obtained a foothold in Brittany as early as A. D. 912, and about the year 990 the Norman Geoffroi, Count of Rennes, assumed the title of Duke of Bretagne. At the time of the conquest many of the nobles of Brittany were of Norman origin; to which fact the name of "Savary" in that province was unquestionably due. Doubtless Bretons of all classes mixed their blood in some degree with the Norman element which infused itself into the South and Southwest of England, as Britain herself had contributed to Brittany in the fifth and sixth centuries.

Brittany was not then politically a part of France. Their national fortunes, blended for a while, had parted, and the valiant dukes of Normandy and their dauntless followers had practically wrested their own country from the control of the Carlovingian kings; and even if the goodly Devonshire tree, instead of the still older Norman-English trunk, had sent out our New England offshoots, it would be erroneous to say that we are of French extraction. The Normans of that day were as distinct from the various tribes or races that made up the

* Sub anno 938, Daru says, "L'Angleterre était alors l'asyle des Princes détrônés."
† A century earlier than the occurrence just related.
‡ "Ce prince étranger."

French nation, as they were from the Saxons whom they crossed the channel to subdue. They were more nearly allied to the Danes than to the Franks, and all were equally distant from the Celts, who once held both Gaul and Britain. The name is by no means peculiarly a French one, and where we find it in France it is largely due to the influence of the Norman race; and it is surely inaccurate to assign a French extraction to an American family whose ancestors were part of the English people before the advent of the Huguenots. The centuries preceding that immigration were the formative period of the English character and language. Tennyson could not have said, "Saxon and French and Dane are we." *

It is an historical fact not always sufficiently considered in English ethnology, that for a century or two after the accession of William the Conqueror a copious and unbroken stream of Norman migration poured into England. The author of a very learned and interesting work, "The Norman People and their Descendants in England and America,"† proves that this result of the conquest gave the so-called Anglo-Saxon race an admixture of fully one third Norman blood. To this source he traces in England and America very many French names erroneously assigned by their modern bearers to a Huguenot origin.

From translations of Wendover's Chronicle (Bohn's edition) it appears that in 1176 one Savary with Nicholas and Herbert was appointed Archdeacon by Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1192, Savary, Archdeacon of Northampton, was elected Bishop of Bath. In 1194, *Savaric*,‡ Bishop of Bath, with others was delivered by King Richard I. to the Emperor Henry VI. as "hostage" for the remainder of the money due for his ransom, and for the keeping of the peace towards the

* "Saxon and Norman and Dane are we,
But all are Danes in our welcome of thee."
TENNYSON, *to the Princess of Wales.*

† Anon*y*mous. H. S. King & Co., London, 1874.

‡ Observe here both terminations *y* and *c* given to the same name before noted as falling to different modern names of the same primal formation. Translations into Latin and re-translations into English at different epochs or by different writers may have settled the rule differently in respect to different names.

Emperor. Later on we find that Henry, Emperor of the Romans, sent *Savaric*, Bishop of Bath, his "relative and Chancellor," from Burgundy to Richard, king of England, to offer to restore to him his ransom. He was probably of Norman birth.

From the "Norman People" I gather that the name Peter Savore appears in Norman records in 1180 and 1198. I find Richard Savaria in the Canterbury rolls, England, 1202; John Savary (Johes, abbreviated from the Latin Johannes) in Westbury, Wilts, 1255; and Laurence de Savore and Richard Saveri, the former of Somersetshire, the latter of Leicestershire, in other Hundred Rolls, 1272. In the fourteenth century the name occurs as legatee in a will in Lincolnshire and as executor of a will at Bristol. In 1433, Thomas Savery, of Yeovil, Somerset, occurs in a list of Winchester scholars. Everything indicates that the name, as a family name, originated in Wiltshire or one of the immediately adjacent counties, and thence re-enforced, perhaps, by Norman accessions, soon spread all over England, as it was at the same time spreading over France, becoming about equally common in both countries, and prevailing in France more among the aristocracy, in England more among the yeomanry and artisan class. As the name does not appear in "Domesday Book," it must have come into England between the year 1086 and the last quarter of the following century.

The Name in France.

The facts recorded in Worcester's "Chronicle," p. 315, that in 1212 Savary de Mauléon rose in arms against John of England in Poictiers, and that Pierre Savary was one of the arbitrators or ambassadors on behalf of the French king in negotiating the peace which followed, remind us that there have been French families of the name of great renown, notably that of Touraine, which has given to France from a very

remote period a continuous and brilliant line of generals, diplomatists, statesmen, ecclesiastics. A branch of this family, known as "de Savary," were Seigneurs of the Isle Savary in the Inde. The arms of this family, or of a branch of it, are given in "Le Dictionnaire de la Noblesse," tome 18, as "écartelé d'argent et sable" (quarterly argent and sable). Savary, Duc de Rovigo, Napoleon's minister of police and most devoted adherent, according to the "Nobiliare Universelle," par M. Le Vicomte de Magny, tome 4, was born in Champagne. Arms: "D'azur, du chevron d'or accosté en chef de deux mollettes d'éperon d'argent, et en pointe, d'un sabre de cavalarie posé en pal, d'argent. — Couronne de Duc." Most of the celebrated French authors and artists of the name in recent times have been natives of Brittany.

Modern English Families.

Of these, Burke, in the last edition of his "General Armory," and "Baronetage," mentions as bearing coat armor the following: —

1.

Savary. Certified in 1799. Arms: "Az. a chevron or, betw. two roses in chief of the last and a lion ramp. in base ar. on a chief gu. a crescent betw. two estoiles of the third. Crest — A cubit arm in armor holding in the hand all ppr. a sword erect ar. hilt and pommel or, enfiled on the blade with a boar's head erased, also ppr. Motto: 'Nocentes prosequor.'" The features of the arms and crest in common with De Rovigo point to a cognate origin; but perhaps it would be strained to connect the sword in each with the original significance of the name. This family, I learn, was founded by a noble Huguenot of Perigord, who, at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, fled to the Low Countries, where he allied his fortunes to those of the Prince of Orange, and following him to England, settled in Kent.

2.

SAVERY. Arms: "Quarterly or and azure; a bend gules."

3.

SAVORY. "Paly of six argent and vert a chief sable" (not very dissimilar from those of de Savary). Crest — "A hand holding a chapeau betw. two branches of laurel in orle, all ppr."

4.

SAVERY OR SAVORY, OF DEVONSHIRE. Arms: "Gules, a fess. vair betw. three unicorns' heads couped or." Crest — "A heron's (sometimes an eagle's) head erased ar betw. two wings displayed sable, holding in the beak an olive branch vert." Motto: "Aut vita libera aut mors gloriosa." The latter is no doubt of modern adoption, perhaps dating from the great civil war. This, the most celebrated family of the name that England has produced, seems to have been founded by John Savery, of Halberton, in 1501. It gave a member or members to Parliament for forty consecutive years. Christopher Savery, son and heir of Sir Christopher Savery, knight, high sheriff of Devon, was an active colonel in the Parliamentary army. The Rev. Servington Savery was a patron of the great literary genius, Gifford, when the latter was an indigent youth. Gifford, in his characteristic autobiography, speaks of him in terms of affectionate gratitude.

But the most illustrious member of this family was Thomas Savery of Shilston, "Captain of Engineers," whose merits as the true inventor of the steam engine, long eclipsed by the later glory of Watt, are now receiving a tardy recognition. I claim for him, as the first who constructed a real working engine, the right to a statue in Westminster Abbey, beside, or in a more conspicuous place than, those of Bolton and Watt; for it is no extravagant conjecture that if he had not lived, we would have been yet without the steam engine in its development of to-day. As a century might have elapsed, in the then

state of human knowledge, before a counterpart of Columbus had discovered a New World, so Bolton and Watt might have lived and died without any existing machine on which to devote the resources of their genius and industry for its improvement and perfection. The steam engine did not, like the fabled Minerva, issue all armed and panoplied from the brain of any earthly Jove. Savery's genius conceived and brought forth the infant prodigy; they were the later and most famous of several generations of foster parents who nurtured and trained its expanding powers into their sublime maturity. And as the tendency of everything in nature is to grow, and multiply itself, so in the world of science, machinery, moved by the giant energy of steam, was required for the construction of still more ponderous and powerful engines, till they culminated in those iron monsters that now so marvellously minister to the insatiable wants of man. Columbus is honored before Amerigo Vespuccio or Jacques Cartier; and let not the laurels which belong to Savery's brow adorn those of Bolton and Watt.*

5.

SAVORY. Arms granted to Sir Joseph Savory, recently Lord Mayor of London, and in 1887 sheriff of Middlesex: "Paly of six or and vert on a chevron ermine 3 cross crosslets fitchée sable a chief gules." He is the eldest son of the late Joseph Savory, Esq., of Buckhurst Park, Berkshire, and comes from a family whose leading members have been for generations prominent as silversmiths, goldsmiths, and bullion dealers at Cornhill, London. Many of them have been active and influential members of the Society of Friends, of whom Joseph Savory was the friend of the eminent American minister of the gospel, William Savery, and will be mentioned in his biography hereafter; Anna Savory was the friend, and for a time at least

* See account of the invention of the steam engine by Thomas Savery and of his other inventions, from Smiles's "Lives of Bolton and Watt," in Appendix B. It will be seen that the impossibility of making the engine strong enough was the cause of its failure to meet the purposes it was intended for.

co-worker with the minister, and like him a correspondent of Elizabeth Fry; and Hester Savory was the Quaker maiden whose early death Charles Lamb deplored in a tender poem.* Sir Joseph claims a Huguenot descent, but may, however, have no better authority for it than the prevalent error that the name is necessarily French. The family can be traced back in Wandsworth and Kingston, Surrey, on the records of the Friends, to the year 1696, only eleven years after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. There are indications on the same records of members of the family being settled in Kent as early as that date. Peter Savery was returned to Parliament for the borough of Southwark in Surrey in 6 Henry VI., 1427; and although a colony of Protestant Walloons had come to Wandsworth in 1570, and established a church there in 1573, it is not unlikely that this family also is of Norman English yeoman origin, perhaps descended through the intervening county of Berks from the same Wiltshire family from which I deduce the Saverys of America. Sir Joseph, through a female ancestor, is descended from King Edward I.†

6.

SAVORY. Arms granted to Sir William Schofield Savory, the eminent surgeon: "Argent 2 pallets between flanches vert,

---

* When maidens such as Hester die,
Their place ye may not well supply,
Though ye among a thousand try,
With vain endeavor.

A month or more hath she been dead,
Yet cannot I by force be led
To think upon the wormy bed,
And her together.

A springy motion in her gait,
A rising step, did indicate
Of pride and joy no common rate,
That flushed her spirit.

I know not by what name beside
I shall call it — if 'twas not pride,
It was a joy to that allied,
She did inherit.

Her parents held the Quaker rule,
Which doth the human feeling cool,
But she was trained in nature's school;
Nature had blest her.

A waking eye, a prying mind,
A heart that stirs is hard to bind,
A hawk's keen sight ye cannot blind,
Ye could not Hester.

My sprightly neighbor! gone before
To that unknown and silent shore,
Shall we not meet, as heretofore,
Some summer morning,

When from thy cheerful eyes a ray
Hath struck a bliss upon the day,
A bliss that would not go away,
A sweet forewarning?

† Foster's "Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descent."

on a chief sable, a staff entwined by a serpent proper." He was son of William Henry Savory of the city of London, probably the one who appears in the Directory of 1820 as a "fish factor" at Love Lane.

An original document, *temp.* Henry VIII., shows that one Henry Savory, a party to it, then of Southampton, was born a subject of France. William Savery, age 25, was among the passengers of the ship "Globe" of London, Blackwell, master, to Virginia, in 1635. July 2, 1660, Bridget Busby, widow of Nicholas, of Boston, mentions in a deed her daughter Catherine, wife of William Savery of Norwich, England. In Barbadoes the name appeared soon after its advent to New England, coupled with several Christian names common in both migrations. The name Anthony, rare among the Pilgrims and Puritans of that day, but common to the Wiltshire and Plymouth County Saverys, appears to me very suggestive of a kinship; but as I suspect that the Philadelphia family descended from this source, it will be expedient to treat of the name in Barbadoes elsewhere and more in detail.

The Name in New England.

The fiftieth name on the first list of freemen of Plymouth Colony, 1633, is Anthony Savery, repeated in a longer list of 1636–7, and again in a list of 1639.* Opposite the name on this list is the word "dead," but he is mentioned in the records until as late as 1642.

The second occurrence of the name is that of Thomas Savory in April, 1634, as one of that ill-advised expedition organized by Howland, then one of the governor's assistants, to dislodge the alleged intruder Hocking from his trading position on the Kennebec River, which he held, it was said, in defiance of the chartered rights of Plymouth Colony. Hocking refusing to depart when summoned, Savory was ordered, with John Frish

* Wrongly printed "1633," as a close look at the MS. shows.

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and William Rennoles, to "cut his cables," and succeeded in cutting one, "but were drifted away from the other by the strength of the streme." Mr. Howland, seeing they could not reach it, "called him abord and bid Moses Talbot goe with them, who went very reddily and brought the canow to Hocking's cable." But Hocking then came on deck with a "carbine and a pistole in his hand and p'sently p'sented his peece at Thomas Savory; but the canow with the tide was put nere the bow of the barque, wch Hocking seeing p'sently put his peece almost to Moyses Talbott's head, wch Mr Howland seeing called to him desiering him not to shut his man but to take himselfe for his mark," saying "his men did but that which he commanded them." Hocking, however, fired and shot Talbot, and was himself immediately killed by a shot from Howland's "barke." Bradford in his journal calls this affair one of the saddest things which befell them since they came. Governor Winthrop deplores it as "much condemned by all men," and which "brought us all and the gospel under a common reproach of cutting one another's throats for beaver." John Alden, the Puritan magistrate, was present, and was arrested and put under bonds for his appearance to answer for his complicity in it when required. An investigation by the proper authorities in England disclosed that Hocking was really a trespasser; and therefore the assault on him was technically justified, though none the less injudicious and reprehensible. But it came near making this genealogy impossible.

The next mention of the name is among the passengers of the "Mary and John," who took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy exacted before leaving England on the 24th day of March, 1633, which in old style was the last day of the year. Thomas Savery is the twelfth on the list, and William Savery the twentieth. They arrived at Ipswich in May, 1634, after a passage of about five or six weeks. Savage, in his "Genealogical Dictionary," betrays a strange carelessness in confounding this second Thomas with the Plymouth man so often and favor-

ably mentioned in Old Colony affairs. But however unsavory the tale told by the Ipswich records of this new-comer, we are left in the dark as to the precise nature or degree of his offence. It was certainly in part of an ecclesiastical character, for it took place "in the time of exercise." We know that bitter dissensions existed in the early church at Ipswich, by which some account for the loss of the church books,--their destruction prompted, it is supposed, by a desire to bury the scandal. In a small community aiming at an ideal perfection in faith and morals, the administration of church and state was blended, and the most venial delinquencies were regarded with a microscopic eye; while the alternative of whipping (and even sometimes death) or banishment was presented as the dread penalty of a too aggressive religious heterodoxy. That this Thomas was not a bad man is proved by the fact that immediately after his second and more serious escapade, he removed to Newport, R. I., with Coddington, one of the earliest champions of freedom of religious thought in the New World, who undertook after his own way to found a colony which was to be "judged and guided by the laws of Christ"; of which it must be confessed those of Massachusetts Bay were but a travesty. In a list of "Inhabitants admitted at the town of Nieuport Since 30th 3rd mo. 1638" (R. I. Hist. Coll., Vol. I., p. 92), the name "Thomas Sauorie" occurs next before that of Hugh Durdall. Turning back to p. 48 of the volume just cited, we find a receipt from the Indian Washaganeeset witnessed by *Hugh Durdall* and Thomas *Sabery*, the latter signing by mark, for money paid by Coddington and his friends for ground broken up, or any other title, etc., of the island of Aquedneck. I find no trace of him after his settlement at Newport, nor any indication that he left posterity. *Requiescat in pace.*

Of his companion William we find no further mention, but, as we will show hereafter, no doubt he removed to Newbury with the Ipswich people, and was the father of Robert, the undoubted progenitor of the Essex County Savorys.

Several distinct traditions in the Plymouth branches represent the early Saverys as remarkable for greatness of stature, aquiline or Roman nose, and black hair contrasting with blue eyes; * and I have met with striking examples of these physical traits in both families.†

Farmer, in his "Genealogical Register of the Early Settlers of New England," A. D. 1829, says of the Pilgrims, Thomas and Anthony, that they "came from Slade in Devonshire before 1640." Savage, in his later and more elaborate work, says that no such place was found by him. It is, however, the name of the manor or family seat of a branch of the Saverys of Devonshire, situated in the then parish of Plympton, St. Mary, now partly in Cornwood, but the first of the name who lived there was Richard, of Willing, in Rattery, who, succeeding his father at Willing in 1618, afterwards removed to Slade, and died there in 1646.‡ A faint oral tradition of a Devonshire origin has come down in one line, but I failed to trace it to any source early enough to give it value, and a thorough search of Devonshire parish records and wills absolutely discredits it,

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*Some ethnologists consider this contrast indicative of a Norman extraction. In some places in Great Britain the Norman blood has been preserved in more purity than in others, and so with Welsh and Danish, while other communities are more purely Saxon. The Normans who invaded the South and West of England were distinguished from their cognate race, the Danes of the North and East, by darker hair and less florid complexion, while both preserved the *truces cerulei oculi*, noted by Tacitus in the ancient Teutonic tribes. The Normans probably had to some extent, during a southern residence, mixed their blood with people who had inherited a darker complexion by an earlier admixture with remnants of the primitive Basque or Iberian race, hemmed in or driven to the seacoast in a still more remote age by the advancing Celts.

†The following interesting anecdote, told me by my father, I give for what it is worth: Once, on visiting Eastport, he met a former neighbor then residing there, who related that he had recently seen a gentleman on the street, whose gait in walking was so much like that of his (my father's) father, that it excited his curiosity to discover who he was, and he learned, on inquiry, that he was the Hon. George Savary, of Bradford, Mass., whose record as sixth from Robert, of Newbury, will appear in its proper place. If there is anything in physical type to prove kinship after so long descent and so many intermarriages, it connects the Plymouth, Essex County, and New Hampshire families of this name. The late Dr. Charles A. Savory, of Lowell, whom I cannot trace to Robert, of Newbury, or Thomas, of Plymouth, bore a striking resemblance to my late father in every particular, except those in which my father differed from the original typical Saverys. The doctor had the commanding stature and aquiline nose, which my father had not, but which his father, my grandfather, had.

‡I have lately found another Slade near Sidmouth, Devon, but no trace of a Savery in the parish.

disclosing no trace in that county of any Anthony Savery whatever, and none of any Thomas who could be identified with the early immigrants. It is, however, an historical fact that the passengers by the "Mary and John" were from Wiltshire or places on its borders, and were influenced in their migration by their devotion to the person and ministry of the celebrated Rev. Robert Parker, of Newbury, Berkshire, whose early home was near Hanington, Wilts; and a search in the records of that parish, while it does not give me any Thomas and William whom I can clearly indentify as the Thomas and William of the "Mary and John, gives" me a Thomas and an Anthony answering to those of that name who appeared at Plymouth the year before. The names of Thomas and Anthony are frequently mentioned together in the Old Colony records, and in such a way in the later records as if they lived together, occurring jointly in 1642 in an allotment of cattle, Thomas always having precedence, as if the elder; so we infer they were brothers.

On May 1, 1598, Robert Savery was buried at Hanington, and on the 15th his will, in which he is styled husbandman, was proved by his widow Joan. He left his "free lands" to his son Thomas, and 40*s.* each to his "three brothers, Richard, *Thomas* and *Anthonie*," but does not say where these brothers lived. I infer that Thomas was his only son, and he must have remained at Hanington, on the paternal acres devised to him. The records of all the neighboring parishes in Wiltshire, and over the border, in Berks, contain abundant mention of the name, but some records do not extend back quite so far as these of Hanington, while the latter do not, until a considerably later date, give the parentages in case of baptism, or the ages at death in case of burials. But on Jan. 26, 1596, Thomas Savory, who it seems certain was this only son of Robert, married Mary Woodrorke, and I find, in due course, a Robert Savory christened May 14, 1598. That this child should have been given the name of his father's father was in accordance with a cus-

tom almost universal in those days.* Next in 1601, March 4 (1602, new style), less than two years after Robert's birth, "Thomas Savory the younger" was baptized; the younger, I think, indicates that his father's name also was Thomas. Again, Feb. 8, 1603 (1604, new style), Thomas Savory was baptized, Thomas Savory, Sr., and William Batson, Jr., being godfathers. This godfather may have been the brother Thomas mentioned in the will of Robert. A Thomas Savory (whether this now old man, or one of these infants does not appear) was buried Feb. 17, 1604, and an "Anthonie Savorie" was baptized Jan. 20, 1605 (1606, new style). There is the strongest probability that one of these infant Thomases and this Anthony were the brothers (second and third sons of Thomas Savory and Mary Woodrorke, and grandsons of the testator Robert), who came to Plymouth in the wake of the Pilgrim fathers. If I could find the descendants of their great-uncle Anthony, mentioned in Robert's will, I should expect to find in one of his grandchildren the Anthony who died in Barbadoes in 1682, while among the later descendants of this younger Robert, or of his great-uncle Richard, might perhaps be found the Robert who appears in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1746. Richard and Robert, sons of Richard, were born at Hanington in 1650 and 1654, respectively, a circumstance that repeated itself in or near Portsmouth or Seabrook, N. H., about 1781 and 1783. There were several William Saverys at Hanington, and one at least at Lambourne, Berkshire, about thirteen miles distant, about this period; the names Thomas and William, Thomas and Anthony, William and Robert, Robert and Richard, run alternately as of father and son, or in couples as of brothers, all through these Hanington and adjacent records, while the name Humphrey also was common, one of that name who was buried at Hanington, July 13, 1615, mentioning in his will, dated June 20, and proved Nov. 27 of that year, his eldest son Thomas (suggesting that his father's name was Thomas),

* In Wales, David ap John ap David ap John, and so on, often runs back many generations.

and his youngest son Richard, and John Savery, of Farrington, and Catherine Savery. All these names, except Thomas, which was common everywhere, and Anthony, a favorite among Roman Catholics, were distinctively Norman names; and while the Essex County and younger New Hampshire branch preserved most of them as family names, the Plymouth family retained only those of the immigrant ancestors, seeming to turn their backs upon all the traditions of their fathers as soon as they touched the New World. In 1637, Thomas Savory was churchwarden of Hanington. The family was allied by intermarriage to one of Marsh, at one time of considerable note in the parish, one of whom, Rev. Triptolemus Marsh, D. D., became Archbishop of Dublin. From this family, therefore, as so many offshoots or scions from a parent tree, still well represented on the old soil, I deduce all of the name who are treated in the ensuing pages, except those shown to be descended from the Severits or Severys, of Marblehead, including the Philadelphia family, provided I am correct in my matured opinion that the undoubted ancestor of the latter was born in Barbadoes.

Anthony Savery evidently died in or soon after the year 1642, and I find no trace of his leaving any children. The births of none appear in the records, and I think he was unmarried, unless the Mary Savery, who in 1661 married Joseph Ramsden, when Thomas's daughter Mary was but seven years old, was his widow.* Still it is possible that he may have been married, and the father of a Joseph, mentioned hereafter.

* She was Ramsden's second wife, he having first married, 1646, Rachel, daughter of Francis Eaton.

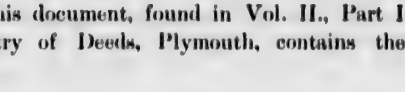
THE OLD COLONY FAMILY.

Thomas Savory, the Pilgrim.

Son, as I think, of Thomas Savory and Mary Woodrorke, and grandson of Robert Savory of Hanington, Wiltshire, England, who died in 1598. The next mention of his name in Old Colony records is in Pierce's colony lists (Company rolls, p. 73), containing names of all male persons residing in Plymouth Colony able to perform military duty, *i. e.*, between 16 and 60 years of age, in April, 1643, "as shewn by the special return of an actual examination and inspection made at that time." In 1641 we find he sold a house at Squerrill to Josiah Pratt. "Squerrill hill" is supposed to have been on Summer Street, near the site of the rolling mills in modern Plymouth. In deeds he is always styled "Planter." In 1646 he had a difference "about a canoe" with William Bradford, who was ordered by the court to pay him five shillings. From 1644 to 1650 he is often mentioned as custodian of the cattle kept at the public expense for the benefit of the poor.* In 1652, "Thomas Savory is endented with by the Court to serve in the office of under-Marshall, and to have 20 nobles per annum besides his ordinary fees." On the 2d August, 1653, Thomas and his wife Anne covenanted with Thomas Lettice that Thomas Savory, Jr., "aged 5 years or thereabouts on the 15th day of March" previous, should remain with him as an apprentice till the age

* In 1623, Mr. Winslow had visited England, and returning in 1624 brought with him the first cattle introduced into the colony, consisting of a bull and three heifers. One of the latter, sent by Mr. Shirley, a warm friend of the colony, was to be held, with its increase, for the benefit of the poor.

of 21. This document, found in Vol. II., Part I., p. 71, of the Registry of Deeds, Plymouth, contains the autograph signature



We are surprised at the apprenticeship of a child so young, but it was quite in accord with the custom of the times. So we find John, son of Samuel Eddy, not yet eight years old, apprenticed to Francis Gould, April 3, 1645.* "Happy is the man who hath his quiver full of them." Was it a rule of brotherly love among our Pilgrim fathers to share a plethora of such blessings with friends or kindred less highly favored?

Again, on the third day of November, 1653, they indenture a son Benjamin to John Shaw and Alice his wife, he being "9 years old in March next ensuing." In 1655 he was granted "one share" of land for his children in the "Major's purchase." On the 2d of March, 1657, he and his wife again indenture Benjamin to Stephen Bryant, describing him as "13 years old this present month." He is to be "instructed in husbandry," and to receive £5 stg. at the end of his term.

That our immigrant ancestor was intrusted with the management of very important affairs appears by the following extract from the accounts found due by the colony in the report of Major Josias Winslow, Mr. Josias Winslow, Sr., and Nathaniel Bacon.

1660. 13 June	
To Thomas Sauory by the countreye's order	£14. 10. 0
More paied by him for charges of taking up, driueing, grasing of the countreye's cattle for horse hier att seuerall times for money paied on account of trooping horses and seuerall other charges p'ticularly appeering in his accounts	£214. 13. 4

* Eddy Family Genealogy, p. 102.

From this it would appear that he was commissioned to buy horses for the use of the colonial troops in the Indian wars.

Again we find in these accounts: —

More to Thomas Sauory by the countres order .	£20. 00. 00

And again in 1661, 10th of June, appears among other items due by the colony: —

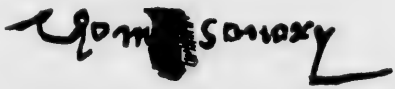
To Thomas Savory yet unpaid	5. 18. 1

Similar mentions of sums due him at various times occur.

In 1661, Jan. 4, Thomas Savory sells to Zachariah Eddy a piece of land lying near Whetstone's Vineyard in Major's purchase, abounded on or near where Eddy lives.

On the 20th of February, 1662, Thomas Savory makes over to Samuel Eddy (who it will be seen was his brother-in-law) land commonly called and known as Point Puncateeset, lying over and against Pond Island, for and in lieu of a piece of land belonging to the said Samuel Eddy, lying near Four-mile Brook in the township of Plymouth, also a piece of upland lying and being near Fresh Lake.

On the 21st of February, 1663, ten acres of land were granted to Thomas Savory "at the foure mile brook lying next unto his other land there." By a record dated March 22, same year, "the several lots on Puncateeset Neck are described: 3rd lot is on the West side of the South Point bounded on the south end with a walnut stake standing at the highway side betwixt 2nd lot and this; at the North end butteth to the highway at the Cove as far as a white thorn bush; at the east side bounded with the highway; at the West side with the sea and fogland beach." This record is under the names of Thomas Savory and Samuel Eddy. On the sixth day of March, 1665, we find another autograph signature as witness to an administration bond.*



* These signatures are a little reduced.

In May, same year, he became surety for the good behavior of John Barlow, who being charged with an offence against good morals, protested his innocence. July 10, 1667, he sold to Zachariah Eddy thirty acres adjoining land on which the latter then lived at Middleboro.

On the seventh day of June, 1670, with the usual strong and expressive adjectives unfortunately used by our stern old forefathers to emphasize every adverse record, we find that Thomas Savory was dismissed from his office of under-marshal for lack of vigilance in his care of prisoners, "especially by letting of one Joseph Turner,* committed to him as his prisoner make his escape from him to the great offence of the Court and country; the said Turner being found guilty of many abominable crimes, and had received his demerits had he not made his escape as aforesaid." But on a petition of the inhabitants for his rein statement, the court, as early as the 5th of the following month, was "persuaded . . . to admit him to his place again," and he evidently held the office until his death. Finally, on the 7th of March, 1676, his widow Ann proves his will, dated April 1, 1674.

The last Will and Testament of Thomas Savory Senior. I give my soule to him that gave it and my body to a decent burial. And next I give to Anne my dearly beloved wife all that estate that I have that is to say my house and lands both uplands and meddows with all my mouables in the house and belonging to the house or all that appeares to be mine from any other thus I say and will and give to Anne my deare wife, shee to pay all my debts, and I desire my deare wife to consider my son Aaron att her decease if she have anything left, and the Reasons why I give all to my wife is because I have little my debts being payed; I leave her sole administrator and executor. THOMAS SAVORY.

Witness.
Samuel Dunham.
John Richard.

The inventory comprised, *inter alia*, "land at 4 mile Brook, £12," "Bible and psalm book," and "other books"; "house

* Turner was probably son of Humphrey Turner, one of the founders of the church in Scituate, and his "crimes" would in our eyes probably seem mere peccadilloes.

and land upland and meadow and orchard and plough land, 9 acres at hand and 5 more lying at the fishing point, and 3 score acres lying at 4 mile brook, and 4 acres of meddow lying att the four mile brook."

Thus looms up through the vista of a quarter of a millennium the venerable figure of our first American ancestor. It projects from incidents, most of them insignificant of themselves, but magnified to us by the mists of time through which we would fain estimate his character. As a youth, we see him ready to offer his life in the discharge of a duty laid on him by his superior in civil authority. That he disbursed large sums of money for the infant commonwealth with fidelity and honor, the public accounts, and his pathetic testamentary allusion to his own slender means, amply prove. No temptation to turn this to his own profit ever overcame him. The records do not lack indication that he was not always in outward deportment a Puritan "after the straitest manner" of his sect. Of pure motives and strict probity, his failings, like those of Goldsmith's country parson, "leaned to virtue's side." We can imagine him exceptionally genial in manners, and perhaps imprudently trustful of others because strictly faithful and true himself; while the family Bible and psalm book, never wanting in his household, attest his devotional feeling, and that his was the language of old, "yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation." He was evidently better educated than the mass of his contemporaries, and although not among the leaders of the colony, he was high up in their confidence and in the esteem of the people at large, and a conspicuous figure in social and civic affairs. Descended from a long and honorable line of independent English yeomen, or small landed proprietors, he inherited in ample measure those more splendid qualities which the Norman race grafted on the sturdy tree of the Anglo-Saxon character, and was a fair type of the dauntless planters of British civilization in the New World, amidst gloom and terrors scarcely conceivable by us to whom

they bequeathed such a magnificent heritage. The precise date and exact place of his birth — like the features of his countenance and his physical aspect — are lost forever in the shadows of the past; and the place of his sepulchre has been forgotten by his posterity.

> "No longer seek his merits to disclose,
> Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode;
> There they alike in trembling hope repose, —
> The bosom of his father and his God."

It is to be regretted that we have no reliable records illustrating the character of our "Pilgrim mother," except the affectionate and devoted terms in which she is thrice mentioned in the short will of her husband, evidently his own composition, for its phraseology is not that of an official or professional scribe. There is nothing whatever to show her parentage, any clew to which evades research. In a deed dated March 22, 1677–8, recorded Vol. IV., p. 311, of Plymouth records, she conveys to Anthony and Aaron, her sons, the land at Four-mile Brook which "fell to my late husband Thomas Savory by exchange with our brother-in-law Samuel Eddy." In which of several ways the affinity thus spoken of consisted, we can only conjecture. Samuel Eddy, the progenitor of a distinguished American family, was a son of the Rev. William Eddy, A. M., a native of Bristol and vicar of Cranbrook, Kent, England. (See Eddy Family, with Genealogy, by R. H. Eddy, Boston, 1882.) He had a sister Anna, born May, 1603, but the language, "our brother-in-law," was not exactly what would have been used by her, and we cannot suppose her to have been the mother of the Mary born 1654, and we have reason to believe there were still younger children of Thomas and Anne Savory. She and Samuel Eddy's wife may have been sisters; but the language, although it would suit this, is still better adapted to the condition that Samuel Eddy married Thomas Savory's sister.* In this deed, also, we find the only reference to a son

* But we cannot find her birth on the Hanington records.

Anthony. We may conjecture that he and Aaron were younger sons who had remained under the parental roof after the others had left, or been otherwise provided for; and no doubt the deed was intended, as far as Aaron was concerned, as a fulfilment of the testamentary behest. The loss of some old book or books of town and church records deprives us of complete data of the births of Thomas Savory's children, — a matter in respect to which the Savery family in this, and, as will be seen in the next generation, is exceptionally unfortunate. Five only are found recorded. In Vol. IV., p. 50, on March 1, 1663–4, we find this: "Richard Willis and Joseph Savery fined 3s 4d for breaking the peace towards each other." I suspect that this Joseph was still another son of Thomas. I therefore construct the following list of his children: —

I. Joseph[2] (?). No further trace of him appears.

II. Benjamin, b. March, 1644–5; no trace of him appears except the two apprenticeships already mentioned.

III. Thomas, b. March 15, 1647–8; we have seen that he was at the age of five apprenticed to Thomas Lettice. It appears that later he was apprenticed to, or in some way employed by the worthy and distinguished Timothy Hatherly, the founder of Scituate, who was so active and influential in the history of the infant colony; for he is remembered by him in his will, dated Dec. 20, 1664, by the bequest of 50s., "to be payed when his service is expired." He was killed in a battle with the Indians, 27th March, 1676, while serving under Capt. Pierce, who was sent with a company of fifty white men and twenty friendly Indians from Cape Cod, to pursue the Indians to Rhode Island. They crossed the river at Pawtucket, and were surrounded and defeated. (See Deane's "History of Scituate," pp. 121 and 122; where will be found a letter from the Rev. Noah Newman of Rehoboth, to the Rev. John Cotton, of Plymouth.) He says that fifteen out of the eighteen men from Scituate in this expedition were slain; the major part of whom (among them "Thomas Savary") he says were heads of families. Deane says (p. 336), "Thomas Savory had settled at Scituate in 1675. He was the son of Thomas of Sandwich. He had lands in the 2 mile, but probably had no family." The "2 mile" was a strip of land

added to Scituate at the instance of Hatherly. He may have been spoken of as "head of a family," although living, unmarried, with widowed mother and younger children.

IV. Moses, b. Jan. 22, 1649–50; d. June 9, 1650.

2 V. Samuel, b. June 4, 1651.

VI. Jonathan, b. March 4, 1652–3. In the original manuscript record I find the name first written "Daniell," which was erased and "Jonathan" written above it. No further trace of him appears.

VII. Mary, b. April ", 1654.

VIII. Anthony, b. probably 1655. Ricketson's "History of New Bedford," p. 347, places his name at the foot of a list of those who had taken the freeman's oath as citizens of Dartmouth in and previous to the year 1686. I find no further trace of him, unless he is the one who, according to my more mature opinion, was a son of Samuel, and who married Margaret Price in 1703, when this Anthony would be forty-eight years old.

IX. Aaron, b. probably before March 22, 1656–7; for I presume he was of age when he and Anthony received their deed from their mother. From the records of the laying out of lands in the registry office at New Bedford, I find him living at Dartmouth (head of Acushnet River), in 1711. His will was proved August, 1717, mentioning only his wife Hannah. He probably left no children. At Dartmouth, Oct. 19, 1728, the intentions of marriage between John Perry of Sandwich, and Hannah Savery of Dartmouth, were entered by the town clerk, but no record of the marriage can be found. John Perry died 1732, leaving no widow.

What became of the sons not accounted for above I cannot say, although I have made diligent and persevering efforts to ascertain. Samuel alone remained and settled in Plymouth County or left any issue that I can discover. Considerable migration from the Old Colony to New Jersey took place in that generation and the next, especially of those who favored the doctrines of the "Friends," and from New Jersey many moved over to Pennsylvania; and for some time I hoped thus to prove the ancestry of the eminent minister. The pedigree of President Lincoln illustrates this migration, going back through Pennsylvania to New Jersey, where his Quaker ancestors were an offshoot from the Old Colony.

SECOND GENERATION.

2.

SAMUEL[2] SAVERY (*Thomas*[1]), born in or near Plymouth, June 4, 1651. No record of his marriage or death is to be found, and we are even left in ignorance of his wife's Christian name. In 1681, Jan. 30, he was granted twenty acres of land "between John's Pond and the Cedar Swamp," Swanhold. Swanhold was in the present town of Carver, formerly Plympton. On Feb. 6, 1701–2, the government decreed that every freeholder of six years' standing, who had not received a grant of thirty acres of land, should forthwith receive that quantity. July 20, 1716, he sold 30 acres of land granted him by the town of Plymouth on Feb. 9, 1701–2 to Abiel Shurtliffe for 40*s*. As to his children the records again fail us. About the middle of page fifty-two of the town records of Rochester, we find "Samuel Savory, Jr., born ye 16th day of November in the year 1695." Then after the entry of John Bumpas's children (from 1695 to 1709) there follows this: "The births of Samuel Savery Senr's children are as follows"; proceeding to mention "Judee" in 1679–80, and Susanna, 1690 (ten years later), with the note, "his son's age may be seen above." These entries were evidently all made at one time, and not earlier than 1715, and no doubt copied from fragmentary remains of an older book. In Vol. I. of Plymouth town records, p. 112, the entry of the births of the children of Thomas[3] Savery is headed thus: "Children of Thomas Savery. Born Oct. 3, 1681." Whoever prompted this lucky addition to the name of the parent may have been conscious of the fact that his birth was not elsewhere recorded. Thomas in 1699 (18 years old) was a member of the South Military Company of Plymouth, which embraced Rochester, where Samuel was settled. There was no other Savery than Samuel then in Plymouth County who could have been this Thomas's father.

Thomas handed down the name Samuel to his posterity, and his birth evidently fits the first vacant space after that of Judith. The children of Samuel were therefore:

3 I. Anthony[3].

II. Mary, b. Jan. 3, 1678–9; m. 1703, James Bumpas.

III. Judith, b. Jan. 10, 1679–80. I read from the records that she m., by Samuel Prince, Esq., Feb. 27, 1719–20, Ebenezer Perry, but the correct date must be much earlier. In those days early marriages were the almost universal rule; and the records show that there were born to "Ebenezer Perry and his wife Judee," (1) Ebenezer[4], b. May 21, 1718; (2) Mary, twin of Ebenezer; (3) Hannah, b. July 6, 1722; and (4) Samuel Savery, b. Sept. 16, 1724 (she being then 44). He was probably the same Ebenezer Perry who had first m. June 14, 1708, Mary Burgess, and had ch.: Meribah, b. Dec. 4, 1709; and Edmund, b. March 24, 1710–11.

4 IV. Thomas, b. Oct. 3, 1681.

V. Susanna, b. May 19, 1690; m. April 3, 1728, Peter Oman, a Quaker. They had ch.: (1) Elizabeth[4], b. March 22, 1729; (2) Deborah, b. Feb. 23, 1730–1; (3) Simon, b. Aug. 25, 1733.

VI. Samuel, b. Nov. 16, 1695. Was living, an invalid, with Margaret Savery, widow of Anthony[3] in 1723, which adds more strength to my opinion that this Anthony was son, rather than brother, of Samuel[2], as he would be more likely to have a home with a brother's than with an uncle's widow. Mention is made of him as late as 1724. Never married.

THIRD GENERATION.

3.

ANTHONY[3] SAVERY (*Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was probably the eldest of the family. He married Feb. 2, 1703, Margaret Price, and died Jan. 27, 1711. With tantalizing incompleteness, the Rochester record says he was in "ye year of his age." His widow survived him many years. He owned land at Rochester, a piece adjoining which was "laid out" to his son Anthony, as mentioned in Vol I., p. 413, old Proprietors' records.

CHILDREN.

I. Ruth[3], b. July 28, 1704. She married —— Look. Her children, Margaret[4], who m. —— Wing, Alice Look, and Ruth Look, are mentioned in the will of her brother Anthony. A descendant, Savery Look, m. Jemima Swift in 1796, and had dau. Jemima.

II. Joseph, b. April 5, 1706; m. Oct. 13, 1736, Experience Hiller, of a Quaker family living near the Dartmouth line. In 1740, and again in 1742, he was fined £4 for refusing to serve in the office of constable. I suspect that he had embraced the religious tenets of his wife, which, while they fully recognized the obligations of civil authority, prescribed caution in the acceptance of such offices as required the taking or administering of oaths, or the employment of arms. I find no trace of any posterity nor record of his death, and in respect to him also it is quite probable that he may have removed to more congenial religious surroundings.

III. Anthony, b. Oct. 24, 1708; d. July 31, 1788. He accumulated a good property, and lived and died at Rochester, leaving no issue, and probably unmarried, mentioning in his will only his brother Joseph and his sisters' children, Margaret Wing and Alice and Ruth Look.

4.

THOMAS[3] SAVERY (*Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), born (probably in Rochester) Oct. 3, 1681 O. S; married Dec. 14, 1705, by Rev. Roland Cotton, Esther Saunderson or Saunders; the latter name being no doubt an abbreviation of the former, as we see the two forms often interchanged in the Old Colony records. She was, perhaps, daughter of Henry, of Sandwich. We have seen that he was living at Rochester at the age of eighteen, but removed to the "Agawam plantation," where in a deed dated March 6, 1727, from Micah Gibbs, he is described as of Plymouth, husbandman. Agawam was then a part of Plymouth; hence the recording of his children's births at Plymouth. He was quite conspicuous in the affairs of the in[illegible] plantation, and died there about 1731. His oldest son, Uriah, administered on his estate, which was inventoried at £162.

CHILDREN.

I. Mary[4], b. June 21, 1706; m. Ichabod Sampson, whose parents were Samuel Sampson and Mercy, daughter of Obadiah and grand-daughter of Samuel Eddy.

1A II. Uriah, b. April 30, 1708.

1B III. Thomas, b. April 26, 1710.

IV. Lydia, b. July 21, 1712; m. Thomas Bates, of the Agawam plantation. Ch.: (1) Sarah[5], b. Dec. 6, 1737. (2) Mercy, b. Nov. 13, 1739. (3) Lydia, b. Jan. 16, 1747. (4) Patience, b. March 23, 1754; m. May 4, 1771, John Carver. (5) Margaret, b. May 8, 1756. (6) Samuel, b. Aug. 11, 1758.

V. Esther, b. April 2, 1715; m. 1735, Lemuel Jackson, of Plymouth.

1C VI. Samuel, b. Aug. 18, 1718.

VII. Mehitable, b. April 15, 1721.

I will now subdivide the genealogy of the Old Colony family, and treat of the descendants of the three sons of Thomas[3] under three heads, A, B, and C, respectively, with distinct sets of reference numbers.

pson, whose parents
aughter of Obadiah

es, of the Agawam
1737. (2) Mercy, b.
1747. (4) Patience,
nn Carver. (5) Mar-
Aug. 11, 1758.
Lemuel Jackson, of

Old Colony family,
of Thomas[3] under
n distinct sets of

Miss Lydia A. Savary.

THE OLD COLONY FAMILY.

SUBDIVISION A.

FOURTH GENERATION.

1.

URIAH[4] SAVERY (*Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born April 30, 1708; and married Sept. 3, 1738, Deborah, daughter of Isaac Bumpas, or Bumpus, of Rochester, Mass.. afterwards of Lyme, Conn., by wife Mary, daughter of Ezra Perry, of Sandwich. She was born Aug. 31, 1712, and received into full church membership Aug. 15, 1736. In the marriage record she is styled "Mrs."; but it does not follow that she was a widow, for "Miss" was in those days applied only to young girls. Women of mature years and respectable social rank were styled "Mrs." Those in humble life usually had no prefix given them in such records. Similarly, in case of married people, "Goodman" and "Goodwife," as contrasted with the more dignified "Mr." and "Mrs.," denoted an inferior social position. The father of Isaac was John Bumpas, a large landed proprietor, son of Edward Bompasse, the first of his name in America, who came over in the "Fortune," the first vessel that followed the "Mayflower," arriving Nov. 6, 1621, with Robert Cushman, noted in Pilgrim annals, and thirty-five more passengers, to re-enforce the infant colony. This name, in defiance of euphony, has been shortened to Bump, in which form it has been adorned by the laurel of a distinguished law writer.* Rejecting the repeated consonant and superfluous final *e*,

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* The late Orlando F. Bump, of the Baltimore Bar.

peculiar to the orthography of that age, from the name as it appears on the list of passengers by the "Fortune," we have "Bompas," a name well and honorably known in the legal annals of the present and past generations in England.* The Norman and French Bonpas, literally translated "Goodstep," is an aristocratic name in France. Doubtless it crossed the Channel with the Normans, and perhaps again with the Huguenots, although in their day the name was conspicuous in Brittany on the Catholic side. According to the author of "The Norman People," the form "Bumpus" also exists as a distinct name in England, derived from Boneboz in Normandy, a fief held of the Earls of Mellent. Was appointed "Tythingman" in1754; date of death not recorded.

CHILDREN.

2 I. Thomas[5], b. Aug. 26, 1739.
II. Mercy, b. July 24, 1741; probably m. March 1, 1769, Zephaniah Thomas, of Middleboro.
3 III. Isaac, b. Sept. 5, 1743.
IV. Samuel, b. Nov. 5, 1746. No further trace of him appears.
4 V. Nathan, b. 1748.
VI. Esther.

FIFTH GENERATION.

2.

THOMAS[5] SAVERY (*Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born probably at Wareham, Aug. 26, 1739; and married March 31, 1766, Elizabeth Randall, of Rochester. She died April, 1839.

CHILDREN.

I. Hannah[6], b. June 27, 1767; m. 1789, Benjamin Benson.
II. Elizabeth, b. June 3, 1769.
III. Mary, b. April 20, 1771; m. June 22, 1794, Benj. Writington.

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* Sergeant (at law) Bompas was said to have been the original of Sergeant Buzfuz in Dickens's Pickwick trial. Dr. Bompas is the missionary bishop of Selkirk, Canadian Northwest; and Bompas, Bischoff & Bompas is an eminent firm of solicitors in London.

IV. Mercy, b. Oct. 30, 1772.
V. Charity, b. March 28, 1775; d. unm. June 15, 1865.
5 VI. Thomas, b. Feb. 24, 1777.
VII. Peleg, b. June 26, 1789; m. June 30, 1807, Sally Caswell. Had ch.: (1) Albert, b. 1808; d. unm. 1828. (2) Justina, who died, soon after marriage, childless.

3.

ISAAC[5] SAVERY (*Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Sept. 5, 1743; married Jan. 1, 1772, Deliverance Clifton. The Cliftons were allied in some way to the Saverys from the first advent of the families to America. Savorie Clifton had a son Benjamin, born 1690. Benjamin had sons, Timothy, born March 9, 1719, and Benjamin. Timothy married Deliverance, and had children: (1) Dorothy, born June 9, 1743; married Savery Hatheway. (2) Sarah, born Dec. 31, 1744. (3) Mary, born Oct. 30, 1746; married John Keen. (4) Lydia, born March 16, 1748, who married Eben Holmes, whose descendant, Hon. John Holmes, was a lawyer of distinction. (5) Anna, born Feb. 3, 1750; married Eben Bowles. (6) Deliverance, born Sept. 26, 1753; married Isaac Savery. (7) Savery, born March 17, 1756. (8) Meribah, born Oct. 24, 1758; married Job Mendall. (9) Timothy, born March 17, 1761. There was also a Savery Clifton born in 1713, and another in 1759, the latter a son of Benjamin. For an interesting account of English Cliftons, who went to Leyden with the Pilgrims, see Hunter's "Founders of New Plymouth." Many peculiar Christian names are so common to both families as to suggest a near kinship between these notable Pilgrims and the Old Colony Cliftons. A rigid Puritan in religion, Isaac Savery inherited the virtues of the Pilgrim fathers, without the faults, — always less conspicuous in them than in the first colonists of Massachusetts Bay. He was a man of good education, extensive reading, and deep thought, a correspondent of Hopkins, Bellamy, and other Puritan writers and divines. He held an evening school for the better education of his own large family, who all developed

into intelligent, respected, and useful members of society, under his judicious religious and intellectual training. He died July 23, 1825, and his wife March 11, 1828.

CHILDREN.

6 I. Deborah[6], b. Oct. 2, 1772.
7 II. Timothy, b. Dec. 14, 1773.
III. Sarah, b. Oct. 8, 1775; m. Feb. 19, 1795, Job Bourne Bumpus, and lived in New York State. Ch.: (1) Selah[7]; (2) Benjamin; (3) Betsey.
IV. Meribah, b. March 24, 1778; m. Nov. 17, 1799, Reuben Briggs. No descendants.
V. Deliverance, b. Feb. 20, 1780; m. Capt. Richard Gurney, and had son, Capt. Barnabas[7] Gurney, who m. Mercy Hatheway.
8 VI. Uriah, b. Dec. 24, 1781.
9 VII. Silvia, b. July 5, 1784.
10 VIII. Isaac, b. May 10, 1786.
11 IX. Samuel, b. May 15, 1788.
12 X. Benjamin, b. April 25, 1790.
13 XI. Phineas, b. Sept. 23, 1792.
14 XII. Mary, b. May 11, 1795.

4.

NATHAN[5] SAVERY (*Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born in Rochester in the year 1748, and named for his mother's brother, Nathan Bumpas; married, 1st, Elizabeth Nye, who is said to have been descended from a Percival family of rank in England; she left an honorable memory affectionately cherished by a respectable posterity: 2d, at Digby, Nova Scotia, by Rev. Edward Brudenell, rector, May 28, 1785, Deidamia,* daughter of Jeremiah Sabin (fifth in descent from William[1], of Rehoboth, Mass., through Benjamin[2], Jeremiah[3], Jeremiah[4]). She is said to have been the first white child born in Sissiboo, now Weymouth, N. S. Her mother's name was Susanna Levalley or Lavallée, whose paternal ancestors were either Hugue-

* The certificate of marriage says, "The banns being first duly published according to an act of the Province, in that case made and provided." At that time, however, marriage could be solemnized by "license" in the Episcopal Church, and in dissenting churches only were the three publications rendered necessary by statute.

nots, directly from France, or from the Channel Islands, among the colonists who founded Marblehead. He joined the Continental Army at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War for a short term, and, it is said, was with Gen. Ethan Allen when he surprised the fortress of Ticonderoga* and demanded its surrender with the grandiloquent, but, as some think, fabulous † formula, "In the name of the Great Jehovah and of the Continental Congress." But he refused to re-enlist, imbibed partially, if not wholly, the doctrines and adopted many of the distinctive practices of the Society of Friends, and at the close of the war came to Nova Scotia. *Sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno.* He professed that the Declaration of Independence had wrought a change in his political views and affiliations; that he had fought "for redress of grievances, but not for independence," declaring that "independence," in the sense of separation, was to him a "hateful word," and held that the Colonies in arms ought to have accepted the offer of reconciliation‡ made by the government of the parent state, under the terms of which, I may remark, British America to-day continues to enjoy the blessings of constitutional liberty, clothed in its ancient forms, and symbolized by the venerable flag of our more remote ancestors. Of course, while the institutions of my own country are as dear to me, and I trust ever will be to my posterity, as those of my republican kinsmen are to them, I must not be understood as hinting an opinion, in such a work as this, as to whether these sentiments were right or wrong. I merely give them as they were handed down to me. It is presumed that the national and personal animosities of that day have been buried in oblivion. To our American neighbors

* Rev. E. E. Hale at bicentennial celebration of Rochester, 1879.

† The following from the pen of William Cleaves Todd, Esq., A. M., of Newburyport. I quote from the Hist. Genl. Reg., Vol. XL., p. 380, note: "An amusing illustration of one of these persistent and popularly cherished fictions has recently come to the knowledge of the writer. According to all histories of the United States, Ethan Allen demanded from the British commander the surrender of Ticonderoga in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress. Prof. James D. Butler, of Madison, Wis., has informed me that his grandfather, Israel Harris, was present, and had often told him that Ethan Allen's real language was, 'Come out of here, you d—d old rat.'"

‡ Acts for the pacification of America passed Feb. 17, 1778.

as the victors we look for magnanimous sympathy and respect in the enjoyment of our own independence and national rights as a part of the old empire and subjects of the flag of our own choice; thus reciprocating the sentiments which our government and people ever seek to manifest towards them, while each of us "under his own vine and fig-tree" may be allowed to glory with an appreciable and mutually respected pride and in friendly and generous rivalry in the free institutions and national prosperity which all have alike inherited from their forefathers. In Nova Scotia he was faithful to the flag under whose folds he finally sheltered himself, enjoying the favor and confidence of such pronounced Loyalists as Gideon White of Shelburne, a descendant of Peregrine White of the "Mayflower," and Brig.-Gen. Ruggles of Sandwich, the latter of whom was at first stoutly opposed to the measures of the British ministry, but being averse to the dismemberment of the empire, finally espoused with zeal the cause of the Crown. Died in 1826 from erysipelas in the arm.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

15 I. Patience[6], b. March 22, 1772.
16 II. Nathan, b. Jan. 21, 1774.
17 III. Mercy.
IV. Amelia, m. 1st, William Swift; ch. (1) Samuel[7], (2) Richard, (3) George, (4) Almira, (5) Marietta, (6) Betsey, (7) a daughter; m. 2d, —— Drake of Middleboro, Mass.
V. Aaron, died on a voyage from the South.

By second wife:

VI. Sarah, b. May 14, 1786; m. Charles Thybault, of French extraction.
18 VII. Sabine, b. March 20, 1788.
VIII. Lemuel, died in infancy.
IX. Esther, b. May 10, 1792; m. James Smith.
X. Susannah Levalley, b. July 13, 1794; m. James Brown.
XI. Deidamia, b. Oct. 17, 1796; m. 1st, George Worthylake; 2d, Stanley Wright.
19 XII. Uriah, b. May 20, 1799.
XIII. Deborah, b. Oct. 17, 1801; m. John Andrews, b. at Plymouth Dock, Devonshire, England.

XIV. Orrilla, b. Dec. 7, 1803; m. William Warner, a native of Blythe, Northumberland, England. Ch.: (1) William Charlton; (2) Robert Henry; (3) Mary Anne, m. Charles Budd Dunham; (4) Joseph; (5) Charles Turner; (6) George; (7) James Leander; (8) Eliza H., m. Dan'l Messenger; (9) Jesse; (10) William Wallace. She died February, 1877. He, born in 1800, d. Dec. 8, 1892.

XV. Lydia, b. April 15, 1806; m. Samuel Doty.

20 XVI. Nathan, b. June 18, 1809.

XVII. Mary Anne, b. Dec. 13, 1813; m. Allen Chute. No children.

SIXTH GENERATION.

5.

THOMAS[6] SAVERY (*Thomas*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Feb. 24, 1777; and married Jan. 6, 1807, Mary Ryder. She died Dec. 5, 1830.

CHILDREN.

21 I. Stillman[7], b. July 14, 1809.

II. Charity, b. Sept. 10, 1810; m.. Elisha Nye.

22 III. Rufus, b. Dec. 29, 1812.

IV. Eliza, b. Dec. 6, 1816; m. Selim Bonney.

V. Hannah, b. March 6, 1818; m. Charles G. Nye.

6.

DEBORAH[6] SAVERY (*Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Oct. 2, 1772; and married Lemuel Gurney. The Gurneys are of a characteristic sturdy New England stock, producing industrious and successful farmers and enterprising navigators. Most of them belong to the Society of Friends, and have a tradition that they are an offshoot of the English family of Norman descent of whom came Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, to be more particularly mentioned in connection with William Savery, the eminent minister.

CHILDREN.

I. Roxana[7], m. Freeman Cahoon; d. 1879.

II. Matilda, m. Ira Crapo; d. .

III. Delia, m. 1st, May 12, 1825, William Keys; 2d, Jesse Maxim; d. Oct. 8, 1881, aged 74 years 9 months 29 days.
IV. Meribah, m. John Pierce; d. October. 1880.

7.

CAPT. TIMOTHY[6] SAVERY (*Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Dec. 14, 1773; married March 3, 1798, Elizabeth Swift. He was in early life a mariner, as were many of the New England Saverys of that and the next generation, aiding in building up the maritime greatness of their country, and winning independence for themselves by enterprise and hardy determination. Abandoning the sea, he engaged in ship building at Wareham, and in the manufacture of hollow ware; was a selectman and member of the school board of Wareham many years; a man of sterling integrity, deep religious sentiment, and amiable disposition. Died Feb. 18, 1842.

CHILDREN.

I. Elizabeth[7], b. Dec. 8, 1802; m. June 24, 1821, Joseph B. Leonard; d. Oct. 23, same year.
II. Cyrus, b. May 12, 1805; d. May 9, 1828.
III. Sarah, b. March 20, 1809; d. Dec. 29, 1821.
IV. Timothy, b. Aug. 25, 1811; m. July 29, 1832, Mary Bliss; and d. at Columbia, Cal., Feb. 6, 1852, leaving one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who m. Howard Douglas Frost, a native of Dorchester, New Brunswick, and d. in Illinois, 1855. His widow died at New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 29, 1883, aged 72.
V. Benjamin, b. July 19, 1816; d. May 25, 1840, on board schooner "Talma," on passage from Cuba to Alexandria.
VI. Corbin Barnes, d. March 21, 1808, aged 8 months 23 days.

8.

CAPT. URIAH[6] SAVERY (*Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Dec. 24, 1781; and married Jane, daughter of Barnabas Ellis. Was selectman of Wareham many years.

CHILDREN.

I. Barnabas Ellis[7], b. July 24, 1807; d. young.
II. Ruth Ellis, b. May 24, 1808; m. Dec. 7, 1828, Zeno Fuller.

III. Robertson, b. Oct. 12, 1810; d. March 3, 1886. No children.
IV. Deborah, b. June 15, 1812; m. Oct. 4, 1829, James Bent; d.
V. Isaac, b. May 29, 1814; no children; d.
23 VI. Uriah, b. June 21, 1816.
VII. Jane, b. Oct. 14, 1819; m. May 19, 1836, Lewis Bent.
VIII. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 28, 1821; m. 1st, April 11, 1840, Eben A. Bishop, of Seekonk, R. I.; 2d, Freeman King; 3d, —— Hitching. Lives at Providence, R. I.
IX. Patience, b. Feb. 28, 1825; m. 1st, Howard Keith; 2d, Zaccheus Lambert, Bridgewater, Mass.
X. Maria, b. March 1, 1827; m. John Hancock, Providence, R. I. Living at Hyannis, Mass.

9.

SILVIA[6] SAVERY (*Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born July 5, 1784, and married Caleb King, who was born Nov. 6, 1779. He died Feb. 18, 1854; she, March 13, 1868.

CHILDREN.

I. Hannah[7], b. Dec. 24, 1809; m. June 12, 1828, Daniel Hall, deputy sheriff of Plymouth County, 40 years, Barnstable County, 12 years, and Bristol County, 9 years; resided at Marion, Mass. Ch.: (1) Charles[8], m. 1st, Elizabeth Barstow; 2d, Betsey Jenny; 3d, Henrietta Blenkinship; resides at Marion, Mass. (2) Sylvanus, m. Annie Ellis, resides at Marion. (3) Julia, m. 1st, Fred. Littlefield; 2d, Enoch Robinson; resides at East Taunton, Mass. (4) Jennison, m. 1st, Miss Spicer; 2d, Emma Wiggins, of California.
II. Julia A., b. July 19, 1815; died young.
III. Delia, b. Dec. 24, 1817; m. Capt. David Lewis. Ch.: (1) Hannah Ellen[8], m. Judah Hatheway, of Rochester; (2) David Swanson, m. Caroline Weld, of Rochester.
IV. Asa, b. Nov. 2, 1818; d. Feb. 2, 1836.
V. Silvia A., b. Dec. 6, 1820; m. 1st, Capt. Evans Hatheway. Ch.: (1) Anne Evans[8], m. Albert Dexter, of Mattapoisett; (2) Sarah E. C., resides at Mattapoisett; m. 2d, Nathan Mendall. Ch.: (3) Nathan, resided at same place. Died April 12, 1871.
VI. Caleb, twin of Silvia, m. Anne Hammond. Ch.: (1) Caleb[8]; (2) Robert, m. Ellen Wellman; (3) George, m. Harriet Rogers. Reside at Malden.
VII. Matilda, b. July 20, 1825; m. Oliver A. Washburn, Providence, R. I. Ch.: (1) Roscoe Stetson[8], m. Mollie Sayles; (2) Edgar Symonds; both live in Providence, R. I. Died October, 1878.

10.

CAPT. ISAAC[6] SAVERY (*Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born May 10, 1786; and married Temperance Cornish, descendant of the Cornish and Reed families of Revolutionary fame. In 1837 he removed to Oneida County, N. Y. In 1857 he went West to spend his last years with his children, and died at Halfday, Lake County, Ill., aged 86 years 3 months and 18 days, Aug. 28, 1872. A daughter writes of him: "In his youth he was engaged in farming, teaching school in winter, but I think not in navigation until after his marriage. He was a great reader, and in those days had few equals in his part of the State. I never saw him angry, which few can say of a father. He always looked at the silver lining, however dark the cloud." His widow died Feb. 27, 1880.

The following notice is from a contemporary paper: —

"Mrs. Savery was born at Plymouth, Plymouth County, Mass., Aug. 8, 1790; was married to Mr. Isaac Savery, Jan. 1, 1809. The first twenty-eight years of her married life were spent in Rochester, Mass., where all of her children were born in the same house. Mr. Savery was a sea captain, consequently was away from home most of the time; thus upon Mrs. Savery devolved all the care and responsibility of rearing and training their children. All, with the exception of one who died in childhood, lived to grow up and become respectable members of society. Grandma Savery, as she was familiarly called by all who knew her, made a profession of religion in early life and united with the Presbyterian church, and putting her Christian principles into the training of her children, most, if not all of them, were led to Christ, and are now members of some branch of the Christian church. The writer became acquainted with her three years ago, and has ever since enjoyed a call upon and a season of prayer with her. She was always cheerful and happy, enjoying great love for the Bible and her Saviour, and looking forward with an anxious longing for the time to come when she should go to be with him forevermore; often saying after a sick spell that she thought her Jesus had come for her, but she should have to wait a little longer. But just as the sun was setting on that beautiful 27th of February, her daughter, Mrs. Rose, said to her, 'Mother, you are going home,' and the dying saint said, 'Glory to God,' and fell asleep in Jesus. Some years ago her son, who lives in Michigan, visited her and marked a text for her funeral sermon: 'Precious

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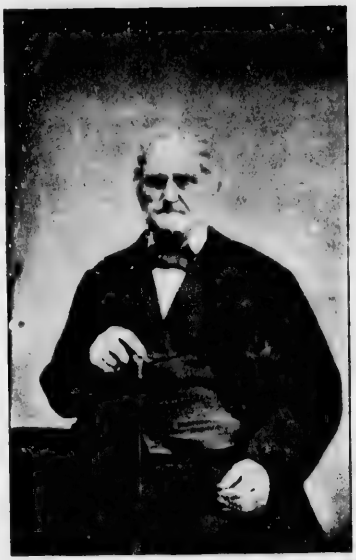

CAPT. ISAAC SAVERY.

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in the sight of the Lord are the death of his saints.' Grandma in her humility felt that such a text would not be appropriate for her; but it was used with the feeling that she had honored the name of saint."

CHILDREN.

I. Hannah C.[7], b. Sept. 24, 1809; m. Barnabas Ellis Swift; d. July, 1889; he d. August, 1890. Ch.: (1) Jacob[8]; (2) Barnabas E.; (3) Hannah E., d. young; (4) Rufus S.; (5) Hannah E.

II. Adelia, b. June 25, 1811; m. Wilson Gurney, and d. 1832, leaving one daughter, Adelia[8], who m. Mr. Gault, a native of Canada.

24 III. Clarissa, b. Feb. 14, 1814.

IV. Samuel, b. Feb. 17, 1815; d. same day.

25 V. George Cornish, b. April 21, 1816.

26 VI. Temperance Cornish, b. Oct. 21, 1818.

27 VII. Eloisa Matilda, b. Nov. 7, 1820.

28 VIII. Sarah Nelson, b. Jan. 30, 1823.

29 IX. Lucinda B., b. Dec. 12, 1825.

30 X. Isaac P., b. Oct. 28, 1827.

31 XI. Amanda W., b. Oct. 4, 1831.

XII. Marietta E., b. Nov. 30, 1833; m. J. H. Talcott; lives in Illinois. (See Talcott Genealogy.) He died Aug. 30, 1890. Ch.: (1) Sigel Delano, b. Jan. 15, 1862.

11.

REV. SAMUEL[6] SAVERY (*Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), born May 15, 1788. Graduated at Brown University, Providence, and entered the ministry of the Baptist church. Married (probably in 1816) Sally Woodworth of Stillwater, Saratoga County, N. Y. A man of talent and learning, his career was cut short by an early death. His wife, who resided with her son James, at Des Moines, Iowa, died Jan. 14, 1860, aged 59 years.

CHILDREN.

I. Mary E.[7], b. probably in 1817; d. in infancy.

II. Sanford S., b. 1818; m. and d. Ch.: One son, also d.

III. Safford, b. about 1819; m. Susan Thurston; d. 1874. Three children, all d.

IV. George W., b. December, 1822; m. Mary Jane Fredenburg. He d. at Des Moines, Iowa, January, 1887. Ch.: Three dead; Carrie May[8], surviving, m. Edwin Hewit, of Denver, Col., and resides there.

32 V. James C., b. Nov. 30, 1824.

VI. Chester Tracey, b. Nov. 24, 1825; m. Aug. 17, 1848, Nancy A. Allen; d. Nov. 9, 1877. Had two daughters, one died at birth, and (2) Ella[8], died Jan. 5, 1862. His widow was for many years the useful and respected matron of the woman's hospital, cor. 13th, Grand, and River Streets, Detroit.

VII. A posthumous child, d.

12.

BENJAMIN[6] SAVERY (*Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born April 25, 1790. Was in his early days a navigator, but for a time was a school teacher in New Jersey, where he married Miss Lydia Whitlock, supposed to be from the family of Bulstrode Whitlock, of Cromwell's day. In 1829 he removed to New York City, and was in the employ of Peter Cooper, the world-renowned millionnaire philanthropist. They were intimate friends, and the families still cherish the mutual traditionary regard. Abandoning commercial pursuits, he bought a farm near the home of his ancestors in Wareham, after which he became a member of the Legislature of his native State. "He was celebrated for his generous, open-hearted hospitality. No one sought his help in vain or left his door hungry. It may be said that he was too generous, almost impoverishing himself in the exuberance of his kindly, unselfish nature. His kindred revered him, and a large circle of friends lament his loss to this day." He died Aug. 13, 1861; and his widow May 11, 1865.

CHILDREN.

33 I. Adolphus[7], b. Jan. 17, 1824.

II. Narcissa, b. March 29, 1826; d. Aug. 14, 1850.

III. John Whitlock, b. May 3, 1829. JOHN WHITLOCK[7] SAVARY m. July 2, 1879, Bessie Tyer, a native of London, Eng., eldest dau. of Henry T. Tyer, late of Andover, Mass., who was nephew and heir at law of Sir John Musgrove, formerly Lord Mayor of London.

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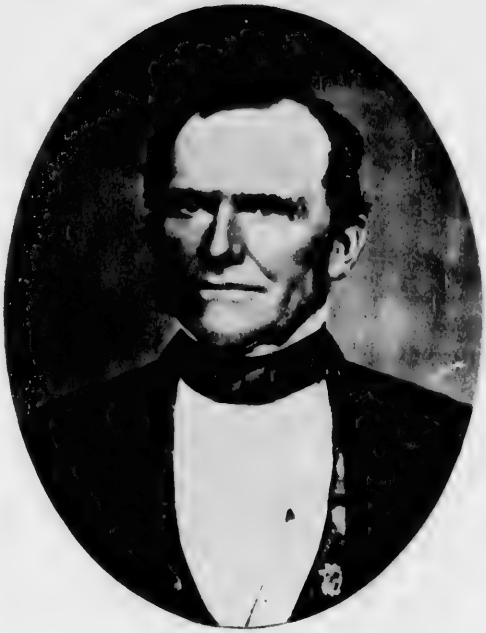

BENJAMIN SAVERY.

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IV. Cyrus, b. April 9, 1832; d. Sept. 29, 1896.
V. Eliza Whitlock, b. July 18, 1834; d. Dec. 25, 1888.
VI. Benjamin, b. Oct. 1, 1837; d. in infancy.
VII. Lydia Adelia, b. Dec. 8, 1841. Miss LYDIA A. SAVARY resides at East Wareham, Mass.

13.

DEA. PHINEAS[6] SAVERY (*Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Sept. 23, 1792; married Hannah Cornish, who was born in 1788. He died in 1872. She died July 28, 1885. The following is from the *Roman Citizen*, Rome, N. Y.: "Dea. Savery was born in Rochester, Mass. He removed to the town of Annsville, N. Y., in 1817, and died on the farm where he had resided for fifty years. The deceased was a respected member of the community in which he lived. In 1833 he was chosen deacon of the First Baptist Church at Annsville, the first deacon chosen by the society, and held the office for thirty years. He always sustained the character of an honest, upright Christian, and was respected and beloved by all who knew him. For several years he had been an invalid, and endured much suffering, which he bore without complaining, waiting for the time when the great Master should call him home to be at rest. Truly a good man has gone to his reward." The following is from another local paper: —

"Mrs. Hannah Savery died at 7 A. M. Tuesday, in her ninety-second year. She was among the older residents of Oneida County. She was born in Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 2, 1793. Her family name was Cornish, and she came from good New England stock, being one of a family of twelve children. In 1817, Mr. and Mrs. Savery emigrated to the town of Annsville in this county, settling about two miles north of the present village of Taberg. This section was then accounted the far west, and an almost unbroken wilderness presented itself to the young couple. They came with an ox team, bringing all their goods and chattels in a covered wagon. Col. Richard G. Savery, their only child, was in his fifth year. They went resolutely to work to make for themselves a home, Mr. Savery clearing the forest and burning charcoal. Mr. and Mrs. Savery lived on the homestead until 1872, and reared a large family. They were among the early members of the Taberg Baptist Church.

"Mrs. Savery was a very sociable and agreeable old lady, and was always

full of life; it was a pleasure to talk with her. Her memory was bright and clear, and her mind was stored with recollections of early life and times in Oneida County. She could tell many interesting anecdotes of the olden time that is beyond the memory of most people now living. She retained her natural buoyancy to the last. Her sight and hearing were almost unimpaired up to the time of her death. She could read without the aid of spectacles, and could hear conversation carried on in an ordinary tone. Her life was an active one. She lived to see the wilderness blossom as the rose, and to see the march of civilization extend over the entire continent."

CHILDREN.

I. Phineas[7], b. 1811; d. young.
34 II. Richard Gurney, b. Dec. 9, 1812.
III. Mary, b. 1814; dead.
IV. Samuel, b. 1816; m. Sarah Peck.
35 V. Henry, b. 1818.
VI. Ruby Ann, b. 1821; m. Sanford T. Samson, of Weston, N. Y., and d. at Ann Arbor, Mich., May 13, 1882. Their son HENRY J.[8] SAMSON is an attorney and counsellor at law in Chicago.
VII. Clifton, b. 1823; m. Harriet Clarke. Ch.: (1) Wellington[8]; (2) Matilda; (3) Rose; (4) George.
VIII. Uriah, b. 1825; d. 1858, unm.
36 IX. Hosea C., b. March 23, 1827.
37 X. Louisa, b. 1830.
XI. Emily, b. 1832; m. Benjamin Matt'son; d. Ch.: (1) Flora[8], m. —— Hazelton; d.
XII. Sarah, b. 1834; m. Jason Wade; d.

14.

MARY[6] SAVERY (*Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), born May 11, 1795, who married, 1816, Jacob Swift, closes my record of the children of Isaac Savery and Deliverance Clifton, — worthy offspring of worthy parents.

CHILDREN.

I. Charles H.[7], b. Aug. 6, 1817; m. Hannah Smith; d. at Martha's Vineyard, March 31, 1884.
II. Reuben Briggs, b. Aug. 2, 1819; m. Mary, daughter of Amos and Ruth (Clifton) Hadley; d.

III. Meribah Briggs, twin of Reuben; m. 1st, John Washburn; 2d, Rev. George Cryer, a native of England; d. at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 25, 1886.

IV. Pelham E., b. Dec. 18, 1822; m. Lydia Delano; d. at New Bedford, Mass., May 9, 1891.

V. Mary S., b. July 24, 1829; m. Seth Morse; resides in West Wareham.

15.

PATIENCE[6] SAVERY (*Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), born March 22, 1772; married Dec. 5, 1790, George Douglas, who was born Aug. 26, 1762. She died Dec. 1, 1863.

CHILDREN.

38 I. Barnabas Nye[7], b. Nov. 11, 1791.

39 II. Betsey, b. July 14, 1795.

16.

NATHAN[6] SAVERY (*Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Jan. 21, 1774, and always lived in Massachusetts; married Aug. 28, 1796, Elizabeth Gammons; died Nov. 1, 1858. The following obituary notice I quote from a contemporary paper: "FATHER SAVERY. — The following fine description of our good old townsman, late of Sippican, is from the pen of Mrs. Bruce: 'Died in Sippican, Nathan Savery, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was a true and faithful Christian. Religion was his life. He was devoted to the church and her rites. Warm and affectionate in his nature, and simple and unaffected in his manners, he was fervent in his zeal, gentle in his life, and devout in his piety. Having led a blameless life, he came to a peaceful and triumphant end. Thirty-six hours before his death he was as well and cheerful as usual. No seated disease, but the general dissolution and decay of age took him away. Conscious of his end, he met death with great composure, and like an infant to its repose, he lay down to rest.'"

He hath gone, the grand old soldier,
With his Christian armor on;
He hath borne the heat of battle,
He hath now the victory won.

The heavy cross long carried,
He hath at last laid down,
Only to take in place of it
The Christian's golden crown.

No longer at the fireside
Shall we his welcome meet,
No more his smile shall greet us
Upon the busy street.

For he hath passed forever
That dim and shadowy bourne,
Whence the traveller, once entering,
Can never more return.

In yon fair and peaceful city,
Where love can ne'er grow dim,
Though he will not return to us,
We all shall go to him.

CHILDREN.

I. Nathan[7], b. 1798; d. at Savannah, May, 1822.
40 II. Patience, b. June 12, 1803.
41 III. Hiram Nye, b. Aug. 18, 1806.
42 IV. Aaron, twin of Hiram.
V. Dennis N., b. Aug. 1, 1808; m. in 1831, Betsey Tabor, of near New Bedford, and lived at Wheeling, Va. Ch.: (1) Fernando[8], d.; (2) Maria; (3) George, d.; (4) Ruby, d.; (5) Juliet; (6) William, d.; (7) Lucy; (8) Flora.
VI. Hannah, b. Jan. 1, 1810; m. —— Cushing; d. Oct. 20, 1818.
VII. Eliza, b. March 14, 1811; m. William Spooner, resides at Fairhaven. Ch.: (1) Susan[8], b. Feb. 22, 1835; m. William Mayo. (2) Benjamin, b. Aug. 31, 1840; d. Oct. 3, 1841. (3) Lucy M., b. Sept. 24, 1841; d. June 20, 1864.
43 VIII. Richard, b. July 14, 1813.

17.

MERCY[6] SAVERY (*Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), married Savery Bolles, descended from a Savery of a former generation, through a female ancestor.

CHILDREN.

I. Leonard[7], m. Lovicy Hatheway; died before 1882.
II. Sophia, m. Barnabas Green; died before 1882.
III. Charlton, m. Sarah Pope; died before 1882.
IV. Mercy.
V. Almira.
VI. Della, m. Stillman Savery[7] (Thomas[6], Thomas[5], Uriah[4]).
VII. Eliza, m. —— Drake.
VIII. John, m. —— Burgess.

18.

SABINE[6] SAVARY (*Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born March 20, 1788, at St. Mary's Bay, now Plymton, in Digby County, where he always resided; married Nov. 15, 1821, Olivia, daughter of Samuel Marshall, a Loyalist, who came from New York to Shelburne, and thence to Yarmouth, N. S., where he was one of the first two churchwardens of Trinity Church, and was a prominent merchant, pioneer ship-owner, and public man, a member of the Provincial Parliament from 1812 until his death at the age of 55; he was buried April 3, 1813. I have an impression that he was a Southern Loyalist, who had taken refuge with the army in New York, and was of the same Loyalist family as the late Judge Marshall, and Hon. J. J. Marshall, of Guysborough, N. S., but have no reliable data on which to base a positive opinion.* Her mother was Olivia, daughter of William Haskell, Jr., who with William, Sr., came from Beverly, Mass., among the early settlers of Yarmouth, about 1767, and married Hannah, daughter of Ebenezer Healy, who came at the same time from Plymouth or Marblehead.† Died May 1, 1878, aged 90 years and upward. The following is from an obituary notice: "The deceased in his early days was a man of remarkable physical energy and power of endurance. He filled before the memory of adults of the present generation a considerable space in the commercial

* I have heard it stated that this family were a branch of that from which Chief Justice Marshall, the great American jurist, came.

† Campbell's History of Yarmouth.

arena of the county of Digby. His first business relations were with Eastport, Me., with which the western part of Nova Scotia then carried on an extensive trade, and where his name, highly respected, has doubtless long since been remembered and forgotten. He was subsequently one of the pioneers of what is familiarly known as the 'Boston trade,' which formerly, more than now, engrossed the commercial energies of the western counties. More recently he engaged in shipbuilding, and his business relations were more with St. John, N. B. For many years he possessed a great personal influence in his neighborhood and throughout a large portion of his county, the spontaneous result of his then extensive business relations, and his recognized character for purity of motive and strict integrity. He died an affectionate and devoted member of the Church of England, of which he had been an adherent from early manhood."

CHILDREN.

44 I. Mary Elizabeth[7].

II. Eliza Helen, m. James R. Garden, now postmaster at Gibson, N. B., whose father, George Frederic Starr Garden, was for many years sergeant-at-arms to the New Brunswick Legislature. His grandfather, William H. Garden, a native of Aberdeen, came to New Brunswick, a Loyalist, from New York. Ch.: (1) Alfred William Savary[8], now, 1893, pursuing an arts course at the University of Toronto, and theology at Wyckliffe (Church of England) College in the same city.

45 III. Alfred William, b. Oct. 10, 1831.

IV. Margaret Jane, unm.

19.

URIAH[6] SAVERY (*Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born May 20, 1799; married, 1823, Aley Elizabeth Worthylake; died suddenly of congestion of the lungs April, 1881. A devout Christian and member of the Baptist Church for many years.

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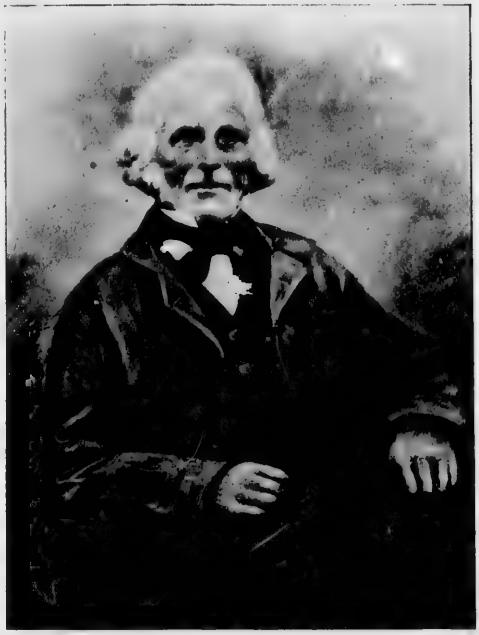

URIAH SAVERY.

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CHILDREN.

46 I. Deidamia[7], b. Nov. 14, 1824.
II. Charles Thomas, b. 1826; m. Ellen Van Norden, of Yarmouth, N. S.; d. about 1871.
III. Nathan, b. 1828; drowned from Schooner "Eagle" about 1851.
IV. James, b. 1830; d. May, 1853.
V. Aley Elizabeth, b. 1832; m. 1st, Charles Allen, of Yarmouth, N. S.; 2d, Wm. B. Long, of N. Andover, Mass. Now a widow in Danvers, Mass.
VI. Mary Jane, b. 1834; m. April, 1855, George Pitman, of Yarmouth; d.
VII. Edward, b. 1840; m. 1st, Eliza, daughter of his uncle Nathan[6] Savery, Jr.; she d; m. twice since.
VIII. Albert, b. 1842; m. Mary Elizabeth Ellis, of Yarmouth, N. S.; drowned from schooner "D. M. Smith," March 20, 1878, in Petite Passage coming from St. John, N. B., to Plymton, N. S.

20.

NATHAN[6] SAVARY, the younger (*Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), born June 18, 1809; married Phœbe Dunbar; and died Nov. 3, 1891.

CHILDREN.

I. Armanilla[7], b. June 24, 1834; m. James Holmes.
47 II. John Dean, b. April 22, 1836.
III. Mary Hannah, b. Oct. 23, 1838; m. John Wright.
IV. William Henry, b. March 17, 1841; m. Elizabeth Wagner.
V. Moses Washington, b. Dec. 21, 1843; m. Emma McKay.
48 VI. Joseph H.
VII. George Malcolm, m. Eliza Carty.
VIII. Uriah, d. aged 6.
IX. Eliza Helen, b. Nov. 22, 1850; m. Edward[7] Savery, her cousin, son of Uriah[6] (Nathan[5]); d. young.
X. Nathan Thomas, b. March 24, 1854; m. Maud Snow.
XI. Phœbe Frances, b. Nov. 21, 1855; m. Wm. H. Chute.
XII. James Alfred, b. June 5, 1859; m. Hannah Marshall.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

21.

STILLMAN[7] SAVERY (*Thomas*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born July 14, 1809; and married Delia[7],

daughter of Savery Bolles and Mercy[6] Savery, who was one of the daughters of Nathan[5] and Elizabeth Nye. (See No. 17.)

CHILDREN.

.. Polly Nye[8], b. March 10, 1832; m. Nov. 22, 1853, Lynes Ryder, of Rochester; and has ch.: (1) Hannah E.[9]; (2) Stillman Savery; (3) George E.; (4) Frank E.

49 II. Rufus L., b. Jan. 29, 1834.

III. John Thomas, b. December, 1835; m. Mary E. Greenleaf, of New Hampshire; d. at Staniford Place, Boston, much honored, Jan. 11, 1883.

IV. Sophia, b. March 5, 1838; m. March 30, 1859, Capt. Arthur Hammond; and has ch.: (1) Jennie C.[9]; (2) Delia Bolles (3) Arthur H., who m. Minnie Hammond; (4) Sophia Savery

V. Josephine, b. March 12, 1839; d. March 30, 1839.

VI. Hannah, b. Feb. 23, 1842.

22.

RUFUS[7] SAVERY (*Thomas*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Dec. 29, 1812; and married Martha H. Gibbs, who was born Nov. 19, 1816.

CHILDREN.

I. Huldah Louisa[8], b. Oct. 15, 1842; m. Dec. 26, 1862, Edward D. Hewins; d.

II. Lucretia, b. Dec. 22, 1844; m. Edw. D. Hewins, after her sister's death.

III. Edward Everett, b. Feb. 22, 1847; d. aged 1 yr. 11 mos.

IV. Roland T., b. April 9, 1848; m. Mary Hoyt, and has dau. Jennie[9], b. March, 1871.

23.

URIAH[7] SAVERY (*Uriah*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born June 21, 1816; married Elizabeth Paine, and lives in California.

CHILDREN.

I. Barnabas Ellis[8], b. Oct. 22, 1846. BARNABAS E.[8] SAVERY m. Aug. 29, 1880, Emma A. Drinkwater; resides at Campello, Mass., and has ch.: (1) Jennie F.

II. Uriah, b. Dec. 25, 1848.

III. Jane Frances, b. Jan. 26, 1850; d. Nov. 12, 1865.

24.

CLARISSA[7] SAVERY (*Isaac*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born at Rochester, Feb. 14, 1814; married Dec. 2, 1832, Wilson Doty; and removed to Illinois.

CHILDREN.

I. Clara A.[8], b. May 27, 1834, at Wareham, Mass.; m. at Taberg, Oneida County, N. Y., John B. Allanson, a native of England; a farmer living at Vernon, Ill.

II. Reuben Briggs, b. April 26, 1836; d. Feb. 7, 1838.

III. W. Warren, b. June 15, 1839, at Taberg, N. Y.; m. March 5, 1862, at Vernon, Lake County, Ill., Lilias Mason, and now residing at Winona; flour and grain merchant.

IV. Benjamin Savery, b. Aug. 26, 1841, at Barriboo, Wis., where he now resides; flour and grain merchant.

V. Mary J., b. Feb. 16, 1844, at Taberg, N. Y.; d. Dec. 6, 1861.

VI. Belle A., b. Aug. 27, 1846, at Wareham; m. April 15, 1866, John A. Corbin, a farmer of Vernon, Ill., who was drowned with five others by the upsetting of a new ferry boat when attempting to cross Fox River, at Elgin, Ill. "Mr. Corbin was a native of Illinois, having been born at Halfday, April 2, 1844, and was only 37 years old. He was a well-to-do farmer and an active and useful citizen. His friends fittingly folded the flag of the Union about his coffin, for when but 18 years of age he enlisted and served through the war, and was a strong and brave soldier."

VII. Lottie L., b. at Taberg, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1850; m. George H. Foote, at Vernon, Lake County, Ill.

25.

GEORGE CORNISH[7] SAVERY (*Isaac*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born April 21, 1816. A navigator with his father in his younger days, but settled down to agricultural pursuits in 1854 in Oneida County, N. Y., and removed later to Dexter, Mich.; a man of exemplary Christian character and blameless life, respected and beloved by his kindred in an uncommon degree. He married Feb. 17, 1839, Rachel Porter, who was born Sept. 26, 1819, and died at Dexter, June 29, 1886.

CHILDREN.

I. Ann Elizabeth[8], b. Nov. 9, 1840; d. young.
50 II. Stephen Porter, b. Dec. 11, 1841.
51 III. Isaac Sanford, b. Dec. 11, 1843.
52 IV. Henrietta E., b. Jan. 15, 1847.
53 V. Henry R., b. Oct. 23, 1848.
VI. Gustavus Adolphus, b. Nov. 15, 1850, at Vienna, N. Y.; m. 1st, Sept. 15, 1874, Mary S. Mason; 2d, Sept. 18, 1889, Nellie Robertson. Ch.: (1) Maude[9], b. July 8, 1875; d. May 5, 1876.

26.

TEMPERANCE CORNISH[7] SAVERY (*Isaac*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Oct. 21, 1818; and married April 16, 1840, Samuel Mitchell, who died Nov. 12, 1873.

CHILDREN.

I. Mary E.[8], b. May 23, 1841; m. April 29, 1862, Alexander Homan.
II. Adella N., b. June 7, 1843; m. Sept. 26, 1865, Henry A. Matheson.
III. Geneva F., b. June 23, 1852; m. Dec. 11, 1872, Harvey S. Coon.
IV. Gesler F., b. June 23, 1852; d. Feb. 18, 1853.
V. George F., b. Aug. 28, 1855; m. Feb. 21, 1877, Mary M. Rouse.

27.

ELOISA MATILDA[7] SAVERY (*Isaac*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born at Rochester, Mass., Nov. 9, 1820; and married Dec. 1, 1841, at Annsville, N. Y., Allen Thrasher, who was born at Thurlow, Upper Canada, Sept. 20, 1820, and died in Rantoul, Champagne County, Ill., Aug. 19, 1877. She lives at Halfday, Ill.

CHILDREN.

I. Angelina[8], b. at Annsville, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1842; m. Sept. 14, 1858, Marcus S. Gleason, in Halfday, Ill.
II. John G., b. at Annsville, July 18, 1844; died in the service of the Union, Dec. 11, 1863, having served 1 year and 4 months.
III. Louise A., b. at Wareham, Mass., Dec. 17, 1849; m. Jan. 14, 1871, in Rantoul, Ill., to John C. Peplow.
IV. Lillie A., b. May 14, 1860; m. Oct. 29, 1877, Charles Shore, in Rantoul, Ill., where she died Feb. 20, 1880.

28.

SARAH NELSON[7] SAVERY (*Isaac*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Jan. 30, 1823; and married March 30, 1843, James Homan.

CHILDREN.

I. David Uriah[8], b. July 24, 1844; m. Sept. 5, 1866, Sarah E. Cline.
II. Martha Adelia, b. Feb. 25, 1846; m. Nov. 25, 1865, Charles Jacob Miller, whose father was from Pennsylvania.
III. Lucinda Rose, b. Sept. 27, 1848; m. Feb. 10, 1869, Edwin Bridges.
IV. Alexander Henry, b. June 28, 1851; m. Aug. 16, 1875, Jennie S. Jones.
V. Leonard Allen, b. Aug. 26, 1853; m. Nov. 27, 1877, Amos S. Robb.
VI. Sarah Elizabeth, b. April 24, 1856; d. April 27, 1874.
VII. Mary Amanda, b. Sept. 21, 1863; m. Nov. 23, 1881, George A. Houghton.
VIII. Jennie Delilah, b. Jan. 30, 1865; d. Feb. 8, 1871.

29.

LUCINDA B.[7] SAVERY (*Isaac*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), born Dec. 12, 1825; married Sept. 4, 1847, P. T. Rose, living in Illinois. He died March 2, 1877, aged 63 years 10 months and 16 days. Married, 2d, Nov. 24, 1886, Reuben Tuck, a native of Upwell, county of Norfolk, England.

CHILDREN.

I. M. Jeannette[8], b. Jan. 2, 1852; m. Sept. 11, 1873, E. J. Locke.
II. Calvin B., b. Dec. 5, 1857; d. Feb. 18, 1858.
III. Ida C., b. Jan. 20, 1859; d. Jan. 6, 1861.
IV. Effie J., b. Feb. 19, 1861; d. April 28, 1861.
V. E. Grant, b. July 18, 1863; m.
VI. Carrie C., b. March 5, 1866.

30.

ISAAC P.[7] SAVERY (*Isaac*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Oct. 28, 1827; married 1850, Marie Blakeslie, living in Dexter, Mich.

CHILDREN.

(Besides three who died young.)

I. Libbie A.[8], b. August, 1859.
II. George S., b. September, 1870.
III. Mertle M., b. July, 1873.
IV. Ira A., b. January, 1877.

31.

AMANDA W.[7] SAVERY (*Isaac*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Oct. 4, 1831; and married Feb. 12, 1854, Jacob H. Sexton, who was born July 29, 1829.

CHILDREN.

I. William Henry[8], b. Dec. 7, 1854; m. March 28, 1876, Anna L. Skinner.
II. Roscoe C., b. Oct. 10, 1858; d. March 29, 1862.
III. Isaac Franklin, b. Feb. 10, 1862.

32.

JAMES C.[7] SAVERY (*Samuel*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Nov. 30, 1824; married Jan. 20, 1852, Anne Noland, a native of England. He was among the first settlers of Des Moines, Iowa, and largely interested in the building up of that city; was one of the founders of the American Emigration Company, which was instrumental in settling nearly a hundred thousand Scandinavian people in the Western States; is now (1892) engaged in banking and in Western lands, as well as mining in Montana. Resides in New York City. His wife died in New York City, April 14, 1891. She was a woman of rare intellectual endowment and great learning. Among the many eulogies written at her death, the following was by one who ranks among the first as a scholar, lawyer, and judge, and who had known her many years:

"Mrs. Savery was a woman of wonderful capacity for acquiring knowledge, gifted with a marvellous memory and great mental activity, added to

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28, 1876, Anna L.

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untiring industry. She was a close student from childhood. She became a linguist, a lawyer, lecturer, a fine classical scholar, and enforced her ideas with a strong, vigorous pen and by eloquent speech from the public rostrum.

"She graduated with the highest honors at the Law School of the University of Iowa, was admitted to the bar and licensed to practise in the Supreme Courts; not for the purpose—as she expressed it—of entering upon the practice of law, but to furnish woman with an example and as evidence that the learned professions were open to her sex. She then turned her attention to travel, and during her frequent visits to Europe she wasted little time at the gay capitals, but sought out those historic grounds where she could study the buried past and the lives of those great actors who had made a nation's history and left their names upon her monuments.

"She gathered in the classic treasures of Greece and Rome and studied Bible history through Egypt, Palestine to Jerusalem, and became more familiar with it than most of the learned theologians. She seemed to me to have read all history, all religions, and was one of the best Shakespearian scholars I ever saw, an unceasing thinker and worker in any field of knowledge. Having accustomed herself to compact analogical reasoning, her conversations more nearly resembled prepared discourses, which if taken down at the time would have required no revision of its rhetoric or grammatical construction. And yet, with such gifts as I have but briefly sketched, she seemed to have so little appreciated her own powers of original thought, that when solicited by a publisher and by her intimate friends to prepare a set of essays upon different themes to which she had given her principal thought, she would reply (as she once did to me), 'It is not more books that people need, but more readers for books already printed. Whatever I might have to say has already been said in books already made, and has been expressed in better form than I can put it in.'

"Realizing the fact that her disease might terminate her life at any moment, she talked about death with the same freedom and cheerfulness she would upon an anticipated journey to Europe or elsewhere.

"She was a Theosophist, a firm believer in reincarnation and immortality."

33.

ADOLPHUS[7] SAVARY (*Benjamin*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Jan. 17, 1824; and was educated at public school No. 15, New York City, under the celebrated teacher, William A. Walker, in a class which has furnished many eminent men; entered the Sophomore class of the New

York University at the early age of fourteen; left before graduating on account of the removal of his parents from the city; finished his studies as a civil engineer in Boston with Samuel Nott and Francis Darricott; has followed that profession all his life, and has had charge of some important works in the United States; married, 1st, April 13, 1853, Adeline Burgess, of Wareham, who was in the eighth generation from Thomas Burgess, who came from England in 1630. (See Burgess Genealogy.) Her father was first cousin of the late Bishop Burgess, of Maine; a woman of very superior intellect. She died June 20, 1864. He married, 2d, May 18, 1867, Julia A. C. Bourne, eighth generation from Richard Bourne, who settled in Sandwich, 1622; lives at East Wareham.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. Walter Burgess[8], b. Jan. 28, 1855; m. Dec. 23, 1884, Ellen Frances Bourne. Ch.: (1) Ialossa Bourne[9], b. Sept. 13, 1885; d. Sept. 13, 1887. (2) July 1, 1888, Warren Hapgood. (3) Aug. 24, 1892, Emma Mabel.

II. Edith, b. June 8, 1856; d. Aug. 16, 1856.

III. Beatrice, b. Aug. 21, 1859; d. Oct. 18, 1859.

IV. Philip Adolphus, b. Sept. 24, 1860; m. at Tacoma, Washington Territory, May 28, 1890, Nellie H. Perry.

V. Richard Adrian, b. April 9, 1864; d. July, 1864.

By second wife:

VI. Julia Adeline, b. Aug. 30, 1868.

VII. Arthur Bourne, b. Jan. 14, 1872.

VIII. Benjamin Clifton, b. Dec. 20, 1873.

IX. William Cooper, b. July 7, 1875.

34.

Col. Richard Gurney[7] Savery (*Phineas*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Dec. 9, 1812, and moved with his parents when five years of age to their new home in New York State. In 1840 he married Cornelia Delano, no doubt a descendant of Philip de la Noye, who came over in the "Fortune" in November, 1621, and was, as his

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WIFE OF JAMES C. SAVERY.

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name imports of French or Walloon origin, a Protestant refugee with the Pilgrims at Leyden.* Having, in face of the great difficulties presented in what was then a new country, obtained a good education, part of it after he was of age, he became, while a young man, head master of the principal institution of learning in Rome, N. Y. He early interested himself in the politics of the country, and, while carrying on successfully a mercantile business in Rome, and accumulating a large property there, he was, in 1848, appointed postmaster of the city, the first Republican who had filled that office. He is said to have held more public positions than any other man in the county of Oneida. Among others, he filled for about ten years those of deputy and chief superintendent of the Erie Canal with great vigor and efficiency, carrying on at the same time a farm in Blossvale. He held the commission of colonel of the 46th Regiment of New York State Militia from 1856 until it was disbanded in 1862. He was a most public-spirited man, of a genial disposition and generous instincts. His hospitalities were unstinted, and his contributions to public charities and the support of the Baptist Church, of which he was a member, most liberal. His second wife was Mrs. Patience Forward, of Blossvale, N. Y., where he lived after his health began to fail about eight years before his death, which occurred Feb. 1, 1892.

CHILDREN.

I. Phineas[8], died in infancy.

II. Frederic, m. Harriet Beers, and has ch.: (1) Fanny[9], d.; (2) Albert; (3) Flora; (4) William, d.; (5) Cornelia; (6) Everett.

35.

HENRY[7] SAVERY (*Phineas*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born 1818; married Martha Rogers; was captain of a military company; died 1880.

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*Although the name is spelt De la Noye in the list of the passengers by the "Fortune," there is reason to suppose he was the son of Jean and Marie Delaunay, who was baptized in the Walloon church at Leyden in 1603. The Walloons bear the same racial relationship to the French as the Welsh do to the English. Both were survivors of the original Celtic tribes who inhabited the Southwest of Europe, but had to yield to invasions of stronger tribes, Angles, Jutes, and Saxons in England, and Franks in Gaul and "Gallia Belgica," now Belgium.

CHILDREN.

I. Esther[8], m. John Williams; d. leaving four children.
II. Mary, m. —— Adams.
III. Alice, d.
IV. Phineas.
V. Sarah, m. —— Vroman.
VI. Arabella, m. Charles Graves.
VII. George H., d.

36.

HOSEA C.[7] SAVERY (*Phineas*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born March 23, 1827; married, 1st, Nancy Hartwell; 2d, Caroline Stanahil, of New York, and lives in Chicago, Ill.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. William Alonzo[8], m. and has one daughter; resides (1892) Deansville, Oneida County, N. Y.

By second wife:

II. Hannah S., b. May 1, 1857; m. 1876, Gardner H. Grower. Ch.: (1) Benjamin, d.; (2) Walter; (3) Belle; (4) Lena; (5) Raymond.
III. Roscoe Conkling, b. Oct. 30, 1858; m. March 20, 1878, Nettie Cooper. Ch.: (1) Walter A., b. Aug. 27, 1881. R. C.[8] SAVERY resides (1892) in Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
IV. Isabella H., b. Aug. 15, 1861; m., 1883, John J. Kelly, member of the Board of Examining Engineers, Chicago. Ch.: (1) William; (2) Walter.
V. Richard Gurney, b. Nov. 3, 1863; m. 1885, Laura B., dau. of Hon. Thomas Allanson. Ch.: (1) Ruth[9]; (2) Thomas Allanson. RICHARD GURNEY[8] SAVERY is an attorney at law, and now holds the position of special agent of the Interior Department, General Land Office, Portland, Ore.
VI. Josephine M., b. Sept. 21, 1864; m. 1886, George Zimmer. Ch.: (1) William[9]; (2) Arthur; (3) Belle.
VII. Nelson H., b. Sept. 4, 1872.
VIII. Joseph D., b. Sept. 21, 1874. JOSEPH D.[8] SAVERY resides (1892) in Chicago.
IX. Mabel F., b. Sept. 12, 1877.

37.

LOUISA[7] SAVERY (*Phineas*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born 1830; married George H. Howland, and lives at Rome, N. Y.

CHILDREN.

I. Isabel[8], b. Sept. 18, 1851.
II. Willard G., b. Jan. 28, 1854.
III. Caroline, b. Dec. 26, 1856; d. Oct. 15, 1863.
IV. Edward U., b. Sept. 12, 1858.
V. Richard Gurney Savery, b. June 10, 1863; m. June 10, 1889, Mary, dau. of William Johnston, of Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y. State, of Scotch descent. Ch.: (1) Isabel[9], b. March 25, 1891. RICHARD G. S.[8] HOWLAND is city editor of the Rome semi-weekly *Citizen*.
VI. Clesson B., b. Oct. 19, 1867.

38.

BARNABAS NYE[7] DOUGLAS (*Patience Savery*[6] *and George Douglas, Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), married a Miss Swift, of Bourne, Mass.

CHILDREN.

I. Caroline S.[8], b. Aug. 8, 1830.
II. Phœbe, b. May 18, 1832.
III. George, b. May 20, 1834; d. July 29, 1836.
IV. Moses S., b. March 21, 1837.
V. George, twin of Moses.
VI. Pamela C., b. July 1, 1840.
VII. James Oscar, b. Aug. 12, 1843.
VIII. Edwin D. L., b. April 17, 1845.
IX. Mary A. King, b. Dec. 26, 1847.
X. Elizabeth F., b. March 24, 1850.
XI. Charles A., b. Oct. 26, 1853.

39.

BETSEY[7] DOUGLAS (*Patience Savery*[6] *and George Douglas, Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born July 14, 1793; and married Nathaniel King.

CHILDREN.

I. Catherine Clark[8], b. Aug. 27, 1815.
II. Charles Franklin, b. March 4, 1818.
III. Betsey M., b. Feb. 9, 1820; m. John Ryder, of Rochester; d.
IV. Patience Maria, b. April 28, 1822.
V. Mary Ann, b. Jan. 21, 1824.
VI. Nathaniel, b. April 9, 1829.
VII. Lucy B., b. Jan. 7, 1833.

40.

PATIENCE[7] SAVERY (*Nathan*[6], *Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born June 12, 1803; and married Benjamin Chamberlain; lived at Acushnet, and died Feb. 20, 1885.

CHILDREN.

I. Benjamin Allen[8], b. Feb. 28, 1827. Resides at Carver.

II. Patience Maria, b. July 8, 1832; m. Dr. S. S. Gifford, East Stoughton, Mass.; died leaving two children: (1) Sarah; (2) Charles.

III. Sarah Caroline, b. Nov. 2, 1834; m. Samuel Porter.

IV. James Edwin, b. March 6, 1837. Resides at Acushnet.

V. Nathan Savery, b. Dec. 23, 1845. Dr. NATHAN SAVERY[8] CHAMBERLAIN graduated M. D. from the Harvard Medical School in 1866, and practised his profession in Marlborough, Mass.; m. Dec. 25, 1868, Miss Antonia Harvey, of Boston. He d. Oct. 31, 1884, of typhoid fever, at the early age of 38 years. Says a contemporary paper: "When the sad news circulated about town, a feeling of universal sorrow and sadness pervaded all classes, for never has there died in this town a man more widely known, respected, or beloved, or one whose loss is more sincerely mourned. He was so intimately connected with such a large number of the social organizations in this and other towns, in many of which he held high office, and as a skilful physician closely related to many a home circle, whose confidence, love, and respect he always received and retained to the last, that his death makes a void that cannot be filled." He was "an honored member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, State medical examiner for his district, and surgeon of the 6th Regiment M. V. M." From the same paper I extract the following lines, "written by a friend":

"TO N. S. C.

"O friend of many, cold and still in death,
While others all thy praises tell, and twine
With loving hands a wreath for that pale brow,
This simple tribute to thy name I bring;
Upon thy bier this flower in mem'ry cast.
Lover of nature, when thou layest low,
The skies were sad, and in the darksome night
That saw thee die, all nature, weeping sore,
Wove of her tears a mantle pure and white,
And spread it o'er her breast to mourn thee, dead.

Ah! never more thy smile will welcome hers,
And nevermore unto our call of need
Thy answering presence come with swift relief;
For oft, beside our bed of pain and woe,
Thy form has stood, a star of hope and strength,
And in thy look and voice, so pitying kind,
We thought we read a heart like his of old,
The Great Physician named, who walked on earth
With healing steps among the sick and sad.
O friend, so needed, by whose care we live,
Yea, to whose death, perchance, we owe our life,
We mourn thy loss; and for sweet sympathy
In pain or grief, and kindliest help and cheer,
Thy debtors, we will give our tenderest thoughts
To those, thy dearest ones, who miss thee most,
And wait, in vain, for thy returning step,
Whom ne'er again thy love and care shall bless.
With them we mourn, yet know thou livest still
In many a grateful heart, that, like a harp
Whose strings long tremble with a silenced tone,
Will quiet memories keep of one kind hand,
Whose touch waked glad response in many souls.
Farewell! sweet peace and rest from toil be thine.
Why didst thou go? Thy voice I hear reply,
As once I heard, "'Tis right, we may not see,
And yet, by law divine, all, all is right.'"

He left ch.: Harry[9], 12, and Clara, 10 years of age.

41.

HIRAM NYE[7] SAVERY (*Nathan*[6], *Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Aug. 18, 1806; and married Polly Vaughan.

CHILDREN.

I. Cordelia[8], m. George Clark, Fairhaven, Mass.
II. Betsey, m. Richard Bolles, Pittsburgh, Va.
III. Sarah, m. Daniel Wing, Holyoke, Mass.
IV. Mary Elizabeth. Miss MARY ELIZABETH[8] SAVERY is teacher of a ladies' school at North Adams, Mass.

42.

AARON[7] SAVERY (*Nathan*[6], *Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was twin brother of Hiram Nye; married, 1st, Sept. 18, 1828, Eleanor Bisbee; 2d, Phœbe Burroughs; 3d, Mary Peck.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. Charles W.[8], of New Bedford, the only living male descendant of Nathan[5] in Massachusetts bearing the family name. He m. 1st, Eliza A. Peckham; 2d, Dec. 20, 1883, Emma A. Macumber.

II. Marion, m. Freeman Munson; d.

III. Nathan, d.

By third wife:

IV. Eleanor, b. 1852; m. William Bateman, of Fairhaven.

V. Henrietta, b. 1855; m. Andrew Shooks, of Fairhaven.

VI. Hannah, b. 1856; m. Herbert Vincent, of Fairhaven.

VII. Mary Elizabeth, b. 1860; m. Fred. Barrows.

43.

RICHARD[7] SAVARY[6] (*Nathan*[6], *Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born July 14, 1813; married Jan. 24, 1834, Betsey Keene, of Fairhaven, Mass.; and died July 7, 1865. "A scholar and a gentleman; at one time wealthy; an inventor of polished Russia iron, a spring gate, and a heading machine, and a method of uniting brass and iron." He lived in Pittsburgh, Penn. His widow died Aug. 7, 1891.

CHILDREN.

I. Maria E.[8], b. Jan. 1, 1835; m. Joseph Salyards, who d. 1861; resides at Lomoni, Iowa. Ch.: (1) Richard Savary[9]. Rev. RICHARD S.[9] SALYARDS, a minister and editor, m. Zaidé V. Smith, who d. Jan. 8, 1890. Ch.: (1) Emma Marie[10], d.; (2) Zaidé Aleen; (3) Joseph Richard; (4) Richard Savary.

II. Helen Marie, b. Feb. 2, 1837; m. Rev. Thomas E. Lloyd, of Independence, Mo. Ch.: (1) Nellie M.[9]

54 III. Cecilia J., b. Sept. 20, 1840.

IV. Mary M., b. March 17, 1842; m. Wm. H. O'Dwyer, formerly of Canada; counsellor at law, New York City.

V. Jeannette Evelyn, b. 1845; d. 9 months old.

VI. Antoinette, b. 1849; d. in infancy.

VII. Clara L., b. 1851; m. 1st, Philip L. Brennan; 2d, John French. Resides in Boston, Mass. Had three children, of whom Clara F.[9] Brennan survives.

VIII. Richard H. B., b. Jan. 1, 1853; d. 1854.

IX. Jeannette, d. aged 3 years.

X. Alma O., b. 1858; m. William C. George, Pittsburgh, Penn.; d. leaving ch.: (1) Edna E.[9]; (2) Richard Savary; (3) Alma O.; (4) Mercine Marie.

44.

MARY ELIZABETH[7] SAVARY (*Sabine*[6], *Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), married Richard Pattison McGivern, a native of Dunmanway, county Cork, Ireland, who died on the 31st May, 1892, aged 82. He was long a leading and highly respected merchant and citizen of St. John, N. B. His brother, Rev. John McGivern, was for many years the beloved rector of St. George's, N. B.

CHILDREN.

I. Mary Elizabeth[8], d. in early infancy.

II. Eliza Helen, m. Nov. 18, 1874, John Fletcher Taylor, of Taylor Bros., prominent merchants and ship-owners of St. John, a young lady of very superior mental and moral qualities, whose early death on Aug. 7, 1876, left a great blank in the family and social circles of which she was a brilliant ornament. She held a special place in the heart of the compiler of this work. Ch.: (1) Frederic Richard[9], b. Sept. 11, 1875.

III. James Sabine, b. Dec. 8, 1851; m. Maria, dau. of Rev. Wm. H. Snyder, rector of Mahone Bay, N. S., whose father was a Loyalist from New York, of German extraction, and mother a daughter of Col. Taylor, a prominent Loyalist and member of the Nova Scotia Legislature. Her mother was a daughter of James R. DeWolf, of Liverpool, N. S., a prominent member of the same Legislature. Ch. surviving: (1) Nellie[9]; (2) Richard James; (3) Annie MacLauchlan.

IV. Annie Gertrude, m. Dec. 10, 1873, George Leatham McKean, a native of Armagh, Ireland, a leading merchant of St. John. Ch.: (1) Mary Ethel[9]; (2) William Kirk Barton; (3) George Robert.

V. Richard Pattison, b. Dec. 30, 1854; B. A., University of New Brunswick, barrister at law, and for several terms alderman of the city of St. John; m. Aug. 11, 1891, Emma Louise, dau. of Chas. Taylor, of St. John, grand-daughter of Morris, and great-grand-daughter of Col. Taylor, before mentioned. Ch.: (1) Margaret Constance[9], b. Sept. 3, 1892.

VI. John Henry, b. June 3, 1857; M. D. of the University of New York, in which city he practises his profession; m. Ida Tuttle Macdonough, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Ch.: (1) Edith Miriam[9], b. Feb. 23, 1892.

VII. Clara Olive.

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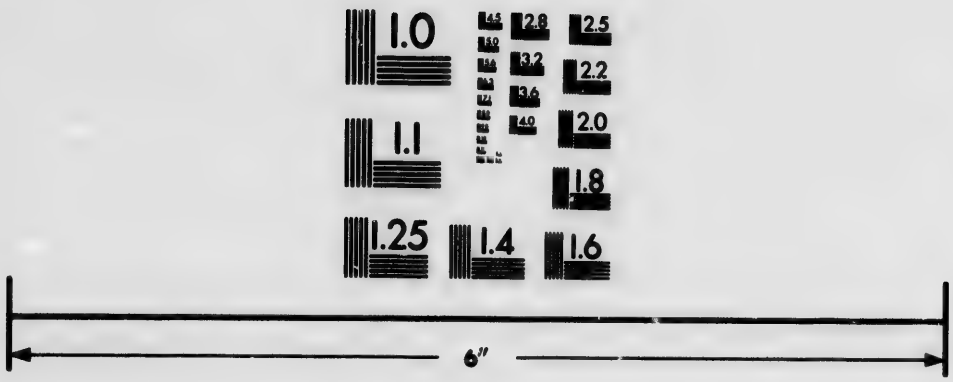

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45.

ALFRED WILLIAM[7] SAVARY (*Sabine*[6], *Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), born Oct. 10, 1831; graduated M. A., at King's College, Windsor, N. S., the oldest university in Canada. Studied law and practised four years in St. John, N. B. Returned to Nova Scotia, and practised in Digby; was inspector of schools for Digby County three years; member for the same county in the first and second Parliaments of the Dominion of Canada (1867 to 1874); created queen's counsel 1870, and was appointed judge of the newly established county courts for the counties of Annapolis, Digby, and Yarmouth, Aug. 21, 1876. Married Feb. 20, 1877, Bessie Crookshank, daughter of Henry P. Otty, of St. John, N. B., whose father, Allen Otty, a retired commander in the Royal Navy, was born in the old Danish town of Whitby, in Yorkshire, Nov. 18, 1784. The name Otty is Scandinavian, and with the birthplace,* fixes the descent of the family from the Danish invaders of England. "Saxon, and Norman, and Dane are we." It is akin to the German Otto, Otho, etc., still used as a Christian name on the Continent, but rarely among English-speaking people not of German origin. Under the older forms, Ote, Otte, Otere, *Alain* Otere, the name is found in English records from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries, and Otere in the Domesday book. Lower says that "Walter Fitz Other [which would now be expressed "Walter, the son of Otty"], the celebrated castel lan of Windsor, *temp.* William I., the ancestor of the Fitzgeralds, Gerards, Windsor, and other great families, was the son of Otherus, a great landowner under Edward the Confessor." Here we have the name Latinized, whence we have a retranslation with the favorite English termination *e* or *y* (old English *e*, modern *y*). Ingram, in his translation of the Saxon Chronicle, says the name was Oht-here, or Ocht-here, *i. e.*, "Terror of an army" (*oht* or *ocht*, a host, or army, and *here*, fear). "Fear

* Whitby, meaning "white town," was founded by the Danes. The termination *by*, in Danish towns, is equivalent to the *ville* in Norman, and *ton* in Saxon.

riah[4], *Thomas*[3],
uated M. A.,
university in
St. John, N. B.
y; was inspec-
member for the
the Dominion
nsel 1870, and
county courts
outh, Aug. 21,
nk, daughter of
father, Allen
y, was born in
Nov. 18, 1784.
irthplace,* fixes
ers of England.
is akin to the
an name on the
people not of
e, Otte, Otere,
cords from the
the Domesday
hich would now
elebrated castel
of the Fitzger-
ies, was the son
the Confessor."
have a retransla-
(old English *e*,
axon Chronicle,
e., "Terror of
re, fear). "Fear

s. The termination *by*,
axon.

Bessie C. Otty.

Late Wife of the Author.

inspiring," "terrible in war," is the meaning usually assigned to it by writers on names. Her father's mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Crookshank and Elizabeth Irons, son of George Crookshank, a Loyalist from New Jersey, of Scotch birth. Her mother's name was Hetty, daughter of John Howe, formerly Postmaster General of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and Hetty Haines, of Halifax, said to be of German descent. He was son of John Howe[5], a Loyalist from Boston, and Martha, daughter of William Minns, who came to Boston, I believe, from Great Yarmouth, England, about 1738. Joseph Howe[6], the celebrated political leader and Canadian statesman, was son of John Howe[5] by a second wife. They trace to an immigrant ancestor, Abraham Howe, of Roxbury, Mass., supposed to have been born at Hatfield, Broad Oak, Essex, England, through Isaac[2], Isaac[3], Joseph[4]. The following is from the inscription on the monument to her memory in the Church of England cemetery at Digby: "A woman of most amiable disposition and rare mental gifts; a daughter, wife, and mother of exquisite tenderness of devotion; a Christian of unassuming piety, wide charity, and active benevolence. Born Nov. 29, 1851; died suddenly Oct. 8, 1887. Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all." The following obituary notice appeared in the Digby *Courier:* "The news of the sudden demise of Mrs. A. W. Savary on Saturday morning last was received with feelings of the deepest sorrow by the many friends by whom she was loved and respected. She was a true lady, a fond and devoted wife and mother, and full of kindly sympathy for others in their hour of sorrow and trouble, — a sympathy which was practical, and often took a substantial form to those whose needs rendered such an expression necessary. This is the truest charity 'which thinketh no evil,' and finds its fullest expression in acts of benevolence and words of kindness. At two o'clock on Monday, the time appointed for the funeral, the shops in the town were closed, and from every flagstaff colors were hung at half mast. A large number of

persons, including many from Weymouth and other parts of the county, were present to show the last mark of respect to one so highly esteemed. Prayers were offered at the house by the Rev. Dean Filleul, of Weymouth, and the Rev. R. McArthur, after which the remains were conveyed to Trinity Church, where, the usual services being held, the *cortêge* proceeded to the Episcopal cemetery. Here kindly hands had lined the grave with flowers and green moss, and all that was mortal was consigned to its last quiet resting place. As the solemn words, 'earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust,' fell on the ears of the listeners, many a silent tear-drop bore mute testimony to the general sorrow. The earth was replaced, the mourners sadly departed, and the autumn leaves dropped noiselessly over the grave of a most estimable lady whose place in society will long remain unfilled."

He married, 2d, June 16, 1892, Eliza Theresa, daughter of the late Rev. Abraham Spurr and Catherine (Johnstone) Hunt. Rev. A. S. Hunt, Baptist clergyman and superintendent of education in Nova Scotia, was son of Elijah and grandson of Benjamin Hunt, who was a Loyalist colonel in the Revolutionary War, of New York or New Jersey, and probably descendant of Thomas Hunt, who came to Westchester County, N. Y., in the time of Cromwell.*

His mother was a daughter of Abraham Spurr, of an old Annapolis County family. Catherine[4] Johnstone was daughter of Dr. Lewis Johnstone, physician, of Wolfville, N. S., by his first wife, May Cunningham, of Jamaica, and niece of Hon. James W. Johnstone, for twenty-five years leader of the Conservative party of Nova Scotia, a most eloquent orator and profound jurist. Lewis[3] Johnstone was, through William Moreton[2] Johnstone, grandson of Lewis[1] Johnstone, of the family of the Johnstones, Earls of Annandale, with plausible claims to the title, now dormant, who served the British government in high

* See Hunt Genealogy, by Wyman. Thomas[1] was supposed to be son of Thomas Sheriff of Shropshire, England, and a descendant of Richard of Shrewsbury.

offices in Georgia, and is said to have been the last Royal governor of that Province, and who married a Miss Peyton, of an old Georgia family. William Moreton[2] Johnstone, a distinguished Loyalist officer, married Elizabeth, who was daughter of John, and grand-daughter of Rev. Gustavus Philip Lightenstone, a Protestant clergyman of Cronstadt, Russia, a descendant of Count Lichtenstein, an Austrian, and was also of some Jewish extraction; her mother was Catherine, daughter of Philip Delegal, a French Protestant, also a high British official of that day. Elizabeth (Lightenstone) Johnstone was a lady of strong character and great talents and attainments, and her life, owing to the troubles of the times, was one of peculiar and romantic vicissitudes, recorded by her, with notes on events of a more public character, in an interesting and valuable manuscript never yet published.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. Thomas William[5], b. Jan. 8, 1878.
II. Effie Howe, b. Feb. 4, 1879.
III. Henry Phipps Otty, b. Sept. 12, 1880.
IV. John Howe, b. Jan. 28, 1882.

[From O'Byrne's "Naval Biography."]

"CAPT. ALLEN OTTY, R. N., COMMANDER, 1815, F. P. 14, H. P. 30.

"Allen Otty entered the navy, 15th August, 1803, as A. B., on board the 'Helder' guard ship, in the river Humber, Capts. Edmund Hawkins and Benjamin Walker. From April, 1806, until promoted to the rank of lieutenant, 14th April, 1810, he served chiefly in the capacity of master's mate, a rating he attained 9th May, 1805, in the 'San Josef' and 'Ville de Paris,' of 110 guns, 'Caledonia,' 120, and 'Barfleur,' 98, flagships (on the Channel and Lisbon stations) of Sir Charles Cotton, Lords Gardiner and Gambier, and Hon. Lord George Crawford Berkley. His succeeding appointments were, to the 'Impeterix,' 74, Capt. John Lawford; 'Phipps,' gun brig, Capt. Christopher Bell; and 'Goshawk,' sloop, Capt. Jas. Lilburne, Thos. Ball Clowes, and Hon. Wm. John Napier; to the gunboat service on the river St. Lawrence, and to the 'Constance,' 18, and 'Minstrel,' 20, both commanded by Capt. Peter Fisher. On the night of 29th April, 1812, we find him serving with boats of 'Goshawk,' and of a squadron under command of Capt. Thos. Usher, and acquiring the greatest praise for his undaunted courage in a brilliant attack on the enemy's

privateers and batteries in the Mole of Malaga, an enterprise which, though partially successful, terminated in a loss to the British, out of 149 officers and men, of fifteen (including Capt. Lilburne) killed, and fifty-three wounded. After having acted for a period as commander of the 'Star' sloop in North America, Mr. Otty was confirmed in his present rank of commander, by commission bearing date 1st July, 1815. During the two following years he appears to have had command of the 'Montreal' and 'Charwell,' on the lakes of Canada."

"GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

[Compiled by H. P. OTTY, ESQ.]

"Geo.[1] Crookshank, a native of the Orkneys, Scotland, left Orkneys when a boy and came to America. The next we know of him was as Capt. George Crookshank, who sailed out of New York through the war. He settled in Red Bank, New Jersey; had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters; viz., George, Robert, and ANDREW, and Rachel and Catherine. He died in St. John, 20th March, 1797. He must have left the Orkneys somewhere about 1740.

"George[2] Crookshank was in his Majesty's commissary; he was Deputy Commissary General in Canada, and afterwards a member of the Privy Council in Upper Canada. One daughter survives him, Mrs. Stephen Heward.

"Robt.[2] Crookshank sailed for some years as captain in the merchant service, then settled in St. John, and entered the mercantile business (a member of the firm of Crookshank & Johnston). He died 6th May, 1861; aged 91. Two sons, Andrew and Robert, and two daughters are still living.

"ANDREW[2] CROOKSHANK, born in New Jersey, came to St. John with the second lot of Loyalists. He married Elizabeth Irons, a lady born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He was a merchant in St. John; died 13th February, 1815, aged 49 years. His wife died April 18, 1847, aged 87 years. They had two children, Robert and Elizabeth. Robert married Hannah Otty (sister of Allen Otty), and ELIZABETH[3] married Allen Otty, R. N.

"Rachel Crookshank married Dr. Macauly, a professor in a university or college in Upper Canada.

"Catherine Crookshank married Hon. Peter McGill, of Canada, from whom McGill College, Montreal, derived its name.

"As Colville is a family name, I mention here Capt. John Colville was an uncle of ANDREW CROOKSHANK; he died in St. John, Nov. 17, 1808, aged 70 years.

"Capt. Allen Otty married Elizabeth Crookshank at York, Upper Canada, 8th August, 1818. He died at Darlings Island, King's County, N. B., 15th March, 1859, aged 74 years. His wife died same place, 7th August, 1852, aged 51 years."

[From Lawrence's "Footprints of St. John."]

"In early years Prince William Street was a fashionable street for residences, and later for business, merchants residing over their stores. The oldest building in St. John is the Crookshank House in that street, erected by John Colville, one of the first merchants. He died there Nov. 17, 1808, aged 70 years."

46.

DEIDAMIA[7] SAVERY (*Uriah*[6], *Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Nov. 14, 1824; and married Feb. 17, 1846, John Smith, a native of Hull, England; died May 26, 1884, an exemplary Christian parent and citizen.

CHILDREN.

I. Charles[8], b. June, 1847; d. 1848.
II. Uriah Savery, b. July 21, 1849; m. Oct. 7, 1879, Alma Alice Lewis, of Weymouth, N. S.; she d. He resides in New York City.
III. William K., b. Nov. 8, 1851; m. Jan. 15, 1875, Marie Sophronia Cleveland, of Margaretsville, N. S., of New England extraction, and doubtless of same family as President Cleveland.
IV. Lizzie A., b. July 8, 1853; m. June, 1880, R. Douglas Hardy, Granville, N. S.
V. Deidamia, b. March 28, 1855; m. May 28, 1877, Frank E. Thomas, of Hill Grove, Digby County; now a widow residing with her son, C. ELDON[9] THOMAS, in New York City.
VI. John Havelock, b. March 21, 1857; perished in shipwreck with his uncle, Albert Savery, March 20, 1878. (See No. 19.)
VII. Ena M., b. May 26, 1859; m. July 4, 1878, Judson A. Reed, of Hill Grove, Digby County. Resides at Waltham, Mass.
VIII. Ada May, b. Aug. 1, 1861; m. Oct. 24, 1888, Herbert E. Warner, son of Charles T. Warner[7], who was son of William Warner and Orrilla Savery[6]. (See No. 4.)
IX. Cassie B., b. June 10, 1863.
X. Hattie K., b. April 1, 1865; m. Nov. 28, 1888, Charles W. Rice, of Waltham, Mass.
XI. Emma A., b. Sept. 16, 1866.

47.

JOHN DEAN[7] SAVARY (*Nathan*[6] *the younger*, *Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born April 22, 1836; and

married, 1st, Feb. 14, 1856, Sarah Jane Tibbitts; she died Dec. 15, 1878; 2d, April 28, 1881, Elizabeth Milner.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. Sabina J.[8], b. Nov. 15, 1858.
II. William E., b. Dec. 25, 1860.
III. Norman D., b. Feb. 4, 1862.
IV. Miner H., b. May 7, 1864.
V. Elmira E., b. Oct. 4, 1867.
VI. Sarah A., b. Oct. 23, 1869.
VII. Ida M., b. April 26, 1874.
VIII. John A., b. May 27, 1877.

By second wife:

IX. Phœbe A., b. Sept. 11, 1883.
X. Deidamia H., b. Aug. 11, 1885.
XI. Lizzie I., b. June 7, 1887.
XII. Charles H. Spurgeon, b. April 11, 1889.
XIII. Carrie P., b. March 3, 1891.

48.

JOSEPH H.[7] SAVARY (*Nathan*[6] *the younger*, *Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), married Lizzie, daughter of Joseph J. Raymond, of Beaver River Corner, Digby County, where he resides.

CHILDREN.

I. Annie[8], b. Aug. 13, 1878.
II. Lita Vale, b. July 22, 1880.
III. George Murray, b. Dec. 1, 1883.
IV. Joseph Henry, b. Aug. 15, 1885.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

49.

RUFUS L.[8] SAVERY (*Stillman*[7], *Thomas*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), born Jan. 29, 1834; married March 19, 1858, Harriet Hatheway, and resides at Marion, Mass.

CHILDREN.

I. Ward W.[9], b. May, 1860; graduated B. A., at Yale College, 1884; and in 1891 a law student at Chicago, Ill.
II. John Thomas, b. October, 1861; d. Sept. 20, 1882.
III. Herbert W., d. April 3, 1881.
IV. Elmer E., b. July, 1864; d. Oct. 25, 1881.
V. Esther L., b. November, 1872.
VI. Charles L., b. February, 1880.
VII. Rufus H., b. 1881.
VIII. Harriet.

50.

STEPHEN PORTER[8] SAVERY (*George C.*[7], *Isaac*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Dec. 11, 1841; joined the 4th Michigan Volunteers in 1861, and served in the national forces, except for short intervals, when invalided, throughout the Civil War, interrupting for that patriotic purpose his studies at the University at Ann Arbor; assisted Capt. DeGoyler in enlisting a company of light artillery, known as Battery 26, and sometimes as DeGoyler's battery, in which he at first held the commission of second lieutenant. He was afterwards promoted to a captaincy, and December, 1862, was placed in command of Co. G, Second Regiment, Illinois Artillery; was in the battle of New Madrid (where his battery sunk the enemy's gunboat "Mississippi"), and at that of Holly Springs, and in command at Davis's mill, where he signally defeated Gen. Vardum, who attacked his position with an immensely superior force; was in command at Island No. 10, Mississippi River, and in several other important services; and, ranking as major under Gen. Hurlburt at Memphis, Tenn., where he was organizing a home guard for the defence of the city, he died there of smallpox, June 25, 1864. "He lived and died a Christian soldier."

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest."

He married Feb. 3, 1863, Julia P. Foster, and had one child, born Nov. 25, 1863, and died Sept. 19, 1864.

51.

ISAAC SANFORD[8] SAVERY (*George C.*[7], *Isaac*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Dec. 11, 1843; married Sept. 3, 1868, Cornelia Rogers. Like his brother, Capt. Stephen Porter Savery, he served in the Michigan volunteer infantry during the entire Civil War, and was wounded in the leg. He is a member of the G. A. R. Resides at Salem, Mich.

CHILDREN.

I. Effie J.[9], b. Nov. 25, 1869.
II. Wirt Ira, b. Oct. 14, 1873.
III. George P., b. Dec. 17, 1877; d. Aug. 2, 1878.
IV. Vesta P., b. Nov. 9, 1879.
V. Ray L., b. Jan. 9, 1883.
VI. Coda J., b. Feb. 19, 1887.

52.

HENRIETTA E.[8] SAVERY (*George C.*[7], *Isaac*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Jan. 15, 1847; and married Nov. 27, 1871, George A. Smith.

CHILDREN.

I. Lloyd De Witt[9], b. Aug. 14, 1873.
II. Harry H., b. Feb. 2, 1876; d. in infancy.
III. Ford Savery, b. Nov. 23, 1877.

53.

HENRY R.[8] SAVERY (*George C.*[7], *Isaac*[6], *Isaac*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Oct. 23, 1848; married Jan. 14, 1880, Lida Van Houghten.

CHILDREN.

I. Ethel M.[9], b. July 10, 1881.
II. Rex T., b. Aug. 20, 1883.
III. George Clyde, b. June 10, 1885.
IV. Donna, b. Feb. 16, 1887.

54.

CECILIA J.[8] SAVARY (*Richard*[7], *Nathan*[6], *Nathan*[5], *Uriah*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Sept. 20, 1840; married Dr. Enoch Pearce, son of Enoch and Rachel (McKenzie) Pearce, who was born at Westminster, near Baltimore, Md.; a physician and surgeon of eminence, and writer on medical topics. He filled many important positions, military surgeon, examiner, etc., during the Civil War, a prominent member of the State Medical Society of Ohio, and chairman of the Committee on the Incurable Insane, a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington, 1887, etc., etc. They reside at Steubenville, Ohio.

CHILDREN.

I. George Grant[9], graduate of Steubenville High School, and Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Va.
II. Jessie B.
III. Frank Savary, a graduate with honors of Pennsylvania Medical College, and resident physician, Presbyterian Hospital there.
IV. Olive B.
V. Beulah.
VI. Enoch Stanton.

THE OLD COLONY FAMILY.

SUBDIVISION B.

FOURTH GENERATION.

1.

THOMAS[4] SAVERY (*Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born April 26, 1710; and married Priscilla, daughter of Ichabod Paddock, the ancestor of the North and South Carver branches. But few reliable traditions concerning him have come down to us. It is said that he was carried away as a prisoner of war to one of the French West Indies, and kept there two years. There is sufficient to indicate that he was fairly prosperous, and respected in the community where he lived.

CHILDREN.

	I.	Bethia[5], b. Feb. 19, 1735–6; m. —— Rogers.
2	II.	Thomas, b. July 1, 1736.
	III.	Priscilla, b. May 8, 1739; m. Ezra Burbank.
3	IV.	William, b. Aug. 12, 1744.
	V.	Esther, b. Jan. 7, 1746; m. 1st, John Allen; 2d, William Stephens.
	VI.	Ruth, b. June 8, 1749; d. Sept. 14, 1754.
4	VII.	James, b. Dec. 13, 1752.
	VIII.	Ruth, b. March 27, 1755; m. Dr. Coy.
5	IX.	Lemuel, b. July 7, 1759.

FIFTH GENERATION.

2.

DEACON THOMAS[5] SAVERY (*Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born July 1, 1736; married, 1st, Zilpah Barrows;

2d, Aug. 10, 1763, Hannah Bennett, of Middleboro; 3d, Mary Crocker; 4th, Mary Shurtliffe. A man well known, highly respected, and long remembered for his intelligence and shrewdness, genial disposition, and probity of character. Died March 13, 1822.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

6 I. Mary[6], b. Aug. 20, 1761.
II. Thomas, b. March 7, 1764; d. young
7 III. Peleg, b. March 7, 1764.

By second wife:

IV. Zilpah, b. Aug. 16, 1766; m. William Cushman; d. March 11, 1789. He d. March 5, 1849, aged 85.
8 V. Mercy, b. June 26, 1768.

3.

WILLIAM[5] SAVERY (*Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), born Aug. 12, 1744; married Lydia, daughter of George Holmes. According to the traditions handed down by the writer's grandfather, he was the favorite cousin and companion of the latter in their youth; of tall, slender, and erect figure, he met his death at an early age by an accidental fall from a building. His widow married twice afterwards, an Atwood and a Clark.

CHILDREN.

I. William[6], b. Sept. 2, 1769.
9 II. Thomas.
10 III. George H.
IV. Sarah.
V. Joanna, or Joey.

4.

JAMES[5] SAVERY (*Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Dec. 13, 1752; married June 18, 1774, Mercy Burbank. Both died quite young. They had six children, of whom I have the names of four, the rest probably dying young. I cannot give the order of birth of these.

CHILDREN.

11 I. James[6].
12 II. Ruth, b. 1780.
III. Priscilla, m. —— Greenleaf, and went to Maine.
IV. Caroline, was probably the one who m. Seth Morton; lived to the age of 96; had a son Seth, and daughters Caroline, Mercy, Betsey, Harriet, and three others.

5.

LEMUEL[5] SAVERY (*Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born July 7, 1759; married (intentions recorded June 18, 1785) Elizabeth "Deverson," or Davidson, widow of George, who had been married to Elizabeth Stephenson, Jan. 4, 1777. She came from Canada with father, mother, and brother Jasper.

CHILDREN.

13 I. John[6], b. Oct. 24, 1786.
II. Elizabeth, b. July 28, 1788; m. Isaac Dunham, whose son, Rev. Isaac[7] Dunham, is a Trinitarian Congregational minister at East Bridgewater, Mass.; was several years chaplain to the Senate of Massachusetts; a useful and respected minister of the gospel.
III. William, b. Feb. 2, 1790; unm.; probably d. at sea.
14 IV. Lemuel, b. Sept. 1, 1792.
V. Samuel, d. young.

SIXTH GENERATION.

6.

MARY[6] SAVERY (*Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), eldest child of Dea. Thomas Savery, was born Aug. 20, 1761; and married Job Cole.

CHILDREN.

15 I. Samuel[7], b. 1780.
II. Zilpah, b. June 2, 1783; m. Barnabas Shurtliffe, of Carver; d. May 25, 1871. Ch.: (1) William[8], b. July 9, 1806; d. March 9, 1853. (2) Mary Savery, b. Dec. 18, 1808; m. Samson McFarlin; d. May 6, 1846. (3) Barnabas, b. Aug. 9, 1812; m. Desire Irish, of Bangor, Me.; d. Feb. 9, 1848. (4) Lothrop, b. May 31, 1814; m. Elizabeth Whitmore; d. March 4, 1879. (5) Zilpah Barrows, b. Sept. 17, 1823; m. Seneca R. Thomas.

III. Ruth, b. Sept. 9, 1786; m. Zebedee Chandler, of Carver; d. Aug. 27, 1834. He d. April 6, 1849, aged 63. Ch.: (1) Job Cole[5], b. Dec. 13, 1804; m. Nancy B. Sherman, of Plympton. (2) Mary, b. April 25, 1806; m. Levi Shurtliffe, of Carver. (3) Caroline, b. Nov. 13, 1807; m. Job Morton, of Carver; d. Jan. 5, 1857. (4) Isaac, b. Sept. 21, 1809; d. Jan. 10, 1824. (5) Hannah, b. Sept. 11, 1811; d. Oct. 25, 1811. (6) Josiah, b. Sept. 12, 1812; d. Jan. 25, 1825. (7) Ruth C., b. Oct. 10, 1814; m. Wm. F. Jones, of Barnstable. (8) Benjamin P. T., b. Oct. 3, 1816; d. April 29, 1818. (9) Mercy S., b. Oct. 16, 1818; m. Samuel Ridgway, of Stoughton; d. Jan. 9, 1853. (10) Albert F., b. Dec. 21, 1820; m. 1st, Sarah W. Tolman; 2d, Martha R. Fuller. (11) Sarah B., b. Dec. 21, 1825; m. Miles Pratt, of Carver.

IV. Hannah, m. Ezra Thomas. Ch.: (1) Charlotte[5], b. October, 1812; m. Phineas S. Burgess. (2) Ezra, b. May, 1814; m. Mary Briggs. (3) Lucy, b. Dec. 19, 1815. (4) Isaac S., b. 1816; m. Huldah Bunker, of New Hampshire. (5) Elizabeth, b. May, 1817; m. Winslow Burgess; d. December, 1867. (6) Harvey, b. July 2, 1825; m. Rhoda Morton, of Martha's Vineyard.

V. Mary, m. John Freeman. Ch.: (1) Nancy B.[5], m. Elkanah Shaw; (2) Anna Maria, m. James B. Tilton; (3) Polly, m. Eliab Wood; (4) Deborah, m. Hezekiah Cole.

VI. Mercy, b. 1794; m. Micah Leonard. Ch.: (1) Theodora[5], b. Sept. 14, 1812; m. John Vaughan; d. January, 1880. (2) George S., b. Feb. 20, 1819; m. Lydia Gammons. (3) Henry D., b. April 6, 1826; m. Elizabeth Barrows; d. Sept. 7, 1871.

VII. Job, d. young.

7.

PELEG[6] SAVERY (*Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), born in Carver, Mass., March 7, 1764; and married Hannah, daughter of Joshua and Hannah Perkins, of Middleboro, Mass., who was born July 25, 1763; was an amiable man, a good neighbor and citizen, honest and truthful. He reared a large family in comfort and respectability, but never sought to acquire extended property or possessions. He was a natural sportsman. His good-nature and aptness made "Uncle Peleg," as he was familiarly called, a great favorite with young as well as old. A wit and a wag, he was remarkably happy and quick at repartee. He died July 14, 1849. His widow died April 9, 1853, aged 89.

CHILDREN.

16 I. Thomas[7], b. Oct. 25, 1787.
17 II. John, b. Aug. 26, 1789.
18 III. William, b. Nov. 2, 1791.
19 IV. Zilpah, b. Dec. 27, 1793.
20 V. Mary, b. Jan. 22, 1797.
21 VI. Hannah P., b. March 24, 1799.
22 VII. Drusilla, b. Nov. 30, 1802.
23 VIII. Peleg Barrows, b. June 7, 1805.

8.

MERCY[6] SAVERY (*Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born June 26, 1768; married Thomas Adams[4], descended from Francis Adams[1], who was born in Cheshire, England, A. D. 1677, and died at Kingston, Mass., April 16, 1758, through Thomas[2], Joshua[3]. He died Sept. 1, 1810. She afterwards married Dr. Gad Hitchcock, of Hanson, and died March 19, 1838. The following obituary notice of her, from the "Old Colony Memorial," I cite from the "Adams Genealogy": "Died in Boston on the 19th inst., Mrs. Mercy Hitchcock, aged 69 years, widow of the late Dr. Gad Hitchcock, of Hanson, Mass. During her last illness she evinced an extraordinary degree of patience and resignation; and such was her confidence in God, and so bright were her hopes of a glorious immortality, that death was disarmed of its terrors; and she would exclaim, 'Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for the Lord is my strength and my salvation.' For her children she ever manifested an unusually strong and self-sacrificing affection, which entwined around her the tenderest sensibilities of their hearts. In the benevolent operations of the day she took the deepest interest, and the distressed and afflicted never appealed to her sympathy in vain."

CHILDREN.

I. A daughter[7], b. at Plympton, Feb. 10, 1790; d. same day.
II. Thomas, b. Aug. 10, 1794; d. Aug. 10, 1795.
III. Thomas, b. Dec. 23, 1795; d. Aug. 23, 1796.
IV. John, b. Jan. 20, 1797; m. Nancy Pratt, of Carver.

She died at Dedham, March, 1860. He lived in Boston till 1811 and then removed to Carver and afterwards to Dedham. He became a Methodist and prominent temperance worker.

V. George, b. July 26, 1800; d. Jan. 14, 1803.

VI. Thomas, b. Aug. 6, 1802; m. Eunice H. Bugbee, of Pomfret, Vt.; lived at Carver and in 1826 at Plymouth; represented it in the State legislature 1833 and 1834. From 1833 to 1850 was proprietor of a hat store in Boston.

VII. Mary, b. November, 1805; m. 1st, John Bent, of Middleboro; 2d, Watson Goward, of Croydon, N. H. For the ch. of John, Thomas and Mary Adams, see Genealogy of the Adams family of Kingston, by the late George Adams, of Boston, 1861.

24 VIII. George, b. Jan. 10, 1807.

IX. Ann Maria, b. March 29, 1809; d. Oct. 10, 1810.

9.

THOMAS[6] SAVERY (*William*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), born before 1769; married 1st, probably July 23, 1790, Abigail Everson. She died about 1805. He married 2d, March 28, 1806, Joanna, dau. of Ezra Burbank, of Plymouth.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. Lydia Holmes[7], b. Feb. 9, 1792; m. Bartlett Faunce.

II. Sally, b. September, 1794; m. 1st, Thomas Faunce; 2d, Seth Harlow, and had ch. by 1st marriage (1) Thomas[8], who had a son Thomas E.[9] of Hyde Park; by 2d marriage (2) Seth; (3) Ezra; (4) Sarah; (5) Oliver, d. in infancy; (6) Oliver K.; (7) Priscilla; (8) Lydia A. (Mrs. Lydia A. H. Butler, of Dorchester, Mass.)

III. Abigail T., b. Aug., 1796; m. Thomas Spinney, of Boston.

IV. George, b. Dec. 26, 1798. He was in the U. S. Navy, and followed the sea until about 1840 when he settled down to agricultural pursuits in Rowley, Mass., and d. there of consumption, 1849; unm.

By second wife:

V. Sophia, b. Jan. 24, 1807; m. John A. Spinney.

VI. Joanna Holmes, b. Sept. 24, 1808; m. James Nichols.

VII. Thomas, b. Sept. 23, 1810; m. Fanny Smith; lived only one year afterwards, leaving 1 ch. which also d. His widow m. Winsor Savery, son of Nehemiah of the Middleboro Saverys or Severys. (See No. 50 Severy and Savery family, p. 203.)

VIII. Mary, b. Aug. 11, 1814; m. 1st, Henry Dunstan; 2d, John Alexander; 3d, Charles Soule; 4th, Aaron Sampson.

25 IX. William S., b. Sept. 17, 1816.
X. Priscilla Paddock, b. 1819; m. William McDonald, of Pembroke.
26 XI. Joseph B., b. June 15, 1829.
XII. Phœbe S., b. Apr. 27, 1824; m. Francis Paulding.

10.

GEORGE H.[6] SAVERY (*William*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), married Nov. 4, 1804, Mary, daughter of Peter Lanman; and died in South America.

CHILDREN.

I. Eliza[7], m. Nahum Johnson, of Bridgewater.
II. Sally.
III. Hiram.
IV. Mary N., m. Solomon Hardy.
V. George H., m. Dorothy Gurney, of Abington, and had a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, m. Stephen Holmes. Geo. H. Savery died at South Abington, Mass., in 1881, aged 64.

27 See page 87.

11.

JAMES[6] SAVERY (*James*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), married Olivia Shurtliffe. "He was a man of feeble constitution, but by careful attention to the laws of health, preserved a fair degree of physical vigor. He was conscientious, and aimed at doing right, as far as he could see the right, both in public and private affairs. He early recognized the sinfulness of slavery, and was the first in his town to vote the abolition ticket. Then he stood alone, but the next year he had the satisfaction of seeing six vote with him." See also p. xvii of "Notes, Additions, and Corrections."

CHILDREN.

28 I. William Shurtliffe[7], b. Aug. 3, 1801.
II. Susanna Lothrop, b. 1804; d. Jan. 20, 1869.
III. Mary Shaw, b. 1805; d. Aug. 9, 1821.
IV. James, b. 1807; m. Jan. 24, 1833 Almira W. Cushman; no ch.
V. Thomas, b. 1808; d. Aug. 17, 1831.
29 VI. Priscilla, b. 1811.
VII. Benjamin, b. 1813; d. Aug. 4, 1837.

12.

RUTH[6] SAVERY (*James*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2] *Thomas*[1]), was born in 1780; and married Levi Morse, of Middleboro, who was born 1777 and died May 4, 1857; she died Jan. 3, 1864.

CHILDREN.

I. Mercy B.[7], b. Dec. 10, 1799; m. 1822, Otis Cobb, of Carver; d. Dec. 31, 1840. Ch.: (1) Benjamin R.[8], b. 1823, d. 1825; (2) Otis, b. March, 1827; (3) Mary B., b. Aug. 16, 1837.

30 II. Levi, b. Aug. 26, 1802.

III. Hannah, b. Feb. 1, 1807; m. Sept. 21, 1834, Ichabod Sampson; d. Sept. 26, 1885. Ch.: (1) Ruth Savery[8], b. Aug. 17, 1835; (2) Josephus, b. April 29, 1837; (3) Thomas W., b. March 7, 1840.

IV. Ruth S., b. Aug. 10, 1809; m. April 10, 1831, Lewis Holmes, of Plymouth; d. April 1, 1855. Ch.: (1) Isabella F.[8], b. 1832, d. 1835; (2) Lewis J., b. May 27, 1834.

V. Thomas, b. Aug. 26, 1812; d. Aug. 25, 1838.

VI. Elisha, b. Sept. 12, 1816; m. April 28, 1841, Rachel F. French.

VII. Luther, b. Feb. 2, 1820; d. Sept. 20, 1824.

VIII. Cephas, b. June 6, 1823; m. June 2, 1850, Susanna E. Bradford, of Plympton. Ch.: (1) Cephas[8], b. April 3, 1851; and others.

13.

JOHN[6] SAVERY (*Lemuel*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Oct. 24, 1786; removed when young to Oxford, N. H., where he married, 1810, Abiah Butterfield; and died 1819. His widow survived him seven years.

CHILDREN.

31 I. John Stephenson[7], b. Aug. 8, 1812.

II. William, b. Sept. 3, 1814; d. June 4, 1849, in New York; unmarried.

III. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 23, 1815; m. in New York, April 18, 1848, E. W. Bradley, who died March 6, 1868; and has son, GEORGE W.[8], b. Sept. 20, 1840, living at Greenfield Hill, Conn.

IV. George W., b. Aug. 20, 1818; removed young to Chicago, where he married, and had three children, whose names and records I have been unable to obtain.

14.

LEMUEL[6] SAVERY (*Lemuel*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Sept. 1, 1792; married Oct. 9, 1816, Rizpah, daughter of Eleazer Thomas, of Middleboro, whose mother was Rizpah Bryant; and died at Plymouth, June 23, 1834. She was born Sept. 3, 1797, and died at Middleboro, Nov. 25, 1882, aged 85.

CHILDREN.

I. Emily Williams[7], b. Feb. 13, 1819; m. 1st, Rev. —— Walker; 2d, Silas Dean, of Middleboro.
II. William Thomas, b. Dec. 24, 1820; m. Dec. 12, 1842, Silvia C. Alexander.
III. Elizabeth Stephenson, b. Oct. 30, 1822; intentions of marriage recorded Nov. 13, 1840, to Henry S. Ryder.
32 IV. Samuel Munson or Marston, b. Nov. 7, 1825.
V. Cordelia Bartlett, b. Feb. 29, 1828; m. Robert Cole, of Middleboro.
VI. Ann Maria, b. June 12, 1834; d. Sept. 14, 1836.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

15.

SAMUEL COLE[7] (*Mary Savery*[6] *and Job Cole, Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born 1780; married Sally Morton, of Plymouth; and died April 1, 1843. She died Oct. 23, 1855.

CHILDREN.

I. Mary[8], b. Nov. 30, 1803; m. Winslow Wright, of Plymouth.
II. Sarah, b. Aug. 4, 1806; m. Ephraim Paty, of Plymouth, who d. in California.
III. Samuel, b. Sept. 25, 1808; m. 1st, Hannah Burgess, of Plymouth; 2d, Jane Morton.
IV. Job T., b. Jan. 24, 1811; m. 1st, Hannah Frye; 2d, Lucy Frye; both of Andover.
V. Esther S., b. April 23, 1813; m. William Beekman; d. June 28, 1856.
VI. Martha M., b. March 14, 1816; m. Charles T. Holmes, of Plymouth; d. Oct. 25, 1844.
VII. Deborah B., b. May 3, 1819; d. April 30, 1837.
VIII. Caroline E., b. Sept. 1, 1822; d. Sept. 12, 1842.
IX. Jane R., b. Feb. 19, 1825; d. Sept. 28, 1827.

16.

HON. THOMAS[7] SAVERY (*Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Oct. 25, 1787; married Betsey Shaw. He was a selectman of Wareham in 1820; elected a

— Walker; 2d,

1842, Silvia C.

ns of marriage

Cole, of Middle-

Cole, *Thomas*[5],
1780; married
43. She died

of Plymouth.
lymouth, who d.

ss, of Plymouth;

; 2d, Lucy Frye;

man; d. June 28,

Holmes, of Plym-

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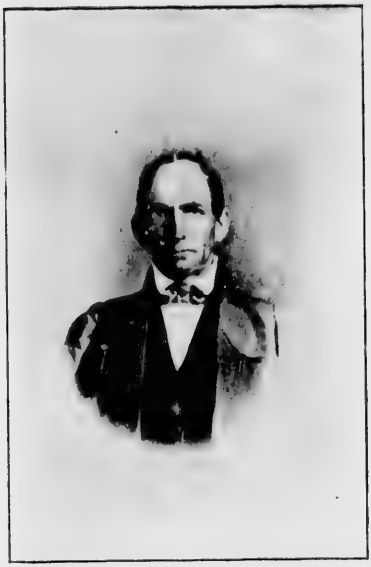
married Betsey
820; elected a



HON. JOHN SAVERY.

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county commissioner, May 12, 1835; a member for Wareham in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1840; and was a member of the Executive Council of the State under Governor Clifford in 1853, and under Governor Washburne in 1854. He filled these high public positions with ability and honor, and died May 15, 1873. His widow died Jan. 29, 1885, aged 94 years 8 months 18 days.

CHILDREN

33 I. John[8], b. Nov. 3, 1815.
II. Thomas, b. April 8, 1819; d. Sept. 23, 1820.
III. Elizabeth Shaw, b. Jan. 26, 1828; d. Oct. 28, 1828.

17.

JOHN[7] SAVERY (*Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born in Carver, Aug. 26, 1789; married Polly Atwood. The Atwoods were among the earliest comers and first settlers of Plymouth. I quote from the "History of American Manufactures," published in 1867: "John Savery, the founder of the Phœnix Works in Jersey City, together with his son William, a man eminently qualified by natural endowments for success in business pursuits, united in 1838 and established the works in Jersey City. Mr. Savery was a pioneer in developing American manufactures. He served an apprenticeship at the trade of a moulder. He made cannon balls in the War of 1812. In fact, he was the first who succeeded in making a perfect cannon ball at the foundry where he learnt his trade. He made balls which were used by the U. S. frigate 'Constitution' in her memorable engagement with the 'Guerriere.' His first partnership was with Hon. Benjamin Ellis at the extensive works in Carver, next at Albany, N. Y., last at Jersey City, N. J." Although he neither sought nor coveted office, yet he was early appointed selectman, and twice elected to the State Legislature. He could be elected from his town when no other man of the Whig party could. He died April 17, 1853; his widow, April 23, 1883, aged 90.

CHILDREN.

34 I. William[8], b. Oct. 26, 1815.
35 II. Polly, b. April 18, 1818.
36 III. Hannah Perkins, b. Nov. 13, 1820.
37 IV. Waitstill Atwood, b. Nov. 25, 1822.
V. John, b. Sept. 30, 1825; d. December, 1826.

18.

WILLIAM[7] SAVERY (*Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born at Carver, Mass., Nov. 2, 1791; and married Oct. 5, 1817, Abigail Fearing. After an apprenticeship as shipping clerk in the office of his brother-in-law, Benjamin Ellis, Esq., of Carver, he entered into a copartnership with his brother Thomas in an extensive hollow-ware business at Wareham, operating a foundry for the manufacture of such wares at Agawam. Later he became engaged extensively in shipping, owning property in many vessels. After a prosperous and honorable mercantile career, he retired from business, and was for twenty-five years a director of the Wareham National Bank, and filled with honor various other positions of importance in fiscal and social affairs. He died Aug. 31, 1881; his wife had died July 9, 1873, aged 77 years 8 months 26 days.

CHILDREN.

I. William Curtis[8], b. Nov. 30, 1818; d. Jan. 22, 1822.
II. Abigail Fearing, b. Jan. 19, 1821; d. Feb. 16, 1834.
III. Mary Ellis, b. April 3, 1823; m. 1st, July 30, 1843, Joseph Bartlett, of Wareham; 2d, Gad Robinson, of Bridgewater; d. Sept. 27, 1889.
IV. Tirzah Tobey, b. Aug. 30, 1825; m. Aug. 7, 1852, Sturgis Chaddock, of Boston.
V. Hannah Perkins, b. Oct. 31, 1827; m. March 22, 1850, John H. Robinson, of Falmouth.
VI. Bartlett Murdock, b. March 4, 1830. BARTLETT M.[8] SAVERY is a prominent merchant of New York City.
38 VII. William, b. Dec. 11, 1832.
VIII. Abby Caroline, b. Sept. 14, 1836; unm.

19.

ZILPAH[7] SAVERY (*Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Dec. 27, 1793; and married William Murdock.

CHILDREN.

I. Abigail[8], b. May 3, 1818; m. Rufus C. Freeman; d. Oct. 5, 1864.
II. William, b. Sept. 6, 1820; m. Fanny Maria Evans, of Baltimore.

20.

MARY[7] SAVERY (*Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Jan. 22, 1797; married Feb. 14, 1818, Benjamin Ellis, of Carver; and died May 30, 1879.

CHILDREN.

I. Louisa Jane[8], b. April 13, 1819; m. Joseph Pratt.
II. Matthias, b. May 29, 1825; m. Sallie Forsyth, of Albany; d. Nov. 21, 1879. Ch.: (1) Helena[9], m. John Stewart Elliot, of New York; (2) Marie Louise, m. Thomas Gaff, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

21.

HANNAH P.[7] SAVERY (*Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born March 24, 1799; and married Bartlett Bent; died 1890.

CHILDREN.

I. Anmira[8], b. Aug. 1, 1825; m. Mr. Peacock, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
II. Bartlett, b. Sept. 11, 1829; m. Sarah Peacock.
III. Thomas Savery, b. Sept. 12, 1833; m. Mary Peacock.

22.

DRUSILLA[7] SAVERY (*Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Nov. 30, 1802; and married Gamaliel Fuller.

CHILDREN.

I. John Savery[8], b. July 11, 1828; m. Susan Cobb.
II. Drusilla, b. Feb. 22, 1841; m. John S. Carter.

23.

HON. PELEG BARROWS[7] SAVERY (*Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born in Carver, June 7, 1805; and married May 22, 1834, Julia Eliza, daughter of the late Charles and Lydia (Reno) Conklin, of Albany, N. Y., a cousin of

the late distinguished senator, Roscoe Conklin. As iron manufacturer and dealer in iron ware, he was a member of the firm of Savery, Shaw & Co., of Albany, N. Y., and of Savery & Co. in Philadelphia, which he established in 1838. He was a gentleman of kindly and amiable, courteous and genial disposition, possessing in a remarkable degree the elements of large personal popularity, making friends everywhere. Like his father, he was an excellent sportsman, and devoted much of his leisure to his favorite amusement. He was a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania. Died Sept. 15, 1863.

CHILDREN.

I. Julia Antoinette[8], b. Aug. 22, 1836; d. Feb. 18, 1837.
39 II. Charles Conklin, b. Jan. 2, 1838.
40 III. William Henry, b. Aug. 10, 1847.
IV. Mary Ellis, b. Dec. 7, 1855; d. Feb. 4, 1879.
V. Alanson Spenser, d. young.

This closes the record of the children of Peleg Savery, of Carver, all of whom filled honorable and prominent positions in society, in commerce, and in politics.

24.

GEORGE[7] ADAMS (*Mercy Savery[6] and Thomas Adams, Thomas[5], Thomas[4], Thomas[3], Samuel[2], Thomas[1]*), was born in Boston, Jan. 10, 1807; married Hannah S. Harlow, of Plymouth. Was the author of the "Genealogy of the Descendants of Francis Adams," his ancestor, who came to New England in 1692, and to whose labors I am also indebted, mainly, for a record of the descendants of Dea. Thomas[5] Savery, and of the births and marriages of the deacon's brothers and sisters, all of which I have here incorporated. He left Boston in 1811, and lived in Carver and neighboring towns till 1823, and in 1835 removed to Boston. In 1846 he began the publication of the "Boston Directory," and subsequently directories of other cities and towns in New England and elsewhere. The firm of

Adams, Sampson & Co., of which he was the founder, was widely known as the largest publishing house for that class of books in the country. Died in Newton, Oct. 4, 1865.

CHILDREN.

I. George W.[8], b. Aug. 10, 1830; m. Mary A. Holland.
II. Hannah, b. July 27, 1832; m. Dr. Edward A. Spooner, of Plymouth, now in Philadelphia.
III. Sarah S., b. Oct. 17, 1840; d. March 12, 1842.
IV. Theodore Parker, b. July 24, 1845; m. Aug. 11, 1869, Ellen B. Cushman, of Plymouth. THEODORE P.[8] ADAMS, teacher of a preparatory school and much devoted to genealogical research, resides in Boston, Mass.

25.

WILLIAM S.[7] SAVERY (*Thomas*[6], *William*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Sept. 17, 1816; and married May 14, 1837, Ruth Ann Barrett.

CHILDREN.

I. Augusta S.[8], b. Feb. 22, 1838; m. 1855, Lorenzo F. Simmons.
II. George, lives at Rockland.
III. Emeline P., b. 1850; m. June 30, 1872, Russell T. Bartlett; and probably others.

26.

JOSEPH B.[7] SAVERY (*Thomas*[6], *William*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born June 15, 1820; married Mary Ann, daughter of George Thrasher. Resides at Savery's Pond, near Plymouth, Mass., a locality known by that name for generations.

CHILDREN.

41 I. Thomas G.[8], b. Sept. 19, 1843.

27.

GEORGE[7] SAVORY, born 1798. His mother's maiden name was Desire Sturgis, and he married Catherine Baxter, of Hyannis, who died April 20, 1848. His descendants claim for him a descent in the seventh generation from Thomas[1], of Plymouth, but it cannot be regularly established.

CHILDREN.

I. Samadrus[8], b. 1829; m. Lydia C. Sturgis; d. Dec. 12, 1889. Ch.: (1) Mary C.[9], b. 1856; m. Jan. 9, 1876, Eugene Crowell. (2) Ida, b. 1859; m. 1878, Edgar Evans. (3) Frederic A., b. 1861; m. Augusta Jones. (4) Eugene H., b. 1863; m. Lois Newcomb. (5) Alonzo C., b. 1865; m. Myra Edson. (6) Bessie, b. 1867; m. John Williams. (7) Lily C., b. 1869; m. Charles Fuller. (8) George H., b. 1871. (9) Chester, b. 1874. (10) Bertie, b. 1877. (11) Alice, b. 1880.

II. Sarah P., m. 1841, Frederic Ames, of Cotuit; d. February, 1888. No children.

28.

WILLIAM S.[7] SAVERY (*James*[6], *James*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), born Aug. 23, 1801; married, 1st, Susan Shurtliffe; 2d, Joanna Waterman. Was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives one term, and a justice of the peace many years. Resided at North Carver, Mass.; died Dec. 23, 1870.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. Mary T.[8], b. June 24, 1832; m. Lewis Sherrett, of Trimshaw Park, Blackburn, Eng. Ch.: (1) William L.[9], b. in Carver, Sept. 9, 1859; (2) Susan, b. Aug. 7, 1864; d. Oct. 15, 1869. WILLIAM L. SHERRETT was a young man of fine intellect and great industry. He held a position in the Pension Department at Washington five years, and while there qualified himself for the profession of the law at Georgetown University, and was admitted to the Washington Bar in 1889; and also, during this time, studied medicine and surgery at Howard University, Washington, where he graduated M.D., 1890. Was Deputy Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and high up in Masonry. He died of consumption in Florida, 1890. Mrs. Sherrett died suddenly of paralysis, July 31, 1892. See portrait, page 94.

II. Angeline A., b. Sept. 30, 1833; d. Feb. 27, 1840.

III. William S., b. April 24, 1835; went to sea, fate unknown.

IV. Francis A., b. October, 1836; d. March 16, 1840.

V. Benjamin Harrison, b. April 9, 1841; m. Hattie L. Holmes, of Plymouth, where he resides. Ch.: (1) Harrison Stephen, b. May 3, 1872. (2) Lewis Winslow, b. Aug. 17, 1874; d. Jan. 20, 1875. (3) Aurissa Wm., b. June 21, 1876; (4) Wolcott Smith, b. March 7, 1878. BENJ. H.[8] SAVERY, who d. Dec. 15, 1892, served honorably during the war, in the 38th Massachusetts Regiment.

29.

PRISCILLA[7] SAVERY (*James*[6], *James*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), married James Sullivan Holmes, and now resides at Lawrence, Mass.

CHILDREN.

I. James Aristides[8].
II. Thomas Savery.
III. Olivia Shurtliffe.

30.

LEVI[7] MORSE (*Ruth Savery*[6] *and Levi Morse*, *James*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Aug. 26, 1802; married March, 1834, Sally Tinkham, who was born March 13, 1805.

CHILDREN.

I. Wilson[8], b. Feb. 1, 1825; m. and had three children, of whom one, Elisha, is living (in 1887).
II. Ezra, b. July 17, 1837; m. and has five children, all living in 1887.
III. Emily, b. Feb. 6, 1839; m. —— Baxter; four children.
IV. Sarah, b. Jan. 10, 1841; d. Oct. 4, 1858.
V. Harrison, b. Nov. 7, 1842; m., four children. HARRISON[8] MORSE is a leading citizen of Brockton, Mass., of which city he has been councilman and alderman.
VI. Bradford, b. May 4, 1848; m. June 22, 1871, Ella A., daughter of Gilman P. and Jane W. (Pratt) Keith, of North Middleboro. Ch.: (1) Ruth[9], b. Aug. 1, d. Aug. 5, 1878. BRADFORD[8] MORSE was captain of Co. I, 1st Reg., M. V. M. Infantry, four years. Removed to California, and engaged in fruit raising. City marshal and tax collector, Riverside, Cal.

31.

JOHN STEVENSON[7] SAVERY (*John*[6], *Lemuel*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born probably at Oxford or Lyme, N. H., Aug. 8, 1812; and with his brother and sister, William and Elizabeth, removed young to New York City, where he married Lydia Dare, who died May 13, 1868. He was proprietor of a hotel and restaurant in New York, but

resided with his family more than thirty years in Brooklyn. He became celebrated and popular as an anti-slavery and temperance orator, a fellow-worker in the cause of negro emancipation with the illustrious William Lloyd Garrison. He readily undertook the circulation of Garrison's newspaper, the *Liberator*, when to do so involved great personal danger. His death, Jan. 17, 1882, was extensively noticed in the American and Canadian press.

CHILDREN.

I. Harriet M.[8], b. Oct. 20, 1838; m. 1858, Henry C. Bonnell, who died leaving her and one son, A. H.[9] Bonnell, b. Oct. 21, 1859.
II. John S., b. Dec. 21, 1842.
III. Elizabeth, b. March 15, 1846; m. 1866, Albert C. Stebbins; living at Worcester, N. Y.

32.

SAMUEL MARSTON[7] SAVERY (*Lemuel*[6], *Lemuel*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Nov. 7, 1825. Intentions of marriage published April 18, 1847, to Nancy Ripley, daughter of Capt. Ansel Bartlett, of Plymouth. He died Jan. 16, 1862, of dislocation of the spine and consequent paralysis, caused by being thrown from a carriage. The *Plymouth Rock* newspaper of Jan. 23, 1862, notices his death in two articles, speaking of him as a well and favorably known and enterprising business man. The widow is still (1887) living at Boston.

CHILDREN.

I. William Henry[8], b. Oct. 9, 1844; m. April 10, 1874, Catherine Agnes, daughter of James Turley, of Portland, Me., where he resides. Ch.: (1) William Peters[9], b. June 26, 1875; (2) Walter James, b. July 1, 1880; (3) Charles Foster, b. April 28, 1883.
II. James C., b. Nov. 14, 1851. Was a soldier in the U. S. Army, and was killed at Black Hills, 1875.
III. Samuel Marston, b. Jan. 1, 1862; m., lives in Virginia.

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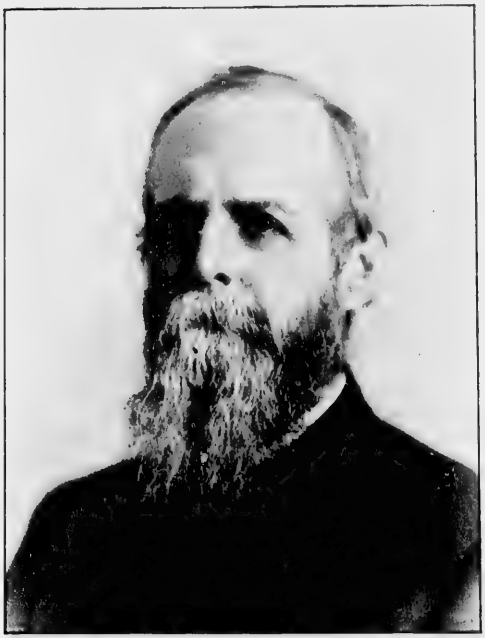

Very faithfully yours,

Wm. W. Savery.

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EIGHTH GENERATION.

33.

JOHN[8] SAVERY (*Thomas*[7], *Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Nov. 3, 1815; married, 1st, July 13, 1850, Elizabeth Ogle; 2d, Aug. 6, 1859, Martha Adele Winslow, of Philadelphia. She died Dec. 5, 1892. Has represented Wareham in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Was for some time a member of the firm of Savery & Co., Philadelphia (see Peleg B.[7], No. 23). During the war he rendered valuable service to the national cause, actively assisting in the organization of volunteer refreshment saloons in Philadelphia, through which city all the Western regiments were obliged to pass on their way to Washington. Lives at East Wareham.

CHILDREN.

By second wife:

I. John Maximilian[9], b. in Philadelphia, July 26, 1864.

34.

WILLIAM[8] SAVERY (*John*[7], *Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Oct. 26, 1815, and married Mary Page Van Schaack, of Albany, N. Y., daughter of Stephen and Harriet (Dunnell) Van Schaack. Resides at his seat, Leyden Cottage, South Carver, Mass., where he has always lived, except for about twenty years that he spent in New York and Jersey City. Has always been engaged in the business of iron manufacture, and in partnership with his father in Jersey City (see John[7], No. 17), and the head and manager of the respected and well-known firm of John Savery's Sons, New York City. Although never ambitious for political office, he has served as a member of the State Legislature, and in minor public positions. A man of great but unassuming and modest generosity, ever ready to assist the poor and the oppressed, his name

is mentioned with deep affection among his kindred, and esteem and respect by all who know him, far and wide.

CHILDREN.

42 I. William Egbert[9], b. Sept. 23, 1841.
II. Mary Page, b. Sept. 9, 1854; m. May 15, 1889, Josiah Jowett.
III. Harriett D., b. Nov. 5, 1858.

35.

POLLY[8] SAVERY (*John*[7], *Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born April 18, 1818; and married Alexander Law.

CHILDREN.

I. Emma W.[9], b. March 10, 1846; m. C. H. Dennett, and has two children.

36.

HANNAH PERKINS[8] SAVERY (*John*[7], *Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Nov. 13, 1820; married Samuel A. Shurtliff.

CHILDREN.

I. Abby F.[9], b. Nov. 28, 1843; m. W. C. Ireland; no children.
II. Charles A., b. March 7, 1848; d. June 28, 1854.
III. Anna L., b. March 29, 1851.
IV. Hannah S., b. Aug. 11, 1855; m. Albert Partridge; one child, Marion Louise[10].
V. Grace A., b. Jan. 17, 1858; m. Harry Hutchinson; one child, Ruth Allerton[10].

37.

WAITSTILL ATWOOD[8] SAVERY (*John*[7], *Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Nov. 25, 1822; married George P. Bowers; and died Jan 13, 1866.

CHILDREN.

I. Polly Savery[9], b. Feb. 8, 1848; m. Felice Cammilli, of Rome, Italy.
II. Nancy C., b. May 4, 1853.

38.

WILLIAM[8] SAVERY (*William*[7], *Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Dec. 11, 1832; married Dec. 25, 1876, Ella Jane Bassett. Resides at Wareham.

CHILDREN.

I. Sadie Louise[9], b. June 9, 1879.
II. Waldo Bartlett, b. Dec. 30, 1883; d. Jan. 18, 1888.

39.

CHARLES CONKLIN[8] SAVERY (*Peleg B.*[7], *Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Jan. 2, 1838; and was a member of the firm of Savery & Co., Philadelphia. He married Jan. 1, 1862, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Purves, who was born in Scotland, but brought up in New Hampshire, and whose wife, married in 1837, was Sarah A. Likens, born in Pennsylvania, and died Dec. 19, 1890, aged 73, leaving him surviving. Charles C. Savery died June 18, 1880. The following is from an obituary notice: "Quiet, retired, truly kind to every one," his was "a generous heart to sympathize with all with whom he came in contact; just in all his ways, true to the right under all circumstances, he so bore himself to his fellow-men that none can rise up to say aught against him."

CHILDREN.

I. Charles Peleg[9], b. Jan. 13, 1863.
II. Lewis Alexander, b. Oct. 15, 1864; d. when 21 months old.
III. Fanny Mary, b. Oct. 25, 1866; d. when 7 weeks old.
IV. Alexander Purves, b. Feb. 7, 1870; d. when 22 months old.
V. Sarah Lydia, b. June 22, 1874.

40.

WILLIAM HENRY[8] SAVERY (*Peleg B.*[7], *Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Aug. 10, 1847; and married Sept. 4, 1871, Rosey, daughter of the late (mari-

time) Capt. James and Catharine (Maglellon) Taylor, of whom Bayard Taylor makes mention in his travels through the Holy Land, in 1851, being his guest at Smyrna, but not of kin. She was born April 21, 1843. On becoming of age he was admitted member of the firm of Savery & Co., and continued so till it ceased to exist, in 1876. Resides in Philadelphia.

CHILDREN.

I. William Henry Aloysius[9], b. May 31, 1872; d. May 17, 1875.
II. Francis Nelson, b. Jan. 16, 1874.
III. William Aloysius, b. Feb. 17, 1876.
IV. James Taylor, b. Sept. 5, 1879.
V. Charles Conklin, b. Oct. 15, 1881.

41.

THOMAS G.[8] SAVERY (*Joseph B.*[7], *Thomas*[6], *William*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Sept. 19, 1843; and married July 2, 1871, Laura A. Pierce.

CHILDREN.

I. Thomas F., b. July 27, 1873.
II. Eddie C., b. Feb. 26, 1876.
III. Florence E., b. Sept. 13, 1882.

NINTH GENERATION.

42.

WILLIAM EGBERT[9] SAVERY (*William*[8], *John*[7], *Peleg*[6], *Thomas*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Sept. 23, 1841; married June, 1870, Sarah Louise, daughter of Dr. William Belcher, of Sing Sing, N. Y. Succeeding his father he now carries on the business of the old firm of John Savery's Sons in Jersey City and New York.

CHILDREN.

I. Annie B.[10], b. Jan. 21, 1878.
II. Ethel, b. Feb. 27, 1882.

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THE OLD COLONY FAMILY.

SUBDIVISION C.

FOURTH GENERATION.

1.

SAMUEL[4] SAVERY (*Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born probably at the Agawam Plantation, Aug. 18, 1718; married by Rev. Roland Cotton, Dec. 25, 1739, Elizabeth Bumpas, probably sister of Deborah, wife of his brother Uriah. He was a man of ability and influence, a leading spirit in the affairs of his town and of Wareham, after it was set off, for more than forty years, during most of which period he was selectman, chairman of all important committees, engaged the schoolmaster, and managed the settlement of the ministers.* He was appointed a coroner, July 1, 1769; was one of the "Committee of Correspondence and Safety" during the Revolutionary War; and held a captain's commission in the Continental Army. "It is said that he received some votes for the office of governor, although not regularly nominated as a candidate." His wife died in 1787, aged 69. He married, 2d (intentions published Sept. 11, 1788), Lois Sturtevant, of Halifax, Mass., and died in 1812, in his 94th year, attaining a greater age than any other male descendant of our common ancestor.

* For interesting references to him and other Saverys of the period, as well as other valuable information, the reader is referred to a book entitled "Colonial Times on Buzzard's Bay," by William R. Bliss, Esq.: published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York. I quote the following from an article by Mr. Bliss in the Plymouth *Free Press*, November, 1886: "The Rev. Ebenezer Burgess said in a sermon, preached some thirty years ago, that he remembered the congregation in the old historic meeting-house at Wareham before it was torn down; he remembered Mackie reading off the hymns in Scottish style, Fearing in the gallery leading the choir with a loud voice, Savery with white locks bending over his staff, Nye with powdered wig like an English judge," etc.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. Mehitable[5], b. Jan. 29, 1741; m. April 21, 1767, Ebenezer Clarke.
II. Lydia, b. April 15, 1744; m. June 4, 1772, David Swift.
III. Benjamin, b. March 26, 1746; d. July 28, 1754.
2 IV. Samuel, b. Feb. 14, 1747.
V. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 31, 1750; m. Sept. 11, 1784, Jeremiah Bumpus.
VI. Benjamin, b. Jan. 29, 1755.
3 VII. Phineas, b. April 8, 1757.
VIII. Mary, b. Jan. 30, 1760; d. May 14, 1816.
IX. Abigail, b. March 18, 1764; m. probably Sept. 11, 1784, Lot Bumpas.

FIFTH GENERATION.

2.

SAMUEL[5] SAVERY (*Samuel*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Feb. 14, 1747; married Dec. 13, 1770, Ruth Gibbs, who, described as the wife of "Capt. Samuel Savery," died April 24, 1817, aged 65 years 2 months and 23 days. On June 24, 1814, he was sergeant of a detachment doing duty as guard in the town and harbor of Wareham. Died Nov. 28, 1836, attaining within four years the age of his father. It is said that his tombstone in the old cemetery at Rochester has the following quaint, old-fashioned epitaph:

"Samuel Savery's work is done,
The sands from out his glass have run;
Of children ten he lost but one,
Who drownèd was, his youngest son."

CHILDREN.

I. Lucy[6], b. July 29, 1772; m. May 5, 1811, Joseph Miller.
II. Esther, b. Aug. 6, 1774; m. Nov. 16, 1800, Josiah Ellis.
III. Temperance, b. July 9, 1776; m. Nov. 13, 1794, Pelham Gibbs.
IV. Ruth, b. Oct. 2, 1778; m. Oct. 21, 1802, Lewis Ellis.
V. Alothea, b. March 13, 1781; m. 1st May 15, 1806, Prince Dexter; 2d, his brother.
VI. Polly, b. July 11, 1783; m. Feb. 23, 1804, John Bourne.
VII. Lucinda, b. May 11, 1787; m. 1st, March 15, 1812, Joseph Lambert; 2d, ——— White.
4 VIII. Samuel, b. Sept. 15, 1789.
IX. Nabby, b. July 24, 1792; m. Capt. Freeman Gibbs.
X. William, b. Oct. 18, 1796; drowned in Weweantic River, Wareham.

3.

LIEUT. PHINEAS[5] SAVERY (*Samuel*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), an officer in the Revolutionary army, was born April 8, 1757; married, 1st, Mercy, who died Nov. 3, 1793, in her 38th year; 2d, Jan. 15, 1797, Hannah Swift. She died Aug. 21, 1847. He died Oct. 1, 1837.

CHILDREN.

By second wife:

I. Mercy[6], b. March 19, 1798; m. Samuel Hatch, and had two daughters, Hope Tobey and Elizabeth; both d.

5 II. Phineas, b. April 5, 1800.

6 III. Lemuel, b Jan. 28, 1802.

IV. Benjamin, b. Aug. 10, 1802; d. Aug. 10, 1804.

V. Cyrus, b. June 2, 1803; d. aged 4 years.

SIXTH GENERATION.

4.

SAMUEL[6] SAVERY (*Samuel*[5], *Samuel*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Sept. 15, 1789; married March 15, 1812, Rebecca Swift, who died June 1, 1867; died Feb. 2, 1859.

CHILDREN.

I. Esther[7], b. Dec. 5, 1813; m. 1st, Dec. 5, 1832; Capt. Willis Churbuck; 2d, William Benson; d. at E. Wareham, Oct. 22, 1881.

II. Betsey, b. 1814; m. Feb. 23, 1834, Capt. Thomas Churbuck; d. 1835.

7 III. William, b. April 27, 1817.

IV. Charlotte, b. July 8, 1819; m. 1st, Jan. 29, 1840, Capt. Elisha Besse; 2d, George Griffith; d. 1870.

V. Ruth, b. Feb. 9, 1821; m. 1st, Dec. 4, 1842, Andrew Long; 2d, George Bent; 3d, Benjamin Ingalls. Resides at East Wareham.

8 VI. Levi, b. June 13, 1823.

VII. Lemuel Frederic, b. 1829; m. Caroline Raymond. Ch.: (1) Frank; (2) Victoria; both dead.

VIII. Martha, b. June 2, 1833; m. April 3, 1850, William P. Gibbs; d. at East Wareham, Mass., Feb. 20, 1881.

IX. Mary, twin of Martha; m. Nov. 28, 1852, John Eldridge. Lives at East Wareham.

5.

DR. PHINEAS[6] SAVERY (*Phineas*[5], *Samuel*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born April 15, 1800; graduated M. D. at the Medical School of Harvard University; married, 1st, Jan. 21, 1825, Hope Tobey, who died Feb. 18, 1825; 2d, May 26, 1829, Nancy, daughter of John and Ann Messenger; she died Sept. 4, 1830; 3d, Aug. 5, 1833, Sarah Bailey, who died Aug. 26, 1878. He resided at Attleboro, Mass., where he enjoyed a high repute and successful practice as a physician. Died May 19, 1853.

CHILDREN.

By second wife:

9 I. Phineas Messinger[7], b. July 30, 1830.

By third wife:

II. Abraham Bailey, b. May 12, 1834; d. May 22, 1834.

III. Hope Tobey, b. June 25, 1835; m. Dec. 31, 1856, William Waterman; d. Oct. 31, 1868. Ch.: (1) Grace Savery[8], b. Nov. 5, 1857; d. June 7, 1868. (2) William Atwood, b. Aug. 29, 1860; d. Oct. 22, 1861. (3) Lizzie Ann Bailey, b. Feb. 20, 1863; d. Aug. 20, 1864.

IV. Abraham Bailey, b. May 23, 1837; d. Dec. 16, 1863.

V. Cyrus Benjamin, b. April 17, 1839; d. Sept. 17, 1861.

10 VI. Job Briggs, b. Jan. 24, 1841.

VII. Nancy Messinger, b. Nov. 30, 1842; m. Nov. 22, 1865, Alvin F. Gibbs, who was town clerk of Wareham, and d. 1883. Ch.: (1) Abraham Bailey, b. March 26, 1868; she afterwards m. Watson Ryder; and d. April 9, 1892.

VIII. Sarah Ann Bailey, b. May 11, 1847; d. Dec. 23, 1848.

IX. Henry Oliver, b. May 5, 1850.

6.

LEMUEL[6] SAVERY (*Phineas*[5], *Samuel*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), a farmer at Wareham, b. Jan. 28, 1802; married, 1st, Sept. 4, 1825, Selina Gibbs, who died May, 1869, aged 63; 2d, Dec. 10, 1874, Mrs. Margaret R. Gorham (maiden name Nichols), of Halifax, N. S. He died April 9, 1890.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. Mary Anne[7], b. Sept. 11, 1826.

II. Hannah Swift, b. Nov. 30, 1828; m. Nov. 10, 1849, Harvey Crocker, of Barnstable.

III. Lemuel, b. May 2, 1831; m. 1st, July 22, 1854, Helen Thomas; 2d, Nellie Nichols. He d. Feb. 7, 1881, leaving daughter, Helen[8].

IV. Selina, b. June 18, 1833; m. Nov. 19, 1853, Levi Rennells; living at Hyde Park, Mass. Ch.: (1) Edgar A.[8], m. Cassie Walker; (2) Cora A.

V. Elizabeth S., b. Oct. 1, 1835; m. 1st, Aug. 15, 1854, Sylvanus Snow. Ch.: (1) Frederic[8]; (2) Esther Ann: m. 2d, Watson Ryder. Ch.: (3) William W., b. June, 1876. She died, and Watson Ryder m. 2d, June 18, 1885, Nancy Messinger, widow of Alvin Gibbs, and daughter of Dr. Phineas Savery.

VI. Roxana G., b. Feb. 24, 1838; m. Samuel Rennells; d.

VII. Phineas, b. June 1, 1840; m. Elizabeth Hyler.

VIII. Mercy D., b. Aug. 23, 1842; m. June 25, 1867, Henry Curtis. Ch.: (1) Harry[8]; (2) Florence. Resides at Troy, N. Y.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

7.

WILLIAM[7] SAVERY (*Samuel*[6], *Samuel*[5], *Samuel*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born April 27, 1817; and married November, 1842, Mary Anne Besse. Lives at East Wareham. She died Oct. 27, 1873, aged 50 years 10 months 6 days.

CHILDREN.

I. Abbie Adelia[8], b. Sept. 14, 1843; m. Oct. 22, 1863, Alexander Swift. Resides at Nashua, N. H.

II. Rebecca A., b. Sept. 8, 1845; m. March 1, 1870, Frank Mendall, of Marion, Mass.

III. Mary Frances, b. July 10, 1847; m. July 29, 1865, Benj. Bourne, East Wareham.

IV. Seth Besse, b. May 4, 1850; lives at Astoria on Pacific coast.

V. Levi Augustus, b. October, 1852; d. October, 1854.

VI. Winifred Maria, b. Jan. 22, 1855; m. Warren Howe, Nashua, N. H.

VII. Evelyn Augusta, b. July 9, 1858. Lives at Marion, Mass., unmarried.

VIII. Betsey Swift, b. March 3, 1861. Lives at Nashua, N. H.

IX. Wilhelmina Isabel, b. March 1, 1867; d. March 20, 1868.

8.

LEVI[7] SAVERY (*Samuel*[6], *Samuel*[5], *Samuel*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born June 13, 1823; married, 1st, Jan. 10, 1850, Mary E. Burgess, who d. Jan. 10, 1873; 2d, Mrs. Caroline Bumpus. Lives at Sagamore, formerly called West Sandwich, Mass.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

11. I. Betsey E.[8], b. Nov. 9, 1850.
II. Mary Estelle, b. Aug. 13, 1854; m. Dec. 30, 1881, Obed Delano Clifton, of Marion. Ch.: (1) Viola A.[9], b. Aug. 6, 1888; (2) Helen, b. Feb. 6, 1890.
III. Jacob Burgess, b. Aug. 12, 1858; m. Sept. 27, 1888, Amy A. Hammond.
IV. Lizzie Linwood, b. Jan. 9, 1861.
V. Louisa Lincoln, twin of Lizzie.
VI. William Grant, b. April 27, 1865; d. Jan. 16, 1866.
VII. Martha Maria, b. July 27, 1869; d. Aug. 19, 1869.

9.

PHINEAS MESSINGER[7] SAVERY (*Phineas*[6], *Phineas*[5], *Samuel*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), counsellor and attorney-at-law, was born at Attleboro, Mass., where his father then resided, July 30, 1830; and married Nov. 29, 1853, at Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, Amanda Gertrude, daughter of Hon. Henry F. Mitchell; commenced the practice of his profession in Liberty in 1858, and was successful in it until the breaking out of the Civil War; was a major of cavalry in the Confederate Army, and provost-marshal general of the trans-Mississippi Department, C. S. A., for one year, and was afterwards in the field either in line or on staff duty until surrender; was one year, 1867, assistant clerk to the House of Representatives of the State; has been twenty years continuously a commissioner of the United States for that State. In the Grand Army of the United Confederate Veterans he has served on

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, Obed Delano
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eas[5], *Samuel*[4],
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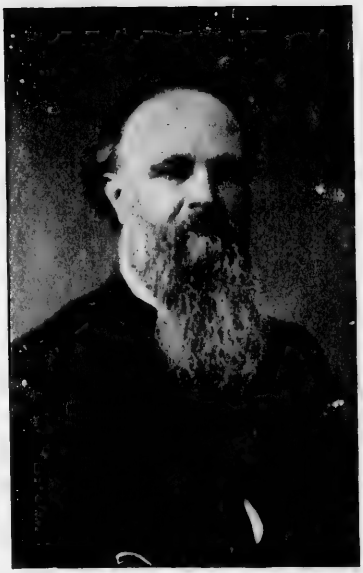

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the staff of the major general commanding Mississippi Division, as inspector general, with the rank of colonel. His Masonic record is long and very honorable. Now lives at Tupelo, Miss.

CHILDREN.

I. Charles Virgil[8], b. Sept. 9, 1854; m. Sept. 9, 1884, in Madisonville, Ky., Hattie Ford. Ch.: (1) Earl Ford[9], b. Feb. 7, 1886; d. Oct. 24, 1891. (2) Fatie May, b. Nov. 10, 1888.
II. Mary A. Fidelia, b. Dec. 28, 1856; d. June 7, 1892.
III. James Mitchell, b. Jan. 13, 1859; d. unm. Oct. 25, 1884.
IV. Finney Messinger, b. Aug. 18, 1861; m. Nov. 13, 1889, Lucy Martin. Ch.: (1) Charles Roy[9], b. Aug. 24, 1890.

10.

JOB BRIGGS[7] SAVERY (*Phineas*[6], *Phineas*[5], *Samuel*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), half brother of the preceding, was born Jan. 24, 1841; and married Nov. 16, 1869, Isadora E. Briggs. Was a highly respected citizen, and held the office of town clerk of Attleboro fourteen years, as well as "other positions of honor and trust." Died Oct. 3, 1886.

CHILDREN.

I. William Briggs[8], b. Sept. 26, 1875.
II. Sarah Adelaide, b. Dec. 1, 1878.
III. Job Luther, b. Oct. 9, 1880.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

11.

BETSEY E.[8] SAVERY (*Levi*[7], *Samuel*[6], *Samuel*[5], *Samuel*[4], *Thomas*[3], *Samuel*[2], *Thomas*[1]), was born Nov. 9, 1850; and married Oct. 28, 1873, Seth A. Cobb, of Marion.

CHILDREN.

I. Celia A.[9], b. Feb. 27, 1875.
II. George E., b. July 27, 1876; d. Sept. 13, same year.
III. Mary H., b. Dec. 25, 1877; d. Jan. 27, 1880.
IV. Augustus A., b. Dec. 8, 1879.
V. Seth A., b. April 15, 1882.
VI. Levi S., b. Jan. 22, 1889.

THE ESSEX COUNTY FAMILY.

ROBERT SAVORY OF NEWBURY
AND HIS
DESCENDANTS.

1.
ROBERT SAVORY.

The Thomas Savery who came in the "Mary and John," I have, as already noticed, traced from Ipswich to Newport, R. I., and there lost him. The ship arrived May 1, 1634, over a year after the first mention of the first Thomas at Plymouth. She had also among her passengers one WILLIAM SAVERY.* In the spring of 1635 a band of twenty-three persons moved over from Ipswich and laid the venerable foundations of old Newbury, now Newbury, West Newbury, and Newburyport. The Rev. Thomas Parker removed from Ipswich in order to retain his connection with some of his attached friends from Wiltshire, and again many Wiltshire people who had come with him to Ipswich followed him to Newbury. I find many William Saverys on the records of Hanington, Wiltshire, near the early home of this celebrated Puritan divine, but none whom I can positively identify as the disciple who followed him to America. Whether William, with a young son Robert, was among these early removals to Newbury, or whether Robert's was a distinct migration from England, there is nothing on the records to show, but there is reason to believe that in either case Robert was born in England, for on Dec. 8, 1656, he married Mary, who had been the widow of William Mitchell since July 16, 1654; and if he was then as old as twenty-two years and eight months, his

* So spelled in a copy of the list of passengers.

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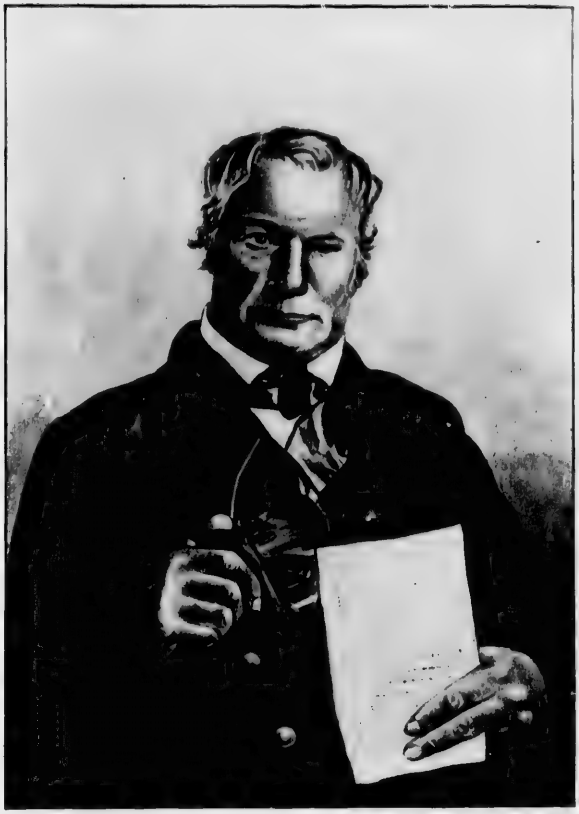

HON. GEORGE SAVARY.

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birth would antedate the arrival of the "Mary and John." He handed down the name William, as we presume, by the usual rule of alternation in those days, from father to the eldest son, as this son did, in his turn, naming his own eldest son Robert; and there is no doubt that Robert was the son of William, although we find no certain trace of any brothers or sisters. There was, however, an Anne Savory who married John Hardy, July 8, 1701, who may have been a brother's daughter. Mary S., who died Dec. 13, 1704, was his widow. From Newbury he removed among the first settlers to Bradford, where land taken up by him is still held by some of his descendants. He died coming home from Canada in 1690. I presume he was serving in that formidable but unsuccessful expedition against Quebec, projected by Governor Winthrop, and commanded by Sir William Phipps and Major Walley. If so, he could not have been over sixty years of age, — an additional proof that he was of tender years at the time of the arrival of the "Mary and John."

CHILDREN.

I. Sarah[2], b. Nov. 12, 1658.

2 II. William, b. Sept. 15, 1659.

III. Samuel, b. March 8, 1662. We find no further trace of him, but I suspect that he married and was the father of a Benjamin Savory, who "owned the covenant" at Bradford, Dec. 25, 1709, m. Lydia Parker, Dec. 8, 1715, and d. Sept. 28, 1747, having had children: (1) Martha[4], b. March 4, 1717-18; (2) Benjamin, b. Nov. 26, 1721. I have found no posterity of this Benjamin[4].

IV. Rebecca, b. Jan. 20, 1663; m. Robert Mullican, Dec. 15, 1687.

V. Robert, b. Aug. 8, 1666; d. April 9, 1685.

SECOND GENERATION.

2.

WILLIAM[2] SAVORY (*Robert*[1]), was born Sept. 15, 1659; administered *de bonis non* on his father's estate after his mother's death, and carried on the farm ten years after he became of age; married Hannah ——, and with his two

sons, Robert and Thomas, was among the founders of the church at Groveland, formerly East Bradford, in 1727. Hannah was admitted to full church membership Feb. 18, 1727–8.

CHILDREN.

I. Hannah[3], b. Jan. 25, 1691.
3 II. Robert, b. June 10, 1694.
4 III. Samuel, b. Oct. 6, 1696.
5 IV. Thomas, b. Jan. 23, 1701–2.
V. Mary, b. Sept. 1, 1704; m. July 31, 1722, John Rawlins, or Rollins.

THIRD GENERATION.

3.

ROBERT[3] SAVORY (*William*[2], *Robert*[1]), born June 10, 1694; married Jan. 10, 1717–18, Elizabeth Anderton, of Newbury, who died Sept. 14, 1720; 2d, Rebecca, daughter of Aquila Chase.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:
I. Elizabeh[4], b. Sept. 4, 1720; m. —— Sayer, or Sayler.
By second wife:
6 II. Chase, b. Oct. 5, 1723.
III. Hannah, twin sister of Chase. They seem to have been baptized next day, and she probably died soon, as her name does not appear on the town records.
IV. Ann, b. Dec. 5, 1729.
V. Abigail, b. April 1, 1731; m. April 25, 1753, Abraham Burbank.

4.

SAMUEL[3] SAVORY (*William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Oct. 6, 1696; and married July 24, 1724, Abigail Ordway; he died in 1729. His widow administered on his estate; and Nathaniel Ordway was appointed guardian to the children, July 7, 1729.

CHILDREN.

I. Abigail[4], b. Jan. 2, 1725–6.
II. Samuel, b. Nov. 20, 1727.

5.

THOMAS[3] SAVORY (*William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Jan. 23, 1701–2; married Mercy Adams, of Ipswich (intentions published at Ipswich, Aug. 10, 1723). His will, a very elaborate and interesting document, disclosing great care and circumspection, and illustrating the domestic and social habits of well-to-do New-Englanders of that day, was dated Jan. 28, 1751, and proved April 23, 1753. His son John, made sole executor, being under age, administration *durante minoritate*, with will annexed, was granted to his widow, who was also appointed guardian of children, William and Betty, then under fourteen years of age. She died Nov. 10, 1785.

CHILDREN.

I. Hannah[4], b. Sept. 19, 1724; m. Nov. 26, 1744, Eldad Hardy.
II. Mercy, b. Oct. 23, 1728; m. Dec. 20, 1748, John Burbank.
III. Mary, b. Nov. 9, 1730; m. Jan. 24, 1749, Samuel Palmer, Jr.
IV. William, b. Dec. 13, 1734; probably d. young. (See VIII.)
7 V. John, b. May 21, 1736.
VI. Samuel, b. Jan. 30, 1737–38.
VII. Betty, b. July 11, 1740; m. Dec. 31, 1761, Solomon Tenny.
8 VIII. William, b. Dec. 6, 1743.

FOURTH GENERATION.

6.

CHASE[4] SAVORY (*Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Oct. 5, 1723; and married, 1st, April 13, 1747, Priscilla Hardy; 2d, June 2, 1779, Hannah Burbank.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. Abigail[5], b. Nov. 7, 1748; m. Sept. 8, 1768, Nathaniel Wallingford. Descendants live in East Bradford, now Groveland, Mass.
9 II. Samuel, b. March 15, 1749–50.
10 III. Daniel, b. Dec. 11, 1751.
IV. Hannah, b. Jan. 7, 1754; m. June 11, 1776, according to town records, Parker Smith; church records, Plummer Smith;* lived in West Newbury.

---

* *i. e.*, if they have been correctly transcribed for me. Parker is probably correct.

V. Robert, b. Dec. 1, 1757; "probably died in the army," but the death of a Robert, who may be this man, is recorded at Amesbury, April 6, 1799.

11 VI. Jonathan, b. Sept. 7 (or 22), 1759.

12 VII. Benjamin, b. Oct. 2, 1762.

VIII. Eliphalet, b. Feb. 19, 1765; m. Lucy Perkins; no children.

IX. Rebecca, b. Nov. 22, 1767; m. Dec. 5, 1797, Abel Saunders; d. Jan. 5, 1838.

X. Susanna, b. July 17, 1772; m. Dec. 15, 1793, David Foote.

By second wife:

XI. Mary, b. June 27, 1780; m. Samuel Adams, of whom she was the second wife.

7.

CAPT. JOHN[4] SAVORY (*Thomas*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born May 21, 1736; and married Sept. 11, 1755, Sarah, daughter of Edward and Mary (Spofford) Wood. It was probably she who died a widow June 4, 1823.

CHILDREN.

13 I. Thomas[5], b. Feb. 16, 1756.

14 II. John, b. Nov. 18, 1757.

8.

WILLIAM[4] SAVORY (*Thomas*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Dec. 6, 1743; and married Mary ——; died July 22, 1800; and his widow Dec. 24, 1814.

CHILDREN.

I. Ebenezer[5], b. May 2, 1765.

II. Moses, b. Oct. 5, 1766; m. June 15, 1791, Susannah (or Sukey) Dutch. Was a merchant of Newburyport, where his estate was administered by his widow, July 8, 1802; had one son, Moses[6], b. Sept. 30, 1792. I think this son afterwards lived in Bangor, Me.

III. Mary, b. June 19, 1768; m. Aug. 2, 1788, Noyes Jacques.

IV. Sarah, b. Jan. 9, 1770; d. Oct. 8, 1790.

V. William, b. Feb. 15, 1772; d. July, 1774.

VI. Betsey, b. June 24, 1774; m. May 5, 1794, Samuel Balch.

VII. Hannah, b. March 24, 1777; m. Feb. 3, 1801, Wadleigh Noyes.

VIII. William (twin of Hannah), d. April 12, same year.

IX. Priscilla, b. Jan. 4, 1781; m. April 15, 1802, Retire Parker.

15 X. Thomas, twin of Priscilla.

XI. Anna, b. July 23, 1782; d. Nov. 7, 1783.

FIFTH GENERATION.

9.

SAMUEL[5] SAVORY (*Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born March 15, 1749–50; and married at Amesbury (intentions published, Feb. 10, 1776) *Mrs.* Elizabeth Sargent, who may not have been a widow, as the prefix "Mrs." was used to denote a woman of mature years, when the father held a position of rank or superior social standing, "Miss" being until more recently confined to girls under twelve years old. She was born April 18, 1757. He removed to and resided in Derry, N. H., whence some of his descendants removed to Warner, N. H. He died Sept. 9, 1821, being killed by a tornado which demolished his buildings. His widow died March 20, 1847. So far as I have been able to gather, he had

CHILDREN.

16 I. Robert[6].
17 II. John.
18 III. Daniel, b. March 24, 1789.
IV. Rebecca, m. Obadiah Fifield. Ch.: (1) Franklin[7]; m. Mary Frisbee. (2) Francis, m. Lucy ——, and had two children. (3) Albert. (4) Harriet. (5) Emily, m. Edwin Stone. (6) Warren. (7) Sarah.

10.

DANIEL[5] SAVORY (*Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Dec. 11, 1751; and married (intentions published at Amesbury Sept. 9, 1775) "Mrs." Sarah Colby; both described as of Amesbury. He lived in various places, and had, I am informed, twelve children born in Amesbury, of which the following are recorded:

CHILDREN.

I. Daniel[6], b. Feb. 17, 1777; intentions of marriage published at Amesbury to Lois Goodwin, of same place.
II. Benjamin, b. June 18, 1779; d. April 5, 1799.
III. Elizabeth, b. April 15, 1781.
IV. William, b. July 27, 1783; d. April 7, 1799.
V. Sarah, b. Aug. 2, 1785.

VI. Aaron, b. Oct. 23, 1787.
VII. Hannah, b. June 25, 1790.
VIII. Chase, b. Oct. 4, 1794.
IX. Judith Tucker, b. Sept. 19, 1797.
X. Priscilla, b. March 19, 1800.

11.

DEA. JONATHAN[5] SAVORY (*Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Sept. 7 (or 22 *), 1759; married, 1st, March, 1783, Hannah Tenny; 2d, Betsey Kimball; resided in Derry, N. H.; died Feb. 25, 1841.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

19 I. Thomas[6], b. Oct. 6, 1783.
II. Priscilla, b. April 8, 1785; m. Abraham Burbank, and had two daughters: (1) Hannah[7], m. Warren Coffin, and had five children; (2) Harriet, m. David Coffin, and had four children. A descendant of one of these is a lawyer of standing in Boston.
III. Hannah, b. April 14, 1788; d. unm.
IV. Betsey, b. April 28, 1790; d. Aug. 29, 1790.
V. Jonathan, b. March 6, 1793; d. June 17, 1795.
VI. Betsey, b. May 24, 1795; d. 1818, unm.

12.

BENJAMIN[5] SAVORY (*Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Oct. 2, 1762; and married, 1st, Aug. 26, 1789, Judith Burbank, who was born July 28, 1767, and died July 10, 1830; 2d, April 5, 1836, Widow Mary Tenny, who died Aug. 3, 1852. He died in Georgetown, Mass., March 26, 1856.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. Mercy[6], b. May 6, 1790; m. Dec. 25, 1811, Moses W. Thurlow. Ch.: (1) Patience W.[7], b. June 17, 1812; d. June 7, 1856. (2) Tristram C. W., b. Sept. 8, 1813; d. Oct. 26, 1836. (3) Judith S., b. July 8, 1822.
II. Judith, b. May 30, 1792; m. Jan. 23, 1816, her third cousin, John Stickney. Ch.: (1) Moses[7], b. May 17, 1819; (2) Abel, b. Feb. 11, 1825; (3) Betsey, b. Nov. 22, 1830; d.
20 III. Nathaniel, b. July 31, 1794.

* Recorded twice. Perhaps 22d was date of baptism.

21 IV. John Burbank, b. Jan. 6, 1797.
V. Eleazer, b. Sept. 11, 1799; m. March 7, 1843, Abigail P. Lawrence; d.; no children.
VI. Robert, b. Feb. 1, 1802; resided at Haverhill; m. Catharine Spofford. Ch.: (1) George Robert[7], b. May 23, 1832; d. (2) Lucy.
22 VII. Benjamin, b. Nov. 1, 1804.

13.

MAJOR THOMAS[5] SAVORY (*John*[4], *Thomas*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Feb. 16, 1756; and married, 1st, June 18, 1778, Bethiah Carleton; 2d, Aug. 18, 1785, Polly Rollins (or Rawlins). He was a man of superior ability and of much influence, and a prominent member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He died May 23, 1829.

CHILDREN.

I. Bethiah[6], b. Feb. 27, 1787; d. Oct. 1, 1790.
II. Polly, b. March 9, 1789; d. Jan. 21, 1800.
23 III. Bethiah, b. Feb. 24, 1791.
24 IV. George, b. Jan. 30, 1793.
V. Sophia, b. April 28, 1795; m. Sept. 21, 1836, John Pearson, of Newburyport.
25 VI. Joseph, b. April 28, 1797.
VII. Martha, b. Oct. 26, 1799; m. Jan. 14, 1823, Francis Wingate, of Hallowell, Me.

14.

JOHN[5] SAVORY (*John*[4], *Thomas*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Nov. 18, 1757; and married December, 1779, Polly Bacon.

CHILDREN.

I. Abigail[6], b. Dec. 27, 1781.
II. William, b. Aug. 11, 1783.
III. Sarah, b. March 21, 1785.
IV. John, b. Oct. 22, 1788; m. July 30, 1810, Ruthy Goodrich, of Newbury.
V. Josiah, b. July 11, 1792.
VI. Hannah, b. July 31, 1795; m. Oct. 22, 1815, Ebenezer Hale (probably).

15.

THOMAS[5] SAVORY (*William*[4], *Thomas*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Jan. 4, 1781, twin of Priscilla; and married Oct. 10, 1804, Deborah Perley; died probably July 23, 1838.

CHILDREN.

I. Moses[6], b. Aug. 10, 1805.
II. Betsey, b. July 27, 1806.
III. Lucy Perley, b. June 5, 1808.
IV. Thomas, b. May 11, 1810; probably died young.
V. Mary Stevens, b. May 30, 1811.
VI. Dolly Wood, b. Nov. 12, 1813.
VII. Priscilla Parker, b. Feb. 13, 1816; d. Sept. 17, 1816.
VIII. Thomas William, b. Sept. 11, 1817; m. and had children: Carrie P.[7], who m. Feb. 6, 1857, Herbert E. Walker.
IX. Priscilla Parker, b. March 20, 1820.
X. Moses Putnam, b. Aug. 30, 1822.
XI. Hannah Dalton, b. March 19, 1825. In Groveland town records is recorded a marriage Oct. 11, 1855, of Hannah H., daughter of Thomas and Deborah Savory, to Samuel Balch.
26 XII. Charles Putnam, b. May 20, 1828.

SIXTH GENERATION.

16.

ROBERT[6] SAVORY (*Samuel*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), married Abigail Hardy.

CHILDREN.

I. Samuel[7].
II. Jesse.
III. Levi.
IV. George.
V. Isaac.
VI. William.
VII. Lydia, m. Samuel Chase. Ch.: (1) Louis N.; (2) Emmeline, m. —— Ludlam.

17.

JOHN[6] SAVORY (*Samuel*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), married Sarah Straw.

CHILDREN.

27 I. Hiram.
28 II. Moses.
III. Sarah, m. Warren Damon. Ch.: (1) Sarah; (2) Jessie; (3) Emily.
IV. Betsey, d. unm.
29 V. John.

1.

DANIEL[6] SAVORY (*Samuel*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born March 24, 1789; married April 8, 1813, Mary Straw; died 1853.

CHILDREN.

Besides four who died young.

30 I. Cyrus Pettee[7], b. July 24, 1824.
II. Pluma, b. October, 1826; m. Horace Stanley.
31 III. Lucy, b. Jan. 24, 1830.

19.

THOMAS[6] SAVORY (*Jonathan*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Oct. 6, 1783; married Grisel Holmes; died Dec. 16, 1867.

CHILDREN.

I. Elizabeth[7], b. May 9, 1810; m. Oct. 9, 1835, Isaac Dow; no children.
32 II. Jonathan, b. May 7, 1812.
33 III. Caroline, b. March 14, 1821.

20.

NATHANIEL[6] SAVORY (*Benjamin*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born July 31, 1794, and early entered on a life of maritime adventure. In 1830, in company with four other white men and a party of natives, he fitted out at Oahu, one of the Sandwich Islands, sailed to and made a settlement on Peel Island, one of the Bonin Islands, in the North Pacific. These islands had been discovered and taken possession of by the English; but as they were originally peopled by Japanese,

Japan has been of late years permitted to resume her ancient sovereignty over them. The following account of the colonization of the islands by Savory and his associates is from "Chambers' Encyclopædia": "In 1830, Peel Island, the centre of the group, was settled, in connection with the whaling business, by a motley colony, — an Englishman, an Italian, a Dane, two Americans, and fifteen Sandwich-Islanders (five men and ten women), under the auspices of a 'union jack.'"

The following was written by a member of Commodore Perry's eventful expedition to Japan in 1853, in *Harper's Magazine* for March, 1856:* "In 1830 a colony of Americans and Europeans came to Peel Island from the Sandwich Islands, having in their train several natives, male and female, Kanakas. This is the nucleus of a population which amounted only to thirty-one all told on the visit of Commodore Perry. One Nathaniel Savory, a New England Yankee, is looked up to as a sort of patriarch of the people, and he manages to sustain himself with the proper degree of dignity. This man has married a native of Guam, the widow of one of the first settlers, and what with an increasing family of young Savorys, the cultivation of a patch of alluvial land, bounded in front towards the bay by a coral reef, and in the rear by a wooded gorge, which stretches between two hills which rise from the interior, and the proverbial ingenuity of his countrymen in making the best of the accidental circumstances of life, seems to be in a highly prosperous condition. Savory contrives to raise such abundant harvests of sweet potatoes, maize, onions, pineapples, bananas, and watermelons that he not only has enough for himself and family, but a surplus to spare for the whalers who frequent the Bonins for supplies. Whatever may be the theoretical views of Savory upon the all-absorbing question of the Maine law, he evidently practically disapproves of it, for he has constructed a still and is famous for making the best rum in all the Bonins. He has a pretty enough cottage with neat

* See also Com. Perry's report of his expedition, in any large public library.

enclosures, and a garden, watered by a beautiful stream which flows coolly through the tropical vegetation that fills in the valleys beyond." From a declaration signed by him, dated March 20, 1862, published in the Georgetown, Mass., *Advocate*, Oct. 23, 1880, and said to be "elegantly" constructed and written, it appears that in 1824 * he was elected governor of the island for two years, which period he served, and was elected for three years more. The Japanese authorities, after their arrival, treated him "with respect and much friendship." He sold a portion of his estate on the island to the United States government for a coaling and watering station for whaling and other vessels in the Pacific Ocean. His wife was thirty-four years old in 1862. He died about 1877 or 1878.

CHILDREN.

I. Agnes Burbank[7], b. Feb. 14, 1853.
II. Horace Perry, b. April 3, 1855.
III. Helen Jane, b. Feb. 28, 1857.
IV. Robert Nathaniel, b. March 18, 1860.
V. Esther Thurbon, b. March 20, 1862.
And perhaps others.

21.

JOHN BURBANK[6] SAVORY (*Benjamin*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Jan. 6, 1797; and married May 30, 1819, Rachel Johnson, daughter of Solomon Hale, who was born in Bradford, Mass., Jan. 11, 1798, and died March 28, 1880; lived in Rowley, now Georgetown, Mass.; died 1865.

CHILDREN.

I. Wicom Hale[7], b. June 16, 1820; resided at Haverhill; d. Jan. 15, 1890.
II. Sophila, b. July 10, 1823; m. Amos Spofford; d. January, 1880.
III. Martha Lorinda, b. May 16, 1830; d. Aug. 28, 1832.
IV. Benjamin Little, b. Feb. 27, 1832; resides in New York.
V. Rachel Johnson, b. March 6, 1837.

* But 1824 is evidently a typographical error in the *Advocate*, for he first went to the island in 1830.

22.

BENJAMIN[6] SAVORY (*Benjamin*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Nov. 1, 1804; and married Feb. 13, 1831, Mary Shaw Stone, of Salem, Mass.

CHILDREN.

34 I. Benjamin[7], b. Aug. 23, 1832.
II. Tristram Thurlow, b. Sept. 19, 1834; m. March 7, 1873, Harriet F. Price. TRISTRAM T.[7] SAVORY is the proprietor Savory & Co.'s express.
III. Mary Thorndike, b. May 12, 1837; d. Dec. 4, 1888; m. Wm. F. Lefavour; both d. leaving two children.
IV. Nathaniel, b. March 1, 1839; d. Aug. 11, 1857.

23.

BETHIAH[6] SAVARY (*Thomas*[5], *John*[4], *Thomas*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Feb. 24, 1791; and married Capt. David Walker, who served his country as a lieutenant in the War of 1812. He was born Jan. 27, 1792, and died Feb. 20, 1829. She died Jan. 12, 1883, aged 92. "She was left a widow in early life with three small children to care for, and nobly did she do her duty. Through her long life she was ever faithful to the highest and truest. Always cheerful, amiable, and kind to all, quiet and unobtrusive in her manner, she was a close observer, and her perceptive powers were unusually keen. Until within about a year, when failing health impaired her faculties, she was interested in all the events transpiring around her. She was in every sense a true gentlewoman of the olden time."

CHILDREN.

I. George Savary[7], b. Feb. 3, 1821; d. at Newburyport, Jan. 22, 1891.
II. Mary Jane, b. Oct. 11, 1823; d. July 2, 1865.
III. William R., b. Oct. 15, 1827; WILLIAM R.[7] WALKER was the last cashier of the Merrimack County Bank in Concord, N. H.; m. Sept. 20, 1866, Emeline B. Defriez, of Nantucket, Mass. Ch.: (1) Isabelle[8], b. June 11, 1868; m. Sept. 7, 1887, W. J. M. Gates, and has daughter, Vivian Walker[9], b. May 13, 1890.

24.

HON. GEORGE[6] SAVARY (*Thomas*[5], *John*[4], *Thomas*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Jan. 30, 1798; and married Louisa, daughter of Benjamin Balch. He was in the sixth generation from John Balch, who it is supposed came to America with Gorges in 1628, through Benjamin[2], Freeborn[3], William[4], William[5]. (See "Boston Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. IX., p. 233.) Like the Saverys, the Balches were clearly an English family of ancient Norman extraction, but dating in England further back, for the name is in the illustrious "Roll of Battle Abbey," the list of the principal chiefs and knights who fought for William at Hastings, deposited by him in the Abbey which he built on the field of his immortal victory. In business Mr. Savary was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, on a very extended scale. After filling many minor positions, he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives four terms, from Bradford East Parish, and thence was elected to the State Senate in 1843, and was the candidate of his party for the office of lieutenant-governor. The following obituary is from a contemporary paper: —

"The death of Mr. Savary will be felt as a public loss. Though not a great talker, he was a man of marked ability, possessed an influence of very considerable extent, and had mingled quite largely in public affairs. He had been several times State senator, and was supported by the Democratic party, to which he had always adhered, as its candidate for Presidential elector, for lieutenant-governor, etc. At home, in the midst of his family and his neighbors, the life of Mr. Savary was very beautiful. He was never known to exhibit any asperity; was always kind, considerate, and ready to help, and few men have ever been more endeared to those with whom they came in daily contact. Injury and insult he put aside in a quiet and unmoved way quite peculiar to himself, and, if allowed to, soon suffered the matter to fall from his mind. It is the unanimous testimony of those who knew him best that

they have never seen his equal in this respect. In times of pecuniary distress he made it a point to give employment to poor and suffering persons; and in respect to all his more immediate relations, it is not eulogy but simple statement of fact to say that he may be proposed as a model. Of late he has taken great interest in the Independent Church in Groveland; and he is remembered with especial gratitude and affection by the members of the society."

Also the following: "In the sudden death of this active and enterprising citizen, not only his family, but our town and the whole community have suffered an irreparable loss. A feeling of sadness, not confined to any sect or party, has pervaded the town from the moment it was known that he was seriously ill. Every person in active life in this community for nearly forty years has known and appreciated the business talents, the open-hearted liberality, and the social qualities of GEORGE SAVARY, and his demise has left a void in society which it will take long years to fill. In all the relations of life and business he was always the able and efficient friend, or the fair and honorable opponent." And the following: "As a politician he was a firm and consistent Democrat, freely allowing to all an honest difference of opinion." The church of which he was a member adopted, on the occasion of his death, resolutions of more than ordinary feeling and power. He died March 28, 1854, and his widow, June 1, 1887, aged 84 years 11 months. Of her a contemporary paper said: "During his [Rev. David Wasson's] ministry in Groveland, he gave a great impetus to progressive thought, and Mr. Savary and his wife were among his loyal supporters. Her heart was large, her hospitality abounding. The doors of her home were not more widely open than was her heart to invite to the comfort and cheer of her roof-tree. Beauty of presence and a remarkable amiability of spirit made her at once the centre of attraction. These qualities, united with strong and earnest convictions, and youthful spirit, preserved her from the common infirmities of age, and to

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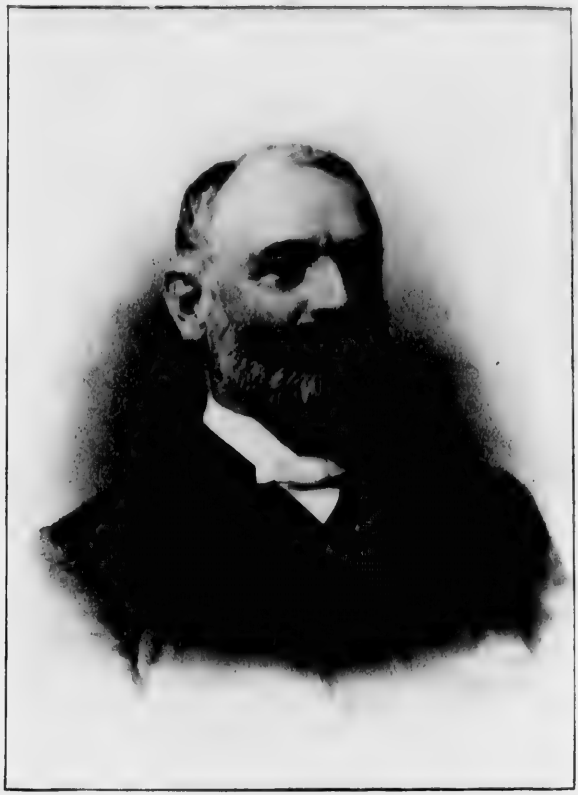

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the very last made her the bright particular star of her household." From another obituary notice: "Mrs. Savary was in many respects a remarkable woman. Exceedingly easy and affable in her manner, she was an ornament to society. She had a happy disposition, took a cheerful view of life, and in a remarkable degree looked on the bright side. She kept up her interest in all that was taking place about her. She enjoyed the society of young people, and entered into their pleasures with a sympathy which made her a delightful companion. She bore her years as a light weight, and her erect form and fair face gave little indication that more than fourscore summers had passed over her head. To the very last day of her life her mental powers were undimmed. To her children and friends she has been a great comfort and joy to her very last day. Her long life-work has been well done, and now she is gathered like a sheaf of corn fully ripe. Her death was like the going down of the sun in a clear sky. Though her children will mourn with deep grief her going home, yet they must feel comforted that she had been spared so long, and her life so full of peace and happiness. Through the coming years the memory of her will be to her children as strains of remembered music, always bringing much of joy and comfort."

CHILDREN.

I. Martha Wingate[7], b. May 10, 1823; m. Eldred S. Parker.

35 II. George Thomas, b. July 28, 1826.

III. Frank, b. Sept. 5, 1829. FRANK[7] SAVARY m. June 14, 1861, Esther A. Barnard, of Worcester. Ch.: (1) Caroline A.[8], b. Jan. 24, 1864; in 1891-2 a pupil of the artist Jacob Wagner, in Boston; Nov., 1893, in Paris as an art student. (2) Martha P., b. Nov. 4, 1865; resides in Worcester, Mass.

IV. Clara Louisa, b. July 9, 1831; d. Dec. 21, 1831.

V. Mary Rollins, b. April 15, 1833; d. Dec. 21, 1833.

36 VI. William Henry, b. April 18, 1835.

VII. Lucy A., b. July 8, 1836; d. infant.

VIII. Clara Louisa, b. Dec. 24, 1837; unm.

IX. Benjamin Balch, b. April 17, 1840. BENJAMIN B.[7] SAVARY m. Oct. 30, 1873, Abby Dorr, of Medford. Ch.: (1) Nellie Louise[8], b. Dec. 27, 1880; resides in Medford, Mass.

25.

JOSEPH[6] SAVARY (*Thomas*[5], *John*[4], *Thomas*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born April 28, 1797; married (intentions published Sept. 30, 1820) Jane F., daughter of Dudley Griffin, of Gloucester; died Nov. 3, 1858, "a gentleman whose high standard of moral integrity and pleasing social deportment secured the esteem of a large circle of friends."

CHILDREN.

37 I. Charles Griffin[7], b. Nov. 27, 1821.
38 II. John Haraden, b. May 22, 1825.
39 III. Joseph Augustus, b. Nov. 22, 1829.
IV. Eben Rollins, b. Nov. 22, 1832; unm.
40 V. Henry Solon, b. Nov. 1, 1838.

26.

CHARLES PUTNAM[6] SAVARY (*Thomas*[5], *William*[4], *Thomas*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born May 20, 1828; and married Oct. 25, 1849, Sarah H. Balch.

CHILDREN.

I. William Perley[8], b. April 10, 1852; m. Aug. 3, 1879, Alice M. Richardson.
II. Elizabeth B., b. May 27, 1859; d. April 8, 1863.
III. Annie W., b. July 25, 1866.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

27.

HIRAM[7] SAVORY (*John*[6], *Samuel*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), married Belinda Ryan.

CHILDREN.

I. Mary[8], d. young.
II. Daniel, living at Waltham, Mass.

28.

MOSES[7] SAVORY (*John*[6], *Samuel*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), married Almira Brown, of Sutton, N. H.

CHILDREN.

I. Charles[8], d. young.
II. Verona, b. March, 1845.
III. Everett C., b. June 3, 1847. EVERETT C.[8] SAVORY m. 1st, Dec. 29, 1867, Susie M. Matthews; 2d, Nov. 26, 1885, Virginia Payne; no children; resides at Chattanooga, Tenn.

29.

JOHN[7] SAVORY (*John*[6], *Samuel*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), married Nancy J. Manning.

CHILDREN.

I. Luella[8], m. John Clement.
II. Warren, m. Nellie Page.
III. Fred, m. Emma Dow.
IV. Eugene.
V. Harland. The last two in 1887 living with their father in Boston.

30.

CYRUS PETTEE[7] SAVORY (*Daniel*[6], *Samuel*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born July 24, 1824; married June 6, 1850, Helen Solena Harriman, a sister of Brig.-Gen. Walter Harriman, who, after service in the great Civil War, became governor of New Hampshire.

CHILDREN.

I. Frank D.[8], d. young.
II. Josephine Augusta, b. June 1, 1852; m. Frank L. Lamb. Ch.: (1) Fred W.[9], b. 1875; (2) Silvia, b. 1882; (3) Walter, b. 1886.
41 III. George Washington, b. March 29, 1856.
42 IV. Walter Harriman, b. June 15, 1866.

31.

LUCY[7] SAVORY (*Daniel*[6], *Samuel*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), born Jan. 24, 1830; married Sept. 22, 1850, William Montgomery.

CHILDREN.

Besides two who died young.

I. Albert[8], b. Aug. 11, 1851; m. Susie Russell. Ch.: (1) Ida Louisa.
II. Jerome, b. Sept. 12, 1854; m. Liza J. Dunbar.
III. Scott, b. Nov. 17, 1856; unm.
IV. Guy, b. Feb. 28, 1860; m. Nellie Martin.

32.

COL. JONATHAN[7] SAVORY (*Thomas*[6], *Jonathan*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), of Londonderry, N. H., was born May 7, 1812; and married March 20, 1836, Abigail S. Coffin; died Feb. 2, 1881. The following obituary notice is from a contemporary paper: "Col. Jonathan Savory was a native of Londonderry, and a man well known in that part of the State. He has represented the town in the Legislature, and was for several years on the board of selectmen, and often a school committee man. For many years he taught school in the town. He was a farmer, and did much to promote that industry. He was recognized by all as a man of high character and ability. He was formerly a colonel of militia, and was a person of fine physique and marked presence in any assembly where he appeared. He leaves a widow with no children. He had accumulated a large property by his industry and excellent judgment."

33.

CAROLINE[7] SAVORY (*Thomas*[6], *Jonathan*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born March 14, 1821; married May 7, 1846, Benjamin McAllister.

CHILDREN.

I. Thomas Savory[8], b. July 10, 1847; d. May 3, 1880. He graduated M. D. at Bowdoin College in 1872, and was a successful physician at Amesbury, Mass.
II. George, b. Aug. 4, 1850.
III. Charles, b. Nov. 10, 1852.

34.

BENJAMIN[7] SAVORY (*Benjamin*[6], *Benjamin*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Aug. 23, 1832; married Oct. 29, 1857, Hannah B. Peele; died Aug. 16, 1862.

CHILDREN.

I. Nathaniel[8], b. Aug. 31, 1858; m. Ella L. Watson, Aug. 7, 1880. Ch.: (1) Benjamin T.

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II. Henry P., b. May 15, 1860. HENRY P.[8] SAVORY m. Feb. 5, 1885, Adelle L. Houston, of Newton Highlands, Mass. Ch.: (1) Robert Henry[9], b. March 26, 1886; (2) Helen Louisa, b. March 23, 1889.

III. Benjamin T., d. at age of seven months.

35.

GEORGE THOMAS[7] SAVARY (*George*[6], *Thomas*[5], *John*[4], *Thomas*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born July 28, 1826; and married, 1st, Feb. 9, 1851, Margaret C. Tappan; 2d, May 18, 1861, Jennie Goodale; deceased.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. Margaret[8], b. April 3, 1860; died in infancy.

By second wife:

II. Anna Louisa, b. May 10, 1863; unm.

III. George, b. July 7, 1865; m. May 24, 1891, Henrietta L. Johnson, of Boston. REV. GEORGE[8] SAVARY was ordained a deacon of the Reformed Episcopal Church, in Boston, in 1891; a student in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Episcopal Church, at Philadelphia in 1892-93; unanimously called to the pastorate of Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church of Newark, N. J., Feb. 25, 1893; to be ordained a presbyter in June, 1893, at Philadelphia.

36.

REV. WILLIAM H.[7] SAVARY (*George*[6], *Thomas*[5], *John*[4], *Thomas*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born at Savaryville, East Bradford, Mass., on the same land taken up by his ancestor, Robert, seven generations back, April 18, 1835; graduated at Yale College in the class of 1857; married Oct. 21, 1862, Anna E., only daughter of Rev. Geo. W. Hosmer, D. D., one of the pioneer Unitarian ministers of the United States, and among the most distinguished for his learning, eloquence, and piety, at one time president of Antioch College, Ohio, who died at Mr. Savary's residence at Canton, Mass., July 5, 1881. Her mother was Hannah, daughter of the Rev. James Kendall, D. D., of Plymouth, Mass. Her brother, Prof. James K. Hosmer, of Washington University, Mo., has won abiding fame in the field

of letters. Mr. Savary gathered and organized in 1865 the First Unitarian Church of Ellsworth, Me., and has been the respected and popular pastor of churches at Ellsworth, Me., and Canton, Mass., and now (1891) of Unity Church, South Boston; an able preacher and lecturer and organizer of Christian missionary work.

CHILDREN.

I. Edward Hosmer[8], b. July 22, 1864, in Buffalo, N. Y. EDWARD HOSMER SAVARY graduated at Boston Latin School, 1884; graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1888; law student at Harvard, 1888–90; admitted to Boston, Suffolk County, Bar in December, 1890. Is practising law in Boston.

II. Sara Kendall, b. July 21, 1867, at Ellsworth, Me.; graduated Canton, Mass., High School, 1885; Chauncy Hall School, Boston, 1889. Kindergarten teacher.

37.

CHARLES GRIFFIN[7] SAVARY (*Joseph*[6], *Thomas*[5], *John*[4], *Thomas*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Nov. 27, 1821; married Nov. 30, 1841, Martha E. Griffith, of East Bradford; a prominent citizen of Groveland. In 1862 he was appointed United States assistant internal revenue collector, which he held until the autumn of 1880, when he resigned it on account of ill health, and died of apoplexy, March 20, 1881.

CHILDREN.

I. Edward[8], b. Feb. 20, 1843; m. Feb. 18, 1868; d. in California.

II. Martha J., b. Aug. 21, 1844; m. Aaron Parker, of Groveland.

III. Warren, b. Oct. 16, 1849; d. Oct. 2, 1851.

38.

JOHN HARADEN[7] SAVARY (*Joseph*[6], *Thomas*[5], *John*[4], *Thomas*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born May 22, 1825; married Dec. 27, 1854, Maria A. Tyler, of Groveland; deceased.

CHILDREN.

I. George[8], b. March 7, 1855; d. Sept. 21, 1855.

II. Harry, b. Dec. 12, 1856; unm.

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III. Je

39.

JOSEPH AUGUSTUS[7] SAVARY (*Joseph*[6], *Thomas*[5], *John*[4], *Thomas*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Nov. 22, 1829; and married Nov. 29, 1855, Caroline D. Jamieson; died Sept. 11, 1877, in the same house in which he was born, at Savaryville, Groveland, the mansion house of the family for generations. HON. GEORGE SAVARY built the mansion house nearly opposite on ancestral land in 1823–24. Obituary notice: "Mr. Savary was widely known, was a genial, large-hearted man and beautiful singer. He was formerly leader of Savary's Harmonics, composed of Henry S., E. Rollins, J. Augustus Savary, and William A. Renton. The popularity of the quartet was unbounded. They sang everywhere in this section, and were everywhere greeted by enthusiastic audiences. Their voices blended in perfect harmony, and their efforts delighted everybody. Their programmes always included some of 'ye ancient' music, which was magnificently rendered, the effect being enhanced by the old-fashioned costumes they wore."

CHILDREN.

I. Eldred P.[8], b. Aug. 10, 1856; m. in Haverhill, Mass.
II. Willard A., b. July 23, 1857; d. Aug. 4, 1878.
III. Mary S., b. July 25, 1857; m. Nov. 29, 1882, Arthur E. Abbott.
IV. Carrie, b. March 28, 1861; d. in infancy.
V. Sarah J., b. May 1, 1864; m. Dec. 31, 1881, J. Everett Wood.

40.

HENRY SOLON[7] SAVARY (*Joseph*[6], *Thomas*[5], *John*[4], *Thomas*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born Nov. 1, 1838; married, 1st, Mary Jane Colby, October, 1861, died Oct. 10, 1871; 2d, Sept. 27, 1873, Olive A. Beane.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:
I. Rebecca[8], b. Jan. 12, 1863; d. Oct. 11, 1864.
II. Ruth E., b. July 5, 1867.
By second wife:
III. Jennie Marion, b. May 8, 1875.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

41.

REV. GEORGE W.[8] SAVORY (*Cyrus P.*[7], *Daniel*[6], *Samuel*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), born March 29, 1856; educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, Kendall Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and Hartford Theological School; married March 24, 1884, Ida, daughter of Nathan P. Gilmore, adopted daughter of one of his mother's brothers; ordained Congregational (Trinitarian) minister, April 19, 1885, and has been pastor of churches at Warner, Enfield, and Stratham. Removing to Los Angeles, Cal., in 1888, he afterwards embraced the doctrines taught by Emmanuel Swedenborg, and now ministers to a congregation of that faith; an eloquent preacher and lecturer.

CHILDREN.

I. Gustine Harriman[9], b. Feb. 13, 1885.
II. Solena, b. Feb. 20, 1887.

42.

WALTER HARRIMAN[8] SAVORY (*Cyrus P.*[7], *Daniel*[6], *Samuel*[5], *Chase*[4], *Robert*[3], *William*[2], *Robert*[1]), was born June 15, 1866; and married Sept. 1, 1886, Minnie A. Duffie. Was city editor of the Meriden, Conn., *Daily Republican*, and in 1891 editor of the *Staten Islander*, and vice-president of the Staten Island (New York) Press Club.

CHILDREN.

I. Ethel Minnie[9], b. June 30, 1887.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE FAMILY.

Richard Savory, of Portsmouth, and his Descendants.

Early genealogical investigators in America used to be everywhere met by the tradition that the family inquired after sprang from "three brothers," who had come over together, until the phrase, rarely, if ever, verified, became a byword and jest. Just as common was the positive assertion and belief that it was the *great-grandfather* who came. Oral traditions of any reliability very seldom indeed, if they do ever, extend back beyond one's grandfather. In many a case a man of fair intelligence, in sending me his family record, after giving a clear account of his father's, and one perhaps a little misty of his grandfather's family, has added with the utmost assurance, "my great-grandfather came from England," which I have read while I had before me a record proving the birth of that great-grandfather's grandfather, and perhaps a still remoter ancestor, in New England. Similarly all trace of the county or parish from which the immigrant ancestor came faded out of the memory and knowledge of his posterity after the second generation. But in this instance a careful inquiry, involving much correspondence, convinces me that the tradition among the elders of the present generation, that the great-grandfather was the immigrant, is sound; and that while no three brothers of our name came together to America, there were three distinct migrations from the same parent family, the branch which I now deal with coming to New Hampshire a little before the middle of the last century. If there really is anything in physical type

and facial expression to indicate relationship, it certainly exists in the characteristics common to the three New England families of the name, especially common to those who derive from Essex County and New Hampshire, there being branches of the Plymouth family which present marked exceptions.* I found a faint tradition that the name of the great-grandfather and supposed immigrant was Robert, and I have found one of that name who fills the necessary conditions. Robert Savory, place of birth and death unknown, married at Portsmouth, N. H., April 17, 1748, Mary Pitman, but no further trace of him appears. I have no doubt there must be further records of him somewhere, but we cannot conjecture where to look for them. He was very likely the father of RICHARD, and perhaps other children.

SECOND GENERATION.

1.

RICHARD[2] SAVORY (*Robert*[1] ?), date of birth unknown. At Portsmouth, March, 1799, by Rev. Samuel Haven, D. D., he married Abigail Hodgden, in the record described as of Rochester, N. H., but her descendants say of Farmington, whither he soon removed with most of his children, for this was a second marriage. One tradition gives his first wife's name as Barker, but another, apparently more reliable, names her Emily Miller, and says further that she was born at Gravely Ridge, Portsmouth, and that her father once owned a "handsome estate" in England, which, descending to the eldest son, passed out of the family. The dates of his birth, first marriage, and death have eluded all my researches.

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* See note to page 15. In consequence of this resemblance, I long cherished the idea of being able to trace Dr. Charles A. Savory's descent from the Old Colony rather than the Essex branch. He and the Rev. W. H. Savary and myself met together about 1881, at Lowell Island, in Salem Harbor, each a member of one of the three "learned professions," not abundantly represented in the family, and each, as it turns out, descended from a different immigrant ancestor. I remember the Doctor, who was a man of commanding stature, jocosely remarking as we went in to dinner, "We Savorys have the satisfaction of being able to put our hats where nobody else can reach them."

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

2 I. Mary Roberts[3].
3 II. Richard; b. about 1781.
4 III. Robert.
IV. William, lived in Hopkinton, N. H.
5 V. Charles.
6 VI. Thomas Collins; b. about 1790.
VII. Ann, d. unm. at Charlestown.

By second wife:

VIII. Emma.
IX. Betsey, m. —— Goodwin, of Rollinsford, N. H., and had seven children, of whom three were living in 1885.
X. Henry, no children.
XI. George P., m., and had eight children, of whom Charles F.[3] Savory, living at Amesbury, Mass., is one; died November, 1882; his wife in August, 1879.
XII. Nathaniel, became deranged, and d. unm.
XIII. Lydia, d. young.
XIV. Amy, d. young.

THIRD GENERATION.

2.

MARY ROBERTS[3] SAVORY (*Richard*[2], *probably Robert*[1]), married Robert Mendum, or Mendom, of Portsmouth, N. H. A modern branch of the family spell the name Mendon, which I suspect was really the original name.

CHILDREN.

Besides, perhaps, others.

I. Mary Roberts[4], who m. September, 1831, William Hamilton Walker; lived at Leicester, N. H., and d. Dec. 21, 1889. She had ch.: (1) Col. Samuel[5] Walker, who d. in Denver, Col., from the effect of a bullet lodged in his body at the battle of Fredericksburg, years before. (2) Mary Lavinia, who m. John Francis Annable. (3) Charlotte Theresa, living at Leicester.

NOTE. — The following is from Salem *Register* of Jan. 12, 1882: —

GOLDEN WEDDINGS. — We alluded a few days ago to the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Annable, of Beverly, and to the fact that their son, Mr. John F. Annable, formerly of Beverly, but now a prominent dealer in coffee at Boston, had a short time before been present at the golden wedding of the parents of his wife. Mr. John Annable was a native

of Manchester, and fifty years ago married Miss Hannah Hill Savory, of Salem, the daughter of Robert Savory, of the firm of Robert & Richard Savory, coopers, well known in Salem seventy years ago. Mr. John F. Annable married Miss Mary L. Walker, the daughter of Mr. William H. Walker, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H., but now of Leicester, Mass., whose wife was Miss Mary Roberts Mendum, and they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage last September. The mother of Miss Mary R. Mendum (now Mrs. Wm. H. Walker) was the daughter of Mrs. Mary Savory Mendum, who was the sister of Mr. Robert Savory, the maternal grandfather of Mr. John F. Annable. It thus appears that both Mr. and Mrs. John F. Annable can trace their ancestry direct to the same honored Salem family, although neither was aware of the relationship until quite recently. It is a striking fact that each should have had the good fortune to witness the golden wedding of the parents of both, the notable events occurring within a few weeks of each other.

3.

RICHARD[3] SAVORY (*Richard*[2], *probably Robert*[1]), was born at Portsmouth or Seabrook, about 1781, and after his father's second marriage, and while both were yet young, went with his brother Robert to Salem, where they learned and engaged in the business of coopers, in which for many years they were somewhat renowned, Richard at one time running three factories, and acquiring considerable estate; he married at Salem, Sept. 11, 1803, Betsey Lewis; was one of the founders of the Universalist Church at Salem: died Feb. 12, 1841, and his widow Sept. 2, 1861, aged 75 years 9 months.

CHILDREN.

I. Emily Lewis[4], b. 1804; m. Jan. 7, 1830, Phineas B. Weston; and d. Aug. 3, 1874. Ch.: (1) Emily[5]; (2) Alice.
II. Mary, b. 1806; m. Jan. 24, 1828, Joseph Hardy Millet, of Salem.
III. Augustus, b. 1808; m. June 14, 1829, Eliza Varney; d. Feb. 27, 1838. Ch.: George A.[5], living in Minneapolis.
7 IV. George, b. 1810.
V. Elizabeth L., b. 1813; m. Oct. 16, 1843, Benj. Webb; d. Nov. 1, 1860. No children.
VI. Caroline, b. 1816; m. June 21, 1846, John J. Scobie; d. Dec. 11, 1849. No children living.
VII. Sarah Ann, b. 1818; m. Oct. 8, 1839, Charles A. Smith, of Boston; d. Oct. 28, 1864. Ch.: Arabella T.[5]

VIII. Harriet Ellen, b. 1820; m. Nov. 10, 1840, Henry P. Upton; d. Aug. 29, 1877. Ch. living: (1) Elizabeth Lewis[5]; (2) Georgiana Theresa.

IX. Richard F., b. 1823; m. Sept. 30, 1847, Elizabeth M. Lopez; d. at sea, Sept. 12, 1851. Ch.: E. W.[5], m. to Joseph McKay; lives in St. Paul, Minn.

X. Theresa Maria, b. 1825; m. Oct. 17, 1847, Daniel R. Bowker. Ch.: (1) Richard Rogers[5]; (2) Carrie F.

XI. William Thomas, b. 1827; m. Laura, daughter of Robert Deland and Mary Welcome. Ch.: Laura Lewis[5].

4.

ROBERT[3] SAVORY (*Richard*[2], *probably Robert*[1]), married at Beverly, by Rev. Mr. Abbott, Nov. 30, 1808, Jane Hill, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hill, natives of Ireland. She was born at Beverly, Nov. 16, 1786; d. Feb. 23, 1840. He removed to Beverly and died there, at what date I do not know.

CHILDREN.

Born at Beverly.

I. James[4], d. unm.

II. Isabella, d. unm.

III. Hannah Hill, m. 1832, John Annable; living at Beverly.

5.

CHARLES[3] SAVORY (*Richard*[2], *probably Robert*[1]), date of birth unknown. He married Nancy Vickery, and died young, in Boston. His widow, although in delicate physical health, supported herself, by her energy and decision of character, respectably to the time of her decease. She died of consumption.

CHILDREN.

I. Jane[4].

8 II. Charles August, b. Dec. 25, 1813.

6.

THOMAS COLLINS[3] SAVORY (*Richard*[2], *probably Robert*[1]), married Nancy Smith; died March 11, 1825. His widow married Shadrach Dixon, and had four children; died Aug. 4, 1843.

CHILDREN.

9 I. Thomas Collins[4], b. June 11, 1818.

10 II. Richard, b. Sept. 2, 1819; d. about 1869.

III. William Henry, b. June 5, 1821; m. Oct. 16, 1849, Catherine Amelia Lucas, of Plymouth. Ch.: (1) William H.[5], b. May 12, 1852; lives at Chelsea, Mass.

IV. Benjamin, b. April 11, 1823; d. Oct. 18, 1825.

FOURTH GENERATION.

7.

GEORGE[4] SAVORY (*Richard*[3], *Richard*[2], *probably Robert*[1]), was born in 1810; m. Dec. 12, 1839, Mary Allen Wellman; was president of the New York and La Plata Steamship Company, and of the People's Gas Light Company, of Albany; died Jan. 6, 1875.

CHILDREN.

I. Augustus T.[5]
II. George A.

8.

DR. CHARLES AUGUST[4] SAVORY (*Charles*[3], *Richard*[2], *probably Robert*[1]), was born Dec. 25, 1813; was a young child when his father died and was taken by his uncle Richard to Hopkinton, N. H., and there placed with Mr. John Kimball, with whom he remained several years, and prepared himself for the avocation of a teacher; was postmaster and inspector of schools of Hopkinton. He graduated at Dartmouth Medical School in 1835, receiving the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1852, was appointed Professor of Midwifery in Philadelphia College of Medicine, but soon afterwards resigned, and entered on a general practice, and was for many years one of the leading and most respected and able practitioners in Lowell, Mass., both in medicine and surgery, making a specialty of diseases of the eye. His reputation was not merely local, but he was well known as a leading member of his profession throughout the State. He was a constant student, four times journeying to Europe to add to his stock of knowledge. He was one of the first in Massachusetts to recognize the importance of antiseptics in surgery, and kept himself abreast of modern scientific thoughts and discovery in the practice of his profession. "Dr. Savory was a fine representative of the old-school family physician, a man whose very presence in the sick-room was a help and stimulant to the patient. Of

a kindly nature, self-reliant and careful, he was peculiarly fitted by nature for the great profession he adopted and in which he attained such marked success. He will be missed and mourned by many, but by none more than the many families in which he was the helper and consoler in times of trouble and illness. A devout churchman, the singular circumstance will not escape notice that his birth and death were upon days that are prominent in the Protestant Episcopal Church calendar—Christmas Day and Candlemas Day." He married May 9, 1838, Mary Stark, daughter of Dr. James Stark, and descendant of a distinguished officer in the Revolution. He died Feb. 2, 1892, leaving one child, the wife of Solon W. Stevens, Esq.

9.

THOMAS COLLINS[4] SAVORY (*Thomas Collins*[3], *Richard*[2], *probably Robert*[1]), was born in Boston, June 11, 1818, and at the death of his father in 1825, became a member of the family of his uncle Richard; married Miss Berkely, whose parents came to America from Antrim, Ireland. Her mother's maiden name was Johnston, connected with the Johnstons of Belfast. Developing a natural taste for art, he declined to embrace the business of his uncles, and removed to Boston, where he has long been well known as a banner and ornamental painter.

CHILDREN.

I. Thomas C.[5], b. Jan. 25, 1840; d. Oct. 31, 1879.

II. Anne L., b. Dec. 28, 1842; m. Byron W. Nichols, of New Haven, Conn., who d. in 1884. Ch.: (1) Byron W.[6], b. 1873; (2) Mary Christine, b. 1876.

III. Christine W., b. Aug. 17, 1843.

IV. Eugene F., b. March 16, 1848; d. June 28, 1862.

V. Ida Berkeley, b. Dec. 23, 1850; a lady of great histrionic talent, and other accomplishments, natural and acquired; married Dr. L. Hopkins Keep, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

VI. Walter Scott, b. Sept. 26, 1853. WALTER SCOTT[5] SAVORY follows the profession of a decorative painter; m. Aug. 2, 1880, May Maud Gove, of Troy, N. H. Ch.: (1) Norma Berkely[6], b. Sept. 20, 1881; d. Sept. 3, 1890. (2) Thomas Charles, b. May 12, 1883.

VII. Joseph V., b. Jan. 8, 1856.

10.

RICHARD[4] SAVORY (*Thomas Collins*[3], *Richard*[2], *probably Robert*[1]), was born Sept. 2, 1819; and married Aug. 26, 1843, Cornelia C. Durell, of Boston; died Aug. 2, 1860.

CHILDREN.

I. George E.[5], b. Nov. 18, 1844. GEORGE E. SAVORY m. Feb. 9, 1892, Helen E. Pease, of Nashua, N. H.; is property clerk for the Police Department at No. 7 Pemberton Square, Boston.

II. A daughter, b. Nov. 11, 1847; d., aged four years.

III. Ella F., b. April 2, 1851; unm.

THE NAME IN BARBADOES.

THE name appears early and conspicuously in Barbadoes, where in 1674 John Savery was fined 870 pounds of sugar, "for not sending arms to the troops." In 1678 he was fined for "not appearing in the troop or sending men to serve in arms." About the same time Jeremiah and Elizabeth Savery were punished for similar disregard of requirements repugnant to the consciences of the Friends.* In a record of masters, mistresses, etc., in St. Andrew's Parish, Barbadoes, June 3, 1680, is "John Savery, 53 acres of land, no servants, no negroes." The above is from printed books, but a reference to the few parish and other records of the island which have survived the ravages of time, insects, and hurricanes, discloses a numerous and highly respectable family there at a still earlier date. All I have gleaned from these sources will be found in Appendix A. It will there be seen that the name William, a favorite name among the Philadelphia Saverys, appeared as early as 1665, and continued in the family throughout; that the name Samuel, also quite common, evidently occurred, as it did in each of the early New England families, in the second generation; that in 1663 and 1668, John Savery was a prominent attorney, being in the latter year appointed returning officer for the parish of St. Lucia's in the general election about to be held; and that an ANTHONY SAVORY died Jan. 24, 1682.

Whether the lawyer was identical with the John Savory, "planter," who, Dec. 7, 1644 (only nineteen years after the first settlement), conveyed to Henry Miller and others land which he had "lately purchased of Lewis Evans," or

* Besse's "Sufferings of Quakers." † In 1658 many Friends fled from persecution in Barbadoes to Jamaica, where they were kindly received by Gen. D'Oyley.

with the Friend who was fined in 1674 and 1678, or if not, whether either and which of them was the same JOHN SAVERY who was baptized at Hannington in 1606, I cannot say: but probably he was the one mentioned in the list of "masters," etc., of 1680, for St. Andrew's, St. Lucy's, and St. Peter's were contiguous parishes in the northern part of the island. Elizabeth Savery, his widow, a lady of considerable property, by her will, dated Aug. 6, 1693, leaves a bequest to the "poor among Friends," mentions a son John, as a young man without children, and a young grandson, John, son of a son Samuel, then in Jamaica. This grandson is probably the same who married April 20, 1718, at St. James', Mary Stanley, the pair being described as "both of ys parish." It was not, however, until March, 1735, that we find John, son of John and Mary Savory, baptized, and on May 24 of the same year, all together, "WILLIAM, son, and Elizabeth, Margaret, Polly, and Susanna, daughters of John and Mary Savory," were baptized. The ages of these children must have ranged from fifteen or sixteen years to infancy, and William may well have been born in 1721 or 1722, the delay in bringing them to the baptismal font of the English Church being probably due to the doctrinal proclivities of the male parent. Again, March 9, 1739–40, Thomas and John, sons of John and Mary, were baptized, showing that the first John had died young. Thus, William may, as he grew to maturity, have returned to the religious faith and ordinances to which some of his ancestors and doubtless many of his collateral relatives were attached, and removed to Philadelphia and allied himself to his co-religionists there without taking with him any certificate of regular membership among Friends. If so, he and his descendants are the subjects of the next two articles; but I only advance this as a plausible conjecture. The registers of only three out of the eleven parishes into which the island was divided have escaped extinction, and the records of the Society of Friends, who were a numerous body in Barbadoes, I have been unable to find after exhaustive inquiries, generously

assisted by several correspondents. The Societies were found almost disorganized when James Cresson a minister of Philadelphia, made them a religious visit in 1784, and no trace of their records can be found among the valuable archives preserved by the English Society at Devonshire House, London, where I have searched as a last resource. They are no doubt irretrievably lost. The name Anthony, so common in the Wiltshire and Old Colony family, but not found among the Saverys of Devonshire, in which county the surname abounds, seems to me very indicative of a cognate origin for the planters in Massachusetts and Barbadoes. For Anthony, a peculiarly honored Roman Catholic name, being that of the founder of monasticism, was very rare indeed at that day among Protestants, especially Puritans, and was soon dropped alike by the Puritans of New England and the Quakers of Barbadoes. A familiar and common Christian name frequent in two families would prove nothing, but a rare and unusual one would strongly suggest kinship. The first families who migrated to Barbadoes were "chiefly from Kent, and the southern and western counties," * which, of course, includes Wiltshire.

* Schomburgh's "History of Barbadoes."

THE PHILADELPHIA FAMILY.

1.

William Savery, Sr.

The first mention of the name on the records of the Society of Friends, in Philadelphia, or any record of the city, is the marriage of William Savery, April 19, 1746, to Mary, daughter of Reese Peters. In the record of his death, May 27, 1787, his age is given as 65. Therefore he must have been born between May 27, 1721, and May 27, 1722. His wife was born 1722, and died July 27, 1804. I have been unable to fix with certainty his birthplace, or to trace the relationship (if any) between him and the other branches of the American family. There is nothing to show that he was not descended (perhaps through New Jersey) from one of the missing sons of Thomas the Pilgrim, whom I cannot trace after their birth at Plymouth. The Friends in Barbadoes, as we have seen, were sorely vexed, and early in the last century many of them sought a more congenial home in the City of Peace and "brotherly love." At the outset of my investigations as to the origin of the Philadelphia family, I found among its living members a tradition, not very much trusted, that their male ancestor's name was Solomon, who, with his son William, came to that city from one of the West India Islands, in company with Solomon Cresson, one of their ancestors in a maternal line, but no record exists to prove the fact, while the names of most of the arrivals from Barbadoes at that time are preserved and known. Still, the frequency of the name in Barbadoes, and especially its connection with the Friends, gives a *prima facie* color of prob-

ability to this tradition of his origin, although there may have been confusion as to his Christian name and other details. His son, the eminent minister, in the journal of his religious visit to England, first speaks, under date Sept. 4, 1796, of "Joseph Savory, of London," who was evidently a prominent and active, and apparently a wealthy member of the English Society. This Joseph was an ancestor of the late Lord Mayor of London, and in the London Directory of 1801 is mentioned as cutler and silversmith at 10 the Poultry, perhaps the pioneer in the grand firm or succession of firms who have carried on the business of silversmiths, goldsmiths, and bullion dealers at Cornhill to this day. He was son of Moses and Hester Savory, born at Wandsworth, Surrey, May 8, 1745, his father being described as "of Wandsworth, fisherman," and probably being the same Moses who was son of Thomas and Mary Savory, born at Wandsworth, May 28, 1712. Joseph Savory married July 31, 1776, Anna, daughter of Joseph and Judith Bellamy, "late of Framingham, Suffolk," and had a daughter Hester, born May 31, 1777, the subject of Charles Lamb's poem, and a daughter Anna, born Oct. 16, 1788. The minister, in connection with his crossing to Ireland, April, 1798, speaks of being accompanied by A. Savory, and of his "cousin," A. Savory, landing with him at Holyhead on his return. A letter to his wife at this time proves that the "A." meant Anna Savory, from whom he conveys to his wife a kindly greeting, as he does in another letter a similar message from Joseph and Hester Savory, the latter perhaps the mother of Joseph. But as to whether Anna was the wife or daughter, we can merely conjecture that the latter, being then only twenty years of age, would be less likely to go with him to Ireland than the matron of mature years. In her journal, date Oct. 6, 1780, Elizabeth Fry (then Gurney) speaks with concern of her sister Catherine wishing her to discontinue her correspondence with Anna Savory, and her own inclination to comply with the advice. The younger

Anna would be a little older than she, and was probably the correspondent alluded to, and it may have been the daughter, and not the wife of Joseph, who, inspired early with religious zeal, was the companion of the minister on this visit. Whichever it was, the fact of his calling her his cousin impressed me with the idea that she must have been a descendant of an uncle or great-uncle of his own, but nothing appears in the records of the Society to prove it. I had difficulty in getting over the notion that one so precise and staid as the minister, or any typical member of his religious fraternity in that day, would apply the term "cousin" * to another unless he knew of some such relationship by blood or marriage. But in his frequent references to the husband or father he never gives him any other title than that of his "friend," or "beloved friend"; and Dr. William Savery, his grand-nephew, whose opinion in such a matter is entitled to more weight than mine, thinks she must have been merely "one of a number of that name who lived in London at the time, and who seem to have united in acts of kindness and attention to him, either on account of a known or supposed relationship, or from sympathy with his gospel labors, or both," an opinion which is confirmed by the fact that there is nowhere in his journal or correspondence (at least such portions as have come down to us) any reference to a visit to his father's early home in England, or to any relatives whom he met there, some of whom he would surely speak of as such. Dr. Savery is inclined also to the belief that the first William was an Englishman, coming to Philadelphia probably direct from London, without bringing with him any credentials or "certificate of membership" among Friends, which he is informed was not uncommon in the early history of the Society, and may have been repeated at as late a time as his arrival. But Mr. Isaac Sharpe, the able and courteous secretary of the present London Society at Devonshire House, and custodian of all the English

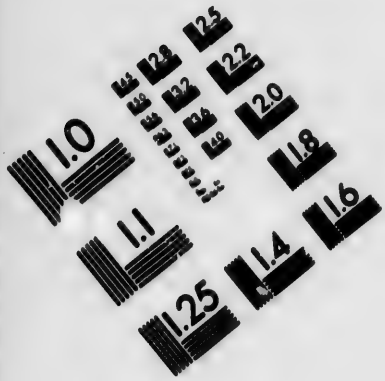
* Who knows but that this was a printer's error, for "compn.," companion; a common sort of abbreviation in those days? The MS. is supposed to be no longer in existence.

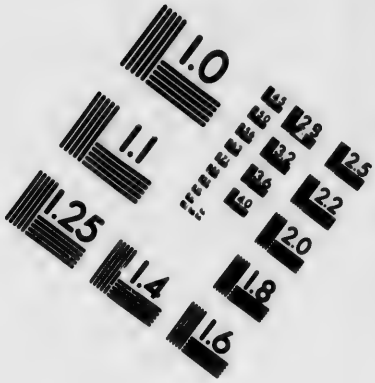
records of the Friends preserved there, assures me that his name does not appear anywhere on those records, and he infers conclusively that he was born either "out of the Society or out of the Kingdom." I have concluded, after weighing the whole case carefully, that he was a native of Barbadoes, descended not unlikely from the John who was fined as a Quaker in 1674 and 1678, or from some other one of those who brought to Barbadoes the Wiltshire, Old Colony, and Essex County names, Anthony, William, and Samuel Savery. And the naming of his children, Elizabeth, Thomas, and John, in the same order as that of the brothers and sisters of the same name of the William who was baptized in Barbadoes in 1735, seems to me more than a coincidence. It points strongly to the identity of that William of Barbadoes with the William of this article. By occupation, "chair-maker," he held for several years the position of assessor in some of the central wards of the city of Philadelphia, having been appointed thereto, Aug. 20, 1754. His certificate of this appointment was signed by Benjamin Franklin and several other prominent men of the city. It is now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He also served the city as agent and collector of taxes for the guardians of the poor, etc., in 1767; and disbursed the moneys appropriated for the expenses of the almshouse, as appears by his records in manuscript, still in the family.

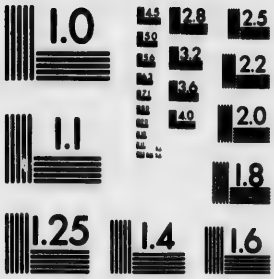
CHILDREN.

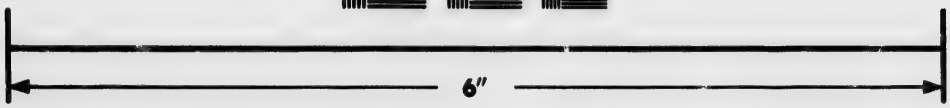
I. Elizabeth[2], born May 30, 1747; d. young.
II. WILLIAM, b. July 14, 1750, the eminent minister. (See his biography, next article.)
2 III. Thomas, b. Oct. 13, 1751.
IV. Joseph, b. Feb. 14, 1753; d. Feb. 16, 1757.
V. Mary, b. Jan. 27, 1755; d. Sept. 9, 1775.
VI. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 24, 1756.
VII. Joseph, b. March 18, 1759; d. Aug. 16, 1770.
VIII. John, b. Nov. 21, 1760; d. Sept. 5, 1761.
IX. Ann, b. Dec. 21, 1762.
X. Benjamin, b. Jan. 27, 1765; d. May 4, 1765.
XI. Rachel, twin of Benjamin; d. Aug. 29, 1766.

Besides William and Thomas, Elizabeth and Ann survived their father, and are mentioned in their brother William's will.









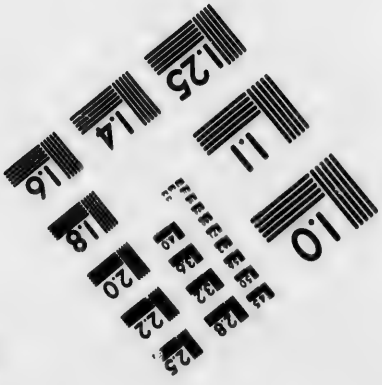


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)

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SECOND GENERATION.

2.

THOMAS[2] SAVERY (*William*[1]), was born Oct. 13, 1751; married Nov. 24, 1791, Rebecca Scattergood, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Head) Scattergood, who was born July 29, 1770, and died Aug. 25, 1855; was by occupation a "carpenter and builder," an elder of Arch Street Meeting, Philadelphia, in the Society of Friends; was an active and useful member of the Volunteer Fire Department, belonging to the Harmony Fire Engine Company; was a member of the original Anti-slavery Society of Pennsylvania (founded by Franklin, Rush, etc.), and much interested in the cause of the oppressed Africans, both bond and free; was also an active member of the Humane Society of Philadelphia, for the relief and restoration of persons apparently drowned, etc.; was a member of the Society for the Promotion of First-Day or Sunday Schools in Philadelphia, of which the eminent Bishop White was president; was a constant and valuable working member of the Committee of Safety (appointed at a town meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, held Sept. 14, 1793), to take charge of the hospital at Bush Hill, and attend to the needs of those suffering from the prevailing epidemic of yellow fever, which was at that time very widespread and fatal.

This committee rendered most efficient service during the whole period of the epidemic, and four of its members fell victims to the dread disease in the midst of their labors. After disbanding (March 8, 1794), the surviving members were publicly thanked for their unselfish devotion to the cause of suffering humanity, at a town meeting held March 15, 1794, presided over by the governor of the State, Hon. Thomas McKean.

CHILDREN.

3	I.	William[3], b. Jan. 9, 1798.
4	II.	Mary, b. Aug. 16, 1800.
5	III.	Thomas, b. Sept. 19, 1802.
	IV.	Elizabeth, b. June 1, 1806; d. May 25, 1860.
	V.	Sarah, b. 1810; d. Jan. 24, 1832.

THIRD GENERATION.

3.

WILLIAM[3] SAVERY (*Thomas*[2], *William*[1]), was born Jan. 9, 1798; married Dec. 11, 1828, Elizabeth H. Cresson, who was born Dec. 15, 1808, and died Dec. 20, 1851. He died Aug. 17, 1858.

CHILDREN.

6 I. Thomas[4], b. Dec. 20, 1829.
7 II. John C., b. Dec. 5, 1830.
8 III. William, b. Oct. 20, 1832.
9 IV. Rebecca W., b. Oct. 19, 1836.
V. Elizabeth, b. July 5, 1839; d. 16th same month.

4.

MARY[3] SAVERY (*Thomas*[2], *William*[1]), was born Aug. 16, 1800; and married Feb. 12, 1822, Thomas F. Scattergood, who was born Sept. 26, 1795, and died March 16, 1876. She died Jan. 7, 1869.

CHILDREN.

I. Rebecca S.[4], b. Aug. 4, 1823; d. Nov. 28, 1831.
II. Savery, b. March 12, 1827; d. Jan. 6, 1828.
III. Thomas S., b. April 22, 1830; d. Dec. 26, 1834.
IV. Sarah S., b. April 27, 1836.
10 V. Thomas F., b. March 15, 1840.

5.

THOMAS[3] SAVERY (*Thomas*[2], *William*[1]), was born Sept. 19, 1802; married, 1st, Sept. 2, 1824, Rebecca W. Cresson, who was born Sept. 18, 1803, and died, leaving no children, Jan. 4, 1825; 2d, Nov. 13, 1834, Hannah H. Webb, who was born Nov. 19, 1810, and died Aug. 5, 1890. He died March 18, 1860.

CHILDREN.

By second wife:

11 I. Stephen W.[4], b. Aug. 27, 1835.
12 II. Thomas H., b. May. 31, 1837.
13 III. Sarah, b. April 13, 1839.
14 IV. Edward, b. Dec. 6, 1841.
V. William H., b. April 6, 1844; d. July 13, 1864.
VI. Mary W., b. July 17, 1846; m. Nov. 14, 1872, Eli Sharples, of New Jersey; and d. Nov. 27, 1874, leaving no children.
VII. Charles, b. Jan. 6, 1849; d. March 8, 1854.
15 VIII. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 1, 1852.

FOURTH GENERATION.

6.

THOMAS[4] SAVERY (*William*[3], *Thomas*[2], *William*[1]), was born Dec. 20, 1829; was a farmer living for many years in Pennsbury Township, Chester County, Penn., leaving there about 1883 for Winona, Columbiana County, Ohio, where he died unmarried Sept. 12, 1889. At his former home he held the station of elder, and was also the clerk of "Kennett Monthly Meeting of Friends" (Orthodox).

7.

JOHN C.[4] SAVERY (*William*[3], *Thomas*[2], *William*[1]), was born Dec. 5, 1830; was a druggist and chemist, graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and pursued that business for many years. He died unmarried at Winona, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1888, whilst on a visit to his brother Thomas, who was then ill. Neither he nor his father ever held any public office; but both were in their day useful members of the Volunteer Fire Department of Philadelphia.

8.

WILLIAM[4] SAVERY (*William*[3], *Thomas*[2], *William*[1]), was born Oct. 20, 1832; graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1854; was resident apothecary and medical registrar at the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, 1860; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in medical class of 1861; resident physician in the Will's Hospital for the Eye, 1861 and 1862; resident physician and surgeon in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, April, 1862, to October, 1863; volunteer surgeon in the United States Hospital at Fredericksburg, Va.; physician to the Winnebago tribe of Indians in Nebraska, under appointment of President Grant ("Peace Policy"), 1870–71; was attending physician to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, near Philadelphia, for several years, from 1874–80. Married Sept. 15, 1870, Rebecca Hutton, daughter of Joel W. and Ann Hutton, who was born Feb. 18, 1847.

CHILDREN.

I. Albert H.[5], b. June 27, 1871.
II. Addison H., b. Oct. 20, 1872.
III. Elizabeth H., b. Jan. 9, 1875.
IV. Anne, b. Oct. 4, 1879.

9.

REBECCA W.[4] SAVERY (*William*[3], *Thomas*[2], *William*[1]), was born Oct. 19, 1836; and married Oct. 10, 1865, Addison Hutton, architect, of Philadelphia, who was born Jan. 28, 1834.

CHILDREN.

I. Mary Hutton[5], b. Sept. 11, 1869.

10.

THOMAS F.[4] SCATTERGOOD, JR. (*Mary*[3] *Savery and Thomas F. Scattergood*, *Thomas*[2], *William*[1]), was born March 15, 1840; and married Oct. 13, 1869, Sarah Armitt Woodward.

CHILDREN.

I. William Savery[5], b. Aug. 24, 1871.
II. Thomas Walter, b. June 20, 1874.
III. Herbert Armitt, b. Jan. 11, 1881.

11.

STEPHEN W.[4] SAVERY (*Thomas*[3], *Thomas*[2], *William*[1]), was born Aug. 27, 1835; and married Oct. 15, 1873, Susanna Forsyth.

CHILDREN.

I. Susanna[5], b. Sept. 14, 1874; d. Sept. 25, 187[illegible]
II. Elizabeth, b. March 27, 1876.
III. Charles W., b. Nov. 15, 1878.
IV. Hannah, b. Jan. 8, 1882.
V. Marian F., b. May 10, 1884.
VI. Walter H., b. Oct. 8, 1890.

12.

THOMAS H.[4] SAVERY (*Thomas*[3], *Thomas*[2], *William*[1]), was born May 31, 1837; and married June 15, 1864, Sarah Pim, who

was born Sept. 20, 1837. Resides at Wilmington, Del., and holds, among others, the following positions: President of the "Harper's Ferry Paper Co.," and of the "Shenandoah Pulp Co.," vice-president of the "General Steamship Co." (navigating the Orinoco River), vice-president of the "Pusey & Jones Co.," capital $750,000, builders of iron vessels, steam engines, etc.; the "Wilmington Savings Fund Society," and "City Electric Co.," all of which are successful institutions, and director of the "York Haven Paper Co.," York Haven, Pa., and the "Denver Sulphite Co.," Denver, Col.

CHILDREN.

I. William H.[5], b. Oct. 24, 1865.
II. Helen, b. Sept. 5, 1869.
III. Thomas H., b. May 31, 1871.
IV. Florence, b. July 3, 1874; d. June 25, 1876.
V. Anne Pim, b. Nov. 30, 1876.

13.

SARAH[4] SAVERY (*Thomas*[3], *Thomas*[2], *William*[1]), was born April 13, 1839; and married Dec. 17, 1868, George B. Mellor.

CHILDREN.

I. Thomas[5], b. Oct. 10, 1869.
II. Elizabeth, b. May 10, 1871.
III. Hannah, b. Dec. 20, 1872.
IV. George, b. Nov. 13, 1877.

14.

EDWARD[4] SAVERY (*Thomas*[3], *Thomas*[2], *William*[1]), was born Dec. 6, 1841; and married Dec. 13, 1873, Hannah Hughes.

CHILDREN.

I. Charles[5], b. Oct. 15, 1874; d. March 11, 1875.
II. Mary H., b. Dec. 5, 1875.
III. Edward W., b. March 26, 1880.
IV. Rebecca L., b. Jan. 4, 1885.

15.

ELIZABETH[4] SAVERY (*Thomas*[3], *Thomas*[2], *William*[1]), was born Nov. 1, 1852; and married Oct. 7, 1880, Thomas B. Taylor, of West Chester, Pa.

CHILDREN.

I. Emma Harvey[5], b. June 20, 1882.
II. Francis Richards, b. Dec. 31, 1884.
III. Sarah Savery, b. Sept. 2, 1886; d. Sept. 23, 1886.
IV. Ralph Savery, b. March 6, 1888.

WILLIAM SAVERY.

WILLIAM SAVERY was born in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1750; received an education in the principles of the Christian religion as professed by the Society of Friends, and was placed with a Friend in the country to learn the business of a tanner. Returning to the city at the expiration of his apprenticeship, he for a time mingled with gay and thoughtless companions, and led a life of ease, comfort, and pleasure, which he afterwards pathetically described as a revolt from the paths of purity and peace. Activity of spirits, loose discourse, and noisy mirth were often resorted to as a means of drowning the serious reflections that sometimes intruded themselves upon him. Social in his disposition and genial in his habits, he was no stranger to the tavern and other places of public diversion; and, having a sense of humor and fondness for the ludicrous, he indulged a habit which in his after years he much deplored, of relating mirth-provoking tales, strained beyond the strict truth for the sake of embellishment and zest. He was evidently by nature reverential, and extremely conscientious; penitence followed more and more on the unsanctified enjoyments of such a life as he was leading, and nights of sorrow often succeeded days of careless pleasure, and he was sometimes favored to see in part the beauty of holiness, but fearful, if he should turn his back upon the world, of incurring the scorn of its votaries. After many spiritual baptisms, in response to his ardent struggles to obtain the favor of God, at length, in 1778, while attending a meeting "after an interment" in Marion, he experienced a deeper and more decided and abiding religious impression than ever before. He married in that year his wife,

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William Savery

Sarah Evans,* daughter of Pennell Evans, of Berks County, Pennsylvania, and settled himself in business in the city. He had at this time been earnestly employed in bringing himself to a better and more circumspect life, exercising extreme caution in his daily conduct, and strict justice in his dealings with his fellow-men. He condemned as a delusion any idea that he might have once cherished, that he ever could by his own exertions have reached "that purity which all the vessels of the Lord's house must come to, being under the law which cannot make the comers thereunto perfect; not having passed under the flaming sword, nor felt the day of the Lord to be come, which burns as an oven." For a period "his meat was gall and wormwood," and his "drink was of the bitter waters of Marah": times of "spiritual baptism" followed more frequently, until after many prayers and tears and struggles, he was enabled to cry aloud, "Oh, now I know that my Redeemer liveth!" and felt "an inexpressible sweetness in being favored with such an evidence of the goodness and mercy of God"; and his beloved wife, who had shared with him in his affliction, was made a partaker with him in his exceeding great joy. Henceforth his motto was, "What shall I render to the Lord for all his mercies?" In this spirit he entered on that career of tireless Christian labors and acts of beneficence and mercy, which only terminated with his life, and which, with his winning eloquence, and the loveliness of his character, have made his name a "sweet savor" among the Society of Friends to this day.

In the year 1779 he accompanied a Friend on a visit to meetings of Friends in Virginia and Carolina, and it seems to have been about this time that he was constrained to speak a few words occasionally in the solemn assembly. He was much impressed at seeing a Friend, who had been drafted to serve in the army of the Revolution, punished with forty lashes for refusing to serve, and he commends the exemption

* After his death she married Thomas Norton, of Philadelphia.

claimed for the Friends by a Major Roberts, who urged that they ought not to suffer, because they had borne their testimony against war from the beginning, and moreover were compelled to pay threefold more than their share of the taxes. The repugnance of the Quakers to bear arms was often mistaken for loyalty to the Empire, and the circumstance related will show how hard it was for any one to maintain a neutral attitude between the contending parties in those unhappy days. There were some notable Friends among the Loyalists who settled in Nova Scotia at the peace, showing that they, as well as other denominations, were divided in opinion as to the merits of the war.* In 1781 he was acknowledged a minister, and in 1785, with the concurrence of the monthly meeting, he visited the yearly meetings of New York and Rhode Island, and other meetings in the State of New York and in New England. I have not met with any account of a visit by him to Plymouth County, but it may be that the occurrence so often of the profession of Quaker principles among the Saverys of the Old Colony is in part due to the influence of his preaching. It is worthy of remark that so many of the name widely sundered, and connected by no known kinship, have at different periods been conspicuous among the Friends. One is disposed to attribute it to a peculiar psychical and mental characteristic, inherited through the centuries from the common stock of the parent tree, wherever its scions have been planted; a natural and transmitted tendency to the subjective and spiritual in religion — the inner sense as opposed to the outward form — a tendency which only had free scope for its development in the great religious upheaval consequent on the Reformation, and which probably led the family early to embrace Protestantism, and carried many of them soon over to the congenial fellowship of the Friends, as evinced alike in Barda-

* The father of Benjamin West, a celebrated painter, was a Quaker Loyalist, and so were the ancestors of the Fitzrandolphs and Warringtons of Digby and Annapolis Counties, N. S.

does, in Philadelphia, in New England, in London, and in Cork.*

In 1791 he visited Charleston and other cities of the Southern States, where his first contact with slavery, so abhorrent to the cardinal principles of his people, touched his sympathetic and tender nature most profoundly. At T. Lewis's, about fifty-four miles from Charleston, he had the satisfaction of meeting a landlord, who, he wrote, had freed ten negroes, several of whom cost fifty guineas apiece, he and his wife being united in this, and saying they never had peace till it was done; whether the act was in any degree the result of his own intercession, he does not tell us; but if so, his modest silence was quite characteristic. Seeing between thirty and forty negroes, some of them lame and decrepit, travelling to Ashley bridge to be sold for what they would fetch, he thus apostrophizes: "Certainly there is a righteous and omniscient Judge who commiserates the poor and oppressed, and takes cognizance of the actions of the hard-hearted and merciless oppressors, and by terrible things in righteousness will sooner or later plead the cause of the afflicted"; a premonition of the horrors of the Civil War which, seventy years later, shook the fabric of the Republic from turret to foundation stone, and deluged the land with blood.

Near Savannah he lodged at the house of one Blunt, who ordered his negro boy to be "flogged" because in going for his cows he had, through weariness, fallen asleep. Inquiring what this meant, Blunt told him it was the custom to cut the slave's back with a lash until it was raw, and then to salt it. Incredulous at this, he was informed by the landlord, "with many curses on the blacks," that it was true. He remarks in his journal that the blessing which this inhuman person craved before his meat must have been as abhorrent to the Divine Being as his curses. The next morning, hearing cries for mercy, he sought their source, and found the poor boy tied up and receiv-

* I am informed there was a Friend of note in Cork, named Daniel Savory, early in the last century, whose letters to a prominent citizen of Philadelphia are in the library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

ing his castigation, already terribly lacerated. Stepping in between the victim and his scourger, he ordered the boy unbound, a request which was promptly complied with; after which he rebuked the landlord unsparingly, so angering the bystanders that one of them suggested that he should be "popped off"; and he left the place with his companions in anxious dread of being followed and attacked. During his journey that day he was depressed by "heaviness and sad reflections," and in the bitterness of his soul exclaimed, "Oh, Christianity and humanity, how are ye disgraced! where will all this end?" He visited North Carolina the same year, and in 1792 went to Virginia, and during these and all his other tours felt more and more the comfort and aid of the divine help and the assurance of abundant success in his labors, as he sowed the seed of the gospel, leaving the great Husbandman to reap the final harvest of souls.

From the beginning of the colonization of Pennsylvania by the followers of Penn, the aboriginal tribes noticed and were touched by their pacific principles, and the justice and equity of their conduct towards them and each other, and their savage natures were softened into a disposition of kindness and amity towards these newcomers. This, in turn, met with appreciation and lasting gratitude on their part towards the Indians, whose true interests they ever faithfully strove to promote and William Savery was the originator of a special movement in the Society for the relief of the aborigines in Pennsylvania and New York, who suffered from the encroachment of the whites upon their lands. In the negotiation of treaties between the government and the savage tribes, the latter generally desired the presence of Friends as advisers, and as a guarantee that some measure of justice would be meted to them by their more powerful and mentally equipped antagonists; while, on the other hand, the government was only too glad on critical occasions to have the benefit of able and influential Friends as mediators and auxiliaries; and William Savery was engaged on two very important missions of this nature. In December,

1792, the societies at Philadelphia addressed an urgent memorial to President Washington on the duty of taking prompt and just measures to terminate the Indian wars by which the border land of Western civilization was then being desolated; and as a conference with a view to a treaty of peace was about to be held at Sandusky, now in Ohio, he, with John Parish, Jacob Lindley, and four others, were, with Washington's express sanction, despatched to the scene, bearing a lengthy and touching address, invoking the ties of hereditary amity, and the principles of brotherly love on behalf of the object of their mission. He and Lindley and two others having first discussed the matter with President Washington, they set out in May, 1793, on a journey which proved to be one of extreme peril and hardship; never neglecting, however, to minister to the religious edification of all whom they met with on the way, as well as to the officers and men of the United States Army, under Gen. Lincoln, whose companions they more immediately were, and who welcomed their kindly and pious offices with respect and appreciation. Crossing the border, they were equally well received by the officers and garrisons at British posts, and secured passes from Governor Simcoe to go on to Detroit by the first king's vessel from Fort Erie. He found the land between Fort Erie and Niagara "generally rich" and fast being settled by people mostly from the United States, and a greater number of members of the Society of Friends than he expected. Among the numerous religious meetings held by him and his companions in this tour was the first Friends' meeting ever held in Detroit. At Detroit the appearance of the savages dancing their war dance in more revolting and horrid paint and dress (or rather undress) than he had ever yet seen, and clamoring for fire water, elicited the reflection: "Sorrowful indeed it is that such is the depravity of many under the dignified name of Christians, whose conduct towards these poor creatures ought to have been marked with a pacific desire of inspiring them with the mild and blessed doctrines of

the gospel, that they are, alas, taking delight in encouraging them to this exercise, and stimulating them with potations of strong liquor until they become frantic." He expresses his conviction that much might be done with those poor people by persuasion, and kindliness and honest dealing, and but very little by compulsion or harsh and repellent measures; a policy which we in Canada have tested and found to be sound and satisfactory, and which, if it had always been pursued by the government of the United States and its officials, might have spared Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson the occasion of her sad and thrilling record of "A Century of Dishonor." But of late years a more humane and distinctively Christian treatment has been accorded to the Indian wards of the nation, which has had a reflex beneficial effect in many ways.*

Referring to the barbarities of Indian warfare and the horrors of war in general, he exclaims: "Oh, ye professors of the benign and heavenly doctrines of the gospel, that breathes nothing but peace and good-will to men, how will ye appear in the awful day of retribution, when your divine Master shall come to judge the world in righteousness, if any of you have been promoters of the great desolation, wretchedness, and misery which mark the footsteps of war!" Here he relates that an old Indian, who had visited the place some time previously, being asked about the region farther west, referred to his sons, who had travelled much, as an authority for its enormous extent and other marvellous features; and being pressed as to whether his sons did not tell lies, "Lies!" said he, in amazement, "why, they have never yet seen a European!" While here, he ascertained that furs were brought from regions farther to the northwest than he ever imagined, and observes very impressively that a vast country remained yet unsettled in the British territories, including immense tracts of most excellent land, which might in time become an "extensive empire"; a prediction which the closing years of another century are seeing

* Among the officers with Gen. Grant at the surrender of Gen. Lee was a full blooded Indian, Col. (afterwards Gen.) Ely S. Parker, a member of Grant's staff.

rapidly fulfilled. His humble namesake, and probably remote kinsman, the compiler of this sketch, three quarters of a century after this prediction was uttered, had the honor of contributing a mite towards its fulfilment by actively supporting in a United British American Parliament measures to subject this remote and still undeveloped region to the electric touch of British civilization, to supply its howling wastes and desolate prairies with Christian homes, and to span it with a railway which is the grandest national highway, and in many respects the greatest product of engineering skill in the world; a work which realizes as nothing else can do the dream of Columbus, affording as it does the shortest route from Europe to the remote East by a westward journey. We are developing this "extensive empire," not in a spirit of hostility to our neighbors on the southern side of the boundary, but of generous rivalry with them in the arts of peace and the moral and material progress of mankind. Let the American people pray for our success, as we rejoice in theirs.

Returning to Sandusky, the scene of the negotiations, proposals were made and considered on both sides, and a serious obstacle was presented by the demand of the Indians that the whites should relinquish all their settlements west of the Ohio and the Americans having answered this, it was suggested that the Friends should accompany the chiefs to the grand council, where the answer was to be considered, and William Savery was "resigned to go"; but on further deliberation the adventure was deemed too hazardous. Soon afterwards he was prostrated with a severe attack of fever and chills, induced by the climate and exposure, which nearly proved fatal. The main object of the mission failed; no treaty of peace was reached, and he and his party returned by a route down the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers to Montreal, thence across New York State to Albany, down to New York City, and thence home, where he arrived in a very weak condition of health. Their report to the Society referred specially to the kindness and appreciation shown

towards them by the Shawnee, Wyandott, and Delaware tribes, some of whom had travelled sixty miles to see the descendants of the men whose just and honorable treatment of their forefathers was still held in grateful remembrance, — a sentiment which we are not in the habit of ascribing to the savage mind; and yet similar instances are not wanting, when an historian pauses to do some little justice to a people who have had no chroniclers of their own, but whose characters have always been painted by their enemies. Hannay, in his history of Acadia, relates that after their capture of York, Me., in 1692, they allowed several aged women and a number of children to retire to the garrisoned towns to reward the English for sparing the lives of the wives of two sagamores, their children, and two or three old squaws, by Capt. Church, at Pejebscot a year and a half before, although Church massacred all the rest of the women and children in cold blood. A Massachusetts officer, in one of the Indian wars, reports having made prisoner of a squaw, and after getting valuable information from her, ordering her to be torn to pieces by dogs, and that she was "soe dealt withal." * Although their methods of warfare, like those of all uncivilized and unchristian races, were dreadfully cruel, they were alive to sentiments of honor and gratitude, while their white enemies, our common forefathers, rivalled them in the ferocity of their reprisals, and were too ready to break faith with them in peace or war.

Again in 1794, at the request of the Indians, and with the cordial acquiescence of the government, the Society concluded to send a delegation to assist Col. Pickering, as American commissioner, in negotiating a treaty with the Six Nation Indians at Canandaigua in the State of New York, and William Savery,

*Thus Capt. Moseley reports in his letter to the governor under date Hatfield, 16th October, 1675, mentioning the sentence and its execution in a postscript as if it were a matter of course, and without any hint that the woman had been guilty of any offence to justify such a cruel retribution. See Boston "Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXXVII., p. 180. When King Philip's War broke out, the "praying Indians," as those converted to Christianity were called, were arrested, chained two and two, and torn from their homes, from a mere suspicion that they might join the enemy, to the horror and dismay of the Eliots and Tuppers who had preached the Cross among them.

with David Bacon, John Parrish and James Emlen, volunteered for the service, leaving Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1794. Again he suffered much from the hardships and privations of the journey, but his zeal and determination overcame all difficulties. They ministered as they went unremittingly in public and private, and joined Col. Pickering in time to take part in all the negotiations.

Near this place he met some followers of Jemima Wilkinson, who was bred a Quaker, and who having when a young woman revived after apparently dying from a fever, declared that she had been raised from death to life, pretended to work miracles, and founded a sect (now extinct) which built up in Yates County, New York, a town called Jerusalem. Among her followers was one Judge Potter, who entertained William Savery and his companions hospitably, and from whom he was glad to learn that he had seen his error, and left the sect. He sought and obtained an interview with Jemima herself, finding in her household a consumptive man who had brought in so much of his property that his family was left destitute, upon which he exclaims, "Oh, wretched infatuation! that can break the most solemn ties of God and nature, and yet flatter its votaries that they are the favorites of heaven." At one religious meeting there were present a good many Indians who had received some instructions in Christianity from missionaries, and desired to open the worship by singing some psalms and hymns, a wish that he deemed it advisable under the circumstances to accede to, on which he remarked that the melody and softness of their voices in the Indian language, and the sweetness and harmony that attended it, exceeded by far anything of the kind he had ever heard among white people, and that there in the woods the satisfaction of hearing these poor untutored people sing, with every appearance of devotion, their Maker's praise, and the serious attention to the word delivered to them, conspired to make it a most solemn meeting, long to be remembered by him. But his impression was that the great body of

the Oneidas had received the religion of Christ in word only but not in power. I will here digress to observe that the Iroquois or Five Nations, consisting of the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onandagoes, the Cayugas, and the Senecas, were re-enforced in 1715 by the Tuscaroras, a kindred tribe, who had been separated from them by the chances of war, but being driven out of their homes in North Carolina, sought and obtained a confederacy with the Iroquois; and in 1784, mainly through the intervention of a chief, Joseph Brandt (Thayendenega), supported by Governor Haldimand, those of the Six Nations who had espoused the British cause during the Revolution sought and obtained a grant of the district on the Grand River (now in the county of Brandt, Ontario), which they have ever since occupied in peace and prosperity, interrupted only by the War of 1812. The British general, Sir Wm. Johnson, after the death of his wife, espoused Mary Brandt, Joseph's sister, and she bore him several children. About five or six years ago Chief John Henry Martin Johnson, a descendant of Sir William, and a son of Chief John Smoke Johnson, died on this reservation, leaving a very honorable memory. The community has produced citizens who have won fair distinction in every walk of life. Several Christian ministers, and one eminent doctor and social reformer, and more than one prominent and wealthy manufacturer of pure aboriginal blood, have issued from it, living contradictions to the trite saying accepted by so many as true, that there is "no good Indian but a dead Indian." Miss E. Pauline Johnson, two of whose poetical compositions are comprised in the "Songs of the Great Dominion," edited by Mr. W. D. Lightall, M. A., of Montreal, and by an eminent critic pronounced the greatest living poetess, is a daughter of the late head chief, G. M. H. Johnson. Her mother was a daughter of Mr. Henry Howells, of Bristol, England, a kinsman of Mr. W. D. Howells, the novelist. One of her brothers is cashier of the New York Life Assurance Company, in the Dominion of Canada, and

another holds a mercantile position in Hamilton. The Six Nations settled on Grand River were computed in 1785 to number about five hundred souls. They were re-enforced by some of their kin from the United States, and now number about four thousand. They enjoy the Dominion franchise, are ministered to by a Church of England clergyman, and certainly show no prospect of being "civilized off the face of the earth," nor do their fairer complexioned fellow-subjects evince any desire to submit them to that etherealizing process, the fate of so many of their brethren on the southern side of the border.

The Friends were as before bearers of credentials from the Society, in the shape of a fraternal and affectionate address to the Indians, and immediately after their arrival Col. Pickering called on them and took William Savery and David Bacon with him to the camp of the Oneidas; conference after conference, council after council, was held; the Indian chiefs visiting the Friends in their tent to discuss with them every important communication. On Tuesday, Oct. 21, a more formal conference than any preceding one took place, at which Col. Pickering introduced himself as sole commissioner on behalf of the United States, and their friends the Quakers, who, he told them, had come at their request; and the address from the Society at Philadelphia was read to them, and interpreted by John Parrish. On one occasion some Indian women requested and were granted leave to speak through one of the chiefs as their orator, and said that the white people had been the cause of all the Indians' distresses; that the whites had pressed and squeezed them together until it gave them great pain at their hearts; and that the whites ought to give them back the lands they had taken from them; that a white woman the day before (Jemima Wilkinson, who had foisted herself upon the council, against Col. Pickering's wish) had told the Indians to repent, and they now in turn called on the white people to repent, for they had as much need as the Indians, and that they should wrong the Indians no more. At another con-

ference the Indians said that when the white people came to the country and had no land to subsist on, they had given them land out of compassion; that afterward they were called on for more, and gave it for the sake of peace, until war arose between them and their great king across the ocean, which involved the Indians in troubles not of their own making, but the fault of the whites. About the 25th, a man named Johnson, no doubt a descendant of Sir William by his Mohawk wife, and thus a nephew of Brandt, and an ancestor of the poetess, came with a message from Brandt, the Mohawk chief, to those of the Six Nations who were there assembled, and acting, as William Savery says in his journal, as a "British interpreter." On observing Col. Pickering's displeasure at his presence, one of the chiefs expressed surprise that since the peace with the British nation the Americans and the British could not bear to sit side by side in any treaty with the Indians. Col. Pickering, however, denounced Johnson as a British spy, and his presence there as a fresh proof of "British insolence," and he was compelled to leave, after which the chief declared that what they had been told at a previous treaty, that the treaty between Great Britain and America had been agreed on in the presence of the Great Spirit and under his influence, and that it was a "good peace," must be false; that they had requested Johnson to be present, and in consenting to his departure must insist on provisions being supplied him for his journey.

At a grand council on the 28th, William Savery read Col. Pickering's commission, and the American proposals were fully opened up. On the 31st, several chiefs waited on the Friends in their tent and presented to them an address, in which the following passage occurred: "You all know the proposals that have been made by the commissioner and the offers made by us to him. We are all now in the presence of the Great Spirit, and we place more confidence in you than in any other people. As you express your desire for peace, we now desire your help and assistance; we hope you will not deceive us, for if you

should do so we shall no more place any confidence in mankind." It is no wonder that William Savery and his companions were deeply touched by such an appeal from those simple children of the forest, and found it a "delicate and weighty matter" to answer some of their requests. It is quite evident that without their aid, no treaty could have been accomplished. When at length articles were agreed on, and were finally submitted to the assembled chiefs, William Savery was required by them to hold in his hand a duplicate, and follow it while the commissioner read aloud, so that he could assure them it was a verbatim copy. Even after this they pressed him and his companions for an assurance that they had not been duped, or unfairly dealt with. When the articles were at length signed, the chiefs again visited them, and in an earnest and pathetic address besought them also to sign the treaty, as a guarantee of its fairness and good faith, and Col. Pickering was very desirous that they should do so; but in the words of their report to the Society, "as the articles confirmed the right of the United States to large tracts of land which had been obtained by conquest, without making what Friends deemed an adequate and just compensation for it, they could not consent to the requests so frequently made to sign the treaty." As before, he reached home much broken in health by the hardships of the journey; nevertheless, after a short rest, he set out to attend the yearly meeting in Virginia, and some of the meetings composing it, holding meetings for worship and exhortation, continually, going and returning.

In the year 1796 he felt constrained by the monitions of the Spirit to embark for Europe, leaving on May 18, in company with "several ministers," viz., Samuel Emlen, Deborah Darby, Rebecca Young, Sarah Talbot, and Phœbe Speakman. He reached Liverpool on Sunday, June 19, 1796, and immediately proceeded to hold meetings in that city, in Manchester, and in London, and procured from the American minister a pass to the Continent. Here he speaks of parting from his "friends,

Joseph Savory and family, of London." Reaching Oldenburg, Germany, on the 7th of August, they were very courteously received by the secretary of the governor, Prince Etienne. Everywhere he sought out "separatist" societies and isolated communities of religious people, groping after spiritual truths, and yearning after religious light amidst surroundings of indifference or formalism, and consoled and ministered to, comforted and advised them, as their several circumstances required or permitted; and if I had space it would be interesting to speak of the different notable religious characters whom he encountered.

At Altona he preached in German for the first time, and interpreted an English address by one of his companions. The objective point of this part of the journey was Pyrmont, where there had long existed a large body of Friends. Here he stayed some time, strengthening the Society, and healing its divisions. Here also he notes the murmurs of surprise by the people at seeing him and his companions keep their hats on in the presence of the governor, who had invited them to an interview, and received them with great courtesy. At Brunswick he sought an interview with the duke, the father of "Brunswick's fated chieftain," * himself a great general, who was killed at Auerstädt in 1806. He failed to find him at home, but was graciously listened to by the duchess, to whom he delivered Penn's "No Cross, no Crown," and she thanked him for the book and his exhortation. At Helmstead he waited on the learned Professor Beireis, and gave him Barclay's "Apology," and being informed by him that there were no separatists in the town, moved on, finding more kindred spirits in Magdeburg, but on the way towards Berlin experienced the mortification of having some of the books they had left at Magdeburg returned, the donee not being satisfied with the rejection of the sacraments, and certain other doctrines taught in them. At Berlin he stayed some time, and met many sym-

* Byron's "Childe Harold," Canto III., v. 23.

pathizers, among whom were some men of note, especially a Major Marconnay, who had served under the king with distinction, but, impressed by religious considerations, had resigned his offices, and was living a retired life. This gentleman attended one of his meetings, and afterwards called on him and his companions with the gratifying information that he had through them found the truth that he was so long seeking for under many professors, and that he believed they had been sent there in the will of God, for the benefit and blessing of himself and others. He failed, however, to get an audience of the king, which distressed him much; and a letter afterwards received from Major Marconnay, informing him that he had secured an audience for him for the day after he had left, intensified his regret that he had left so soon.

After further travels and labors and meetings in Germany, he passed on to Holland, and held meetings in various parts of that country, and then proceeded to France. At Paris, while getting their passes indorsed by the proper official, they were ordered to take off their hats; but on its being explained that they had "religious scruples" against such an act of obeisance to a mere fellow-man, this refusal to do so was excused. Here he and his friends had a discussion with Tom Paine, the infidel author of "The Age of Reason." He says that Paris "contains almost everything to gratify the eyes of the curious, the desires of the voluptuous, the talents of the learned, and the dissipation of the gay and fashionable world; but has little to satisfy the soul longing after celestial riches." After travelling through the South of France with many interesting vicissitudes and incidents, he returned to Paris, and on the way to Dunkirk was hospitably entertained by one Christopher Potter, who lived on part of the estate formerly owned by the Prince de Condé. He now computed the number of miles he had travelled in France at fourteen hundred.

On the 16th May, 1797, he landed at Gravesend, and renewed his labors in the South and West of England, crossing over to

the Channel Islands; returning, he visited Liverpool, Chester, York, and the Isle of Man, where he was treated with special respect and hospitality by the lieutenant-governor of the island, and thence resumed his travels on the mainland, and in Scotland, holding large and, as a rule, satisfactory meetings everywhere. Thence he went to Ireland, and after diligent and interesting labor in the "Island of the Saints," he crossed over to Wales. At Bath he sought and obtained an interview with the celebrated Hannah More, and was introduced by her to William Wilberforce. Arriving at London, he was affectionately received by his "beloved friends, J. Savory and others," and proceeded to Norwich, where his visit was one of the most important and eventful of his life, for it was on that occasion that he made the acquaintance of the Gurneys, the family of which Elizabeth, afterwards Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, the renowned prison philanthropist, was a member. Not one word does he say in his journal of his intercourse with this family, no doubt all unconscious, or, at least, utterly without prescience of the far-reaching results of an influence which gave its bent to the career of one of the most remarkable English women of modern times. On the other hand, all her biographers, especially her daughter, Mrs. Cresswell, place the figure of William Savery conspicuously in the foreground of the grand and interesting picture of her life. He alludes to Norwich and the Friends there, under date Feb. 4, 1798, as follows: "Attended their meeting; there were about two hundred under our name; very few middle-aged or young persons who had a consistent appearance in their dress; indeed, I thought it the gayest meeting of Friends I ever sat in, and was grieved to see it. I expected to pass the meeting in silent suffering, but at length believed it most for my peace to express a little, and through gracious condescension was favored to relieve my mind, and many were tendered. Had a meeting in the evening in a large meeting-house in another part of the town. There seems to be but few upright standard bearers left among the members in this place,

yet they are not entirely removed. Attended the public meeting, and the house, though very large, could not contain the people by several hundreds; but considering their crowded situation, many being obliged to stand, they soon became settled, and through mercy it proved a remarkably open, satisfactory meeting, ending in prayers and praise to the author of every blessing. The marks of wealth and grandeur are too obvious in several families of Friends in this place, which made me sorrowful, yet saw but little opening to relieve my mind; several of the younger branches, though they are enabled by divine grace to see what the truth leads to, yet it is uncertain whether, with all the alluring things of this world around them, they will choose the simple safe path of self-denial." Like the Saverys, the Gurneys were of Norman extraction, the name being derived from Gournay de Brai, in Normandy, the Norman lords of which held fiefs in England as early as the days of William Rufus. The Norwich branch lived at Earlham, a family seat, and were high up among the local gentry, and although professing the principles of the Friends, like a larger proportion to-day, they did not strictly live up to the austere rules of the Society, conforming more to the fashions of the world, and partaking more of its enjoyments and mingling more in its gayeties than was then deemed consistent with their profession. By the death of her mother, Elizabeth and her six sisters were left under the care of their father, whose occupations, public and private, were engrossing. But the elder ones were judicious and discreet, although not devout, according to the standard of the Friends, and all were rich in talent, lively and original, possessing a peculiar freshness of character with singular purity of purpose and warmth of affection. "For a time," says her daughter, "they were permitted to stumble on the dark mountains, seeking rest and finding none. To the gayeties of the world as we understand them, they were but little disposed." Mr. Gurney had no objection to music, although neither music nor dancing was allowed by the Friends, yet they were gifted

with music, and under the influence of natural hilarity, they often danced together. The thrilling pathos of their native warblings, especially the duets of Rachel and Elizabeth, was long remembered. In all these enjoyments no one entered with more zest than Elizabeth. She was also an excellent horse-woman, and rode fearlessly. But during all these days she was evidently struggling after more spiritual light and a higher spiritual life, occasionally troubled by a tendency to scepticism, or wavering in response to the attractions of fashionable life, for which her lively disposition and great personal charms and accomplishments so eminently fitted her.

At an age when a graver form of rebuke might have repelled her, a gentleman of high principle formed a strong and ardent friendship for her and her sisters, and discussed the grand truths of Christianity with them in the most judicious manner, never, although a Roman Catholic, touching on any controverted topic. Another Christian consoler and guide appeared later in the person of Marianne Galton, afterwards Mrs. Schimmelpenninck.* And there were other associates from whom all the sisters derived more or less benefit. In January, 1797, she writes in her journal: "My mind is in so dark a state that I see everything through a black medium." In April she writes: "Why do I so much wish for the Prince to come? [H. R. H. William Frederic, afterwards Duke of Gloucester, then quartered with his regiment at Norwich.] Pride, alas, is the cause. 29th, I met the Prince; it showed me the folly of the world; my mind feels very flat after the storm of pleasure." I now quote from her biographer her own account of the meeting, the description of which in Savery's journal I have given above: "It was on the 4th of February, 1798, that William Savery, an American Friend, who had come to England on a religious visit (as it is termed in the language of Friends), in the course of his travels arrived at Norwich. He appears to have been sound in the Christian faith, and to have laid due

* Authoress of "Select Memoirs of Port Royal," etc.

stress on the great doctrines of the atonement. He was a strict Friend, earnest in urging a faithful obedience to the immediate guidings of the spirit of God, yet careful lest from any want of watchfulness and humility the youthful mind should be led into error." Elizabeth's sister Richenda thus describes this eventful day: "On that day we seven sisters sat as usual in a row, under the gallery, at meeting. I sat by Betsey; William Savery was there; we liked to have yearly meeting Friends to preach — it was a little change. Betsey was generally rather restless at meeting, and on this day I remember her very smart boots were a great amusement to me; they were purple, laced with scarlet. At last William Savery began to preach. His voice and manner were arresting, and we all liked the sound: her attention became fixed, at last I saw her begin to weep, and she became a good deal agitated. As soon as meeting was over, I have a remembrance of her making her way to the men's side of the meeting, and having found my father she begged him if she might dine with William Savery at the Grove (the residence of her uncle, Joseph Gurney), to which he soon consented, though rather surprised by the request; we went home as usual, and, for a wonder, we wished to go again in the afternoon. I have not the same clear remembrance of this meeting, but the next scene that has fastened itself on my memory is our return home in the carriage. Betsey sat in the middle, and astonished us all by the feeling she showed. She wept most of the way home. The next morning, William Savery came to breakfast, and preached to our dear sister after breakfast, prophesying of the high and important calling she would be led into. What she went through in her own mind, I cannot say, but the results were most powerful and most evident. From that day her love of pleasure and of the world was gone." The impression on Elizabeth's mind her own journal portrays: —

"SUNDAY, Feb. 4, 1798. — This morning I went to meeting, though but poorly, because I wished to hear an American Friend, named William Sa-

very. Much passed there of a very interesting nature. I have had a faint light spread over my mind; at least, I believe it is something of that kind, owing to having been much with and having heard much excellence from one who appears to me to be a true Christian. It has caused me to feel a little religion. My imagination has been worked upon, and I fear that all I have felt will go off. I fear it now, though at first I was frightened that a plain Quaker should have made so deep an impression upon me; but how truly prejudiced in me to think that because good came from a Quaker, I should be led away by enthusiasm and folly. But I hope I am now free from such fears. I wish the state of enthusiasm I am now in may last, for to-day I have *felt that there is a God.* I have been devotional, and my mind has been led away from the follies that it is mostly wrapped up in. We had much serious conversation; in short, what he said and what I felt was like a refreshing shower, falling upon earth that has been dried up for ages.

"SUNDAY, 11. — It is very different to this day week (a day never to be forgotten while memory lasts). . . . To-day I have felt all my old irreligious feelings. My object shall be to search, try to do right, and if I am mistaken, it is not my fault, but the state I am now in makes it difficult to act. What little religion I have felt has been owing to my giving away quietly and humbly to my feelings: but the more I reason upon it, the more I get into a labyrinth of uncertainty, and my mind is so much inclined to both scepticism and enthusiasm, that if I argue and doubt, I shall be a total sceptic; if, on the contrary, I give way to it, and, as it were, wait for religion, I may be led away. But I hope that will not be the case; at all events, religion, true and uncorrupted, is of all comforts the greatest; it is the first stimulus to virtue; it is a support under every affliction. I am sure it is better to be so in an enthusiastic way than not to be so at all, for it is a delighful enthusiasm."

Immediately after this, with the consent of her father, she visited London, that she might become acquainted for herself with those amusements and fascinations that the world offers to its votaries, that she might have the opportunity of "trying all things, and choosing that which seemed to be good." Thirty years afterwards, in July, 1828, she thus writes of this eventful period of her life: —

"Here ended this important and interesting visit to London, where I learned much and had much to digest. I saw and entered various scenes of gayety, many of our first public places, attended balls and other places of amusement. I saw many interesting characters in the world; some of considerable eminence in that day. I was also cast among a great variety of persons of different descriptions. I had the high advantage of attending several most interesting meetings of William Savery, and having at times

his company and that of a few other Friends. It was like the casting die in my life: however, I believe it was in the ordering of Providence for me, and that the lessons then learned are to this day valuable to me."

Then follows in detail an account of her spiritual experiences and convictions as to religion and the world, derived from William Savery's preaching and teaching.

The following letter she received immediately on her arrival home: —

WILLIAM SAVERY TO ELIZABETH GURNEY.

13TH FOURTH MONTH, 1798.

DEAR FRIEND:

As I left thee unwell, and without having it in my power to take thee affectionately by the hand, as I was much inclined to do, it gave me great pleasure to receive thy kind letter, which brings no complaint of thy present want of health; for I assure thee, I feel interested in thy welfare and happiness every way. My attachment has not been more cordial or agreeable to any young Friend in England, and my heart leaped with joy to find thou art willing to acknowledge a state of hunger and thirst after righteousness, which, if thou cherish and dwell in, thou never need to doubt, my dear friend, will eventually be crowned with the enjoyment of the heavenly promise, "thou shalt be filled." Thou art favoured with amiable and benevolent dispositions, which I hope thou hast wisely determined shall not be eclipsed by a conformity to the god of this world, nor enslaved by its rudiments and maxims, its philosophy and vain deceit, but rather with a holy magnanimity, regardless of the world's dread laugh, thou wilt resolve to implore the Omnipotent hand that formed thee for Glory, Immortality, and Eternal Life, to finish the glorious work he has begun, by creating thee anew in Christ Jesus unto every good word and work; bringing thee under the dominion of His own power and spirit, the fruit of which is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance.

I know, my dear, thou hast and wilt have many temptations to combat with; thou will doubtless be frequently importuned to continue with thy gay acquaintances, in pursuit of that unsubstantial and false glare of happiness which the world, in too bewitching and deceitful colors, holds out to the poor, young, unwary traveller, which, if he be ensnared with, most certainly ends in blinding the intellectual eye from discerning the uncontaminated source of soul-felt pleasure, resulting from a humble heart at peace with its God, its neighbor, and itself. Thou askest my advice, my dear friend, and without any premeditation when I sat down. I find I have been attempting it; but it is very evident thou art under the especial care of an infinitely better instructor, who has already uttered His

soft and heavenly voice, to teach thee that the first step toward religion is true humility; because in that state only we can feel the need we have of an arm stronger than human to lean upon, to lead us out of and keep us from polluting things, which hinder our access to, and confidence in that boundless source of purity, love, and mercy; who amidst all the vicissitudes of time, is disposed to be our invincible Shepherd, Guardian, and Friend, in whom we may trust, and never be afraid; but this blessed confidence is not, cannot be enjoyed by the gay, the giddy, proud, or abandoned votaries of this world.

It is the peculiar privilege of those who are sincerely endeavoring to wash their hands in innocency, that they may compass the altar of God availingly. I have experienced what it is to be under the imperious and slavish dominion of my own uncontrolled passions; and I know that such a state is abundantly mixed with the wormwood and the gall, and I have been, through adorable mercy, convinced there is an infinitely more happy one to be attained, even in this life; an enjoyment, under the perfect law of liberty, of that serene state of mind wherein there is no condemnation, as Paul speaks, the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus, setting the soul free from the law of sin and death. I do not pretend, my dear friend, to boast myself as having attained such an uninterrupted state, yet the transient foretaste which we partake of, in proportion to our obedience to revealed duty, is enough to inspire the soul of every Christian soldier so to run, through God's mercy and grace, that we may obtain the full and complete enjoyment of it. There are many formal professors of religion, who think to obtain peace with God by a critical exactness, and even rigid austerity in outward observances, and outside formalities, as well as many who from constitution or habit are always exhibiting the dark and gloomy side of religion, not having, in my humble opinion, their minds sufficiently expanded by just conceptions of the adorable love and mercy of God; and both of these spread a discouraging report of the good land, or of the way which our Heavenly Father has appointed for us to obtain possession of it. I speak only my own experience, dear Elizabeth, when I say, that whenever I have found my way more than usually strewn with thorns, I have generally discovered, on a deep scrutiny of my heart, it has been the fruit of some open or secret departure from the paths of obedience and virtue, so that I am confirmed it is in our own ways we are corrected; but the ways of the Lord are ways of pleasantness, and all his paths are peace. I know very well that the most virtuous, being children of frail humanity, and this world not designed to be the place of their undisturbed rest, but a school of discipline, to prepare them for a better, are subject to afflictions as well as others; still there is this difference in the midst of them all, that while the votary of this world is overwhelmed with murmuring and repining, and agitated with sorrow which worketh death under the afflictive dispensation, that all more or less, in the wisdom of Providence for our good, must pass through in this life, yet the humble Christians, believing that even afflictions from His

sovereign hands are mercies in disguise, and that all things shall work eventually for good to them that love and fear Him, are strengthened, through the Lord's love and mercy to say, "The cup that my Heavenly Father hath blessed, shall I not drink it?" for our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory, while we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen, for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal. On the other hand, the temporal enjoyments of this life being sanctified to us by the hand that gave them, and the world used without abusing it, the peace, comfort, and rational enjoyment of them is doubly tasted by the religious and grateful soul. My dear child, my heart is full towards thee. I have written a great deal more than I expected; but I fain would take thee by the hand, if I were qualified so to do, and ascend, as our Heavenly Father may enable us, together, step by step, up that ladder which reaches from earth to Heaven; but alas! my weakness is such I can only recommend both myself and thee to that good hand that is able to do more abundantly for us than we can either ask or think; and bid thee for the present in much Christian affection, farewell.

WILLIAM SAVERY.

On 7th December, 1798, she mentions in her diary a letter announcing the arrival of her "dear friend William Savery" in America.

From Norwich he passed on from place to place, and again visiting London, he on the 10th of March had an important interview with the king and royal family. This he secured through the intercession of Benjamin West, the celebrated painter, who, born of Quaker parents in Pennsylvania, was then in the zenith of his fame, having six years before succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy, and declined the honor of knighthood. The queen, he says, ordered a page to conduct him into one of the apartments, whence, in about five minutes, he was ushered into the drawing-room where the king, queen, and three of the princesses, and Prince Ernest Augustus met his party "with pleasant countenances." The prince, being informed of his late visit to the Continent, asked him many questions, giving him an opportunity of descanting feelingly on the horrors and miseries of war, and its antagonism to the spirit of the Christian religion, the queen

and the princesses giving an emphatic assent to his views. These illustrious ladies were especially pleased with the interview, the queen giving him the names and ages of her children, and sending for the Princess Amelia, "a tall girl of fourteen," who was unwell, to come in. The king asked him about the situation of affairs between France and America, and on being told that he seldom meddled with politics, said, "No, no, I understand, but as a people you can never form so natural an attachment with any country as with England; we are united by religion, relationship, commerce, disposition, etc." He replied that he valued the connection, and hoped the family compact would never be broken; and the queen, catching part of the conversation, desired him to repeat it; was much pleased with the idea, and spoke of it to her daughters with satisfaction. And yet, alas! the family compact was broken only fourteen years afterwards. Who was to blame for that fratricidal War of 1812? The emphatic and eloquent protest against it by the people of New England, which we still remember with deep gratitude, confirms us in our opinion that it was not altogether the fault of our government; and it is significant that not one of President Madison's grounds for the declaration of war was so much as even mentioned in the treaty of peace. Should it ever unfortunately occur that the family compact is broken again, we in Canada are determined that it shall be by no fault of ours, unless to cling tenaciously to our own little patrimony, in the spirit of the race from which we all come, is to be deemed a fault. When in the treaty of 1783, Lord Shelburne, in spite of the pressure of France, America's ally, to the contrary, "endowed" * the original States with the magnificent extension of boundaries they pleaded for west of the Ohio, and on the north and south, he said he yielded for the sake of reconciliation. "Reconciliation," replied Franklin, "that is a sweet word." And yet, alas! it often seems in these later years that the reconciliation has not yet come. I know that in the matters

* The very language used by Hon. John Jay, an American statesman and diplomat, descendant of one of the American plenipotentiaries.

which have recently been subjects of controversy, the Canadian government has carefully striven to keep well within the lines of existing treaties and recognized international law, and to assert undoubted rights with forbearance and moderation. If an impression to the contrary prevails in the United States, it is because their people only hear one side of the story. Let me implore those who conduct the American press, and on whom so grave a responsibility devolves in any such case, to deal more justly, nay liberally, with us in this respect, that our case may be heard and judged of by the great body of the intelligent American public, to whose judgment, as to the decisions of the great jurists who adorn the courts of the United States, we do not shrink from appealing. I humbly hope, in these days of "retaliation" and threatened non-intercourse, my kinsfolk and namesakes will pardon this digression in the interests of peace, and I will hasten to resume the subject of this eminent apostle of peace, who bore and honored our common name. He told the king and queen that he desired to embrace the good everywhere as brethren, under whatever modification of outward profession; and the queen replied, "A good Christian must do so." After a "free conversation" he could scarcely part from them without tears, and West heard the king say to his consort, "Charlotte, how satisfactory this has been."

Continuing his travels in England, he soon after this began to seek for a ship in which to take passage for home, and met with many disappointments delaying his departure from time to time. Scorning idleness, he availed himself of the time at his disposal to cross over to Ireland again, mentioning Anna Savory as going and returning with him. On May 18, 1799, he refers to Thomas Scattergood, of Philadelphia, a distinguished Friend, appearing in prayer at one of his meetings.

On June 27 he and his companions visited William Wilberforce, and laid before him the distressed state of the people of Ireland; and the free expression of their sentiments seemed to give much satisfaction to the great English abolitionist. On

the first day of August he succeeded in finding an eligible ship to carry him to America.

On his passage out he received from a passing vessel information of the prevalence of yellow fever in his native city, and writes in his journal: "O Philadelphia, Philadelphia! thou whom the Lord has known and favored above all the cities I have ever seen, is there not a cause why thou shouldst so repeatedly be made to read the roll written within and without, with mourning, lamentation, and woe? Doubtless there is, or thy God would still have preserved the walls of salvation around thee, and thy gates would have resounded with anthems of praise."

He arrived at New York on the 18th of October, and soon joined his wife and household, who had removed a few miles from the city to escape the ravages of the fever. Owing to failing health he travelled but little after this, except to attend the yearly meeting of New York in 1800, and of Baltimore of 1801, but continued diligent in his ministrations to the full extent of his remaining strength; dropsical symptoms at length supervened, and in March, 1804, he was confined to his house, awaiting his last summons with Christian humility, considering himself, notwithstanding all his labors, an unprofitable servant, "having nothing to depend on but the mercy of God through his Saviour, Christ." He died on the 19th of June, 1804,* and the pure "white flower of a blameless life," transplanted to the immortal shores, blooms in the sunlight of God's countenance forevermore.

In person William Savery was about five feet nine or ten inches in height, was of a firm make, and for one inclined to corpulency, had a good figure. His features were comely, and

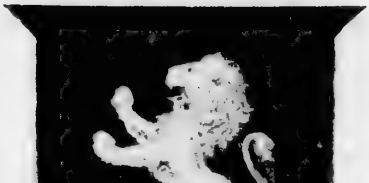
* His brother, Thomas Savery, thus writes in his journal, under date June 19, 1804: "18th. Went a-riding with brother William about three or four miles, but he very low; taken with a chill in afternoon, and a fever succeeded which continued till midnight on the 18th; and the 19th about 6 o'clock A. M., he terminated his short but useful life in the 54th year of his age, much lamented by his connections and numerous friends. In years past he sought diligently the just man's path, which was shown him and in which he was mostly enabled to walk. He was a lover of mercy and true charity, and walked humbly to the end of his days, which terminated in a becoming resignation to his Heavenly Master's will, in whose favor he died peacefully, without much pain of body, and is no doubt entered into that rest where all sighing and sorrow is at an end."

although his complexion was not fair, it was good and healthy. The expression of his face was usually placid; and when he was sitting in silence or in the social circle, it was dignified and sedate. But when in conversation, his countenance would often brighten up, and a smile the most benignant and attractive would play over it. Of the extent of his early general education we know but little. It is clear that he was fairly proficient in German, and had a good knowledge of French, in which he could converse, but not very freely. His written sentences are always grammatically correct, and often classically elegant, and his diction flowing and graceful, betokening literary taste, and no little culture; and we can appreciate while we cannot describe the magical charm and versatility of address that enabled him to deliver his divine message with equal acceptance in the cottages of the poor and in the palaces of kings, in the refined society of the gentry of Norwich and among the savages of the desert.

THE

PART II.

THE SEVERY FAMILY AND SAVERYS OF THE SAME ORIGIN.



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THE SEVERY FAMILY AND SAVERYS OF THE SAME ORIGIN.

THE first American progenitor of this family I have found at Marblehead, which although not organized until about 1635, had been settled about 1629 by immigrants from the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, commonly called the Channel Islands, off the coast of France, the only possessions of the Dukes of Normandy which are now subject to the English Crown. In the Civil War between Charles I. and his Parliament, Jersey was Episcopalian and Loyalist, and Guernsey Parliamentarian and Puritan. There is a family of Sivret or Syvret in both islands, from one of which I suspect the branch now treated of came; the name first appearing on the records of Marblehead and adjacent towns, in the form Sevrit. The coat-of-arms of the Syvrets of Jersey, as given in Burke's "General Armory," is "Sable a lion rampant argent." The name under the form Sivret exists to-day among the Acadian French of New Brunswick. Many of the old Norman-French names of the early settlers of Marblehead have been superseded in later generations by names of English sound, or translations, some of the latter not by any means literal; and the change in this name, as in many others, arose from the attempt by school teachers, town clerks, and pastors of churches to spell phonetically in English a peculiar French name.* An Eng'ishman, unversed in the French language, hearing a French-speaking man pronounce the name "Sivret," and desiring to write it down, would

* Smiles, in his work on the Huguenots, gives a curious instance of this transition of names. The name of the French Protestant ancestors of Judge Bayley of the Westminster, London, County Court was De Bailleux, from which it came to Bayley through nine changes.

be almost sure to write it Scivery (Sciv-ery) or Severy. Either of these two combinations of letters would, to an Englishman, convey very nearly, and with about equal effect, the name as it would be pronounced by a Frenchman. As those acquainted with the French language know, the letter *t* at the end of a word is not sounded as it is in English. It merely gives a little shade of difference to the sound of the *e* preceding it. The French termination *et* would be as nearly as possible pronounced as *eh* would be by an Englishman; but a purely English name never ends with such a combination as *eh*.* For these reasons the name came to be written Severy or Scivery, the latter on the church, the former on the town records, while it was often also spelt Sevrit and Severit, from a lingering knowledge that the *t*, although silent, really belonged there. Once the form Severy became established, town historians and registrars everywhere mistook the name for a corruption of the more familiar Savery, and thus widened and perpetuated the divergence from the original, making "confusion worse confounded," and sad work indeed for genealogists and searchers of titles. At Marblehead and Wenham we find the name connected contemporaneously with the Christian names Thomas, Andrew, Peter, James, and John; and soon afterwards we meet at Marblehead, Clement, Gregory, and Philip, redolent of the Channel Islands and France; and the more Puritan and biblically associated names Jonathan, David, Solomon, still common in the family, appeared simultaneously in branches widely separated for generations. Among the soldiers in King Philip's War were Edward and John Severy, of Marblehead, and others of the name, and the family contributed a remarkable number to all the wars in which the colonies and United States were engaged. Marblehead is said to have contained six hundred widows at the close of the Revolutionary War, and five hundred of her citizens were prisoners

* I think, however, that in modern French usage it is gradually becoming fashionable to give the final letter *t* a more distinct sound. It is so, at least, in Canada.

of war in England at the close of the War of 1812. The estate of Peter Sevore, or Sevoree, who died, it would seem, at Marblehead, was administered by his brother Thomas, May 14, 1685, and that of Andrew by his wife Mary, May 21, 1715. I think the same Peter was of Wenham, in 1684, for I find there recorded: "Mary, daughter to Peter and Mary Severy, born 16. 1. 1684." But the Mary Sevrit whose "intent of marrig" to Jonathan Moulton, "both of Wenham," was published May 31, 1713, and "certificate given" June 18, was probably daughter of the first John. It would seem likely that Andrew, who by wife Mary had a child born to him in 1683, and Thomas, who by wife Elizabeth had apparently five children born before 1699, were, with Peter, brothers of the first John of Wenham. The early settlers of Marblehead gave great concern to the General Court by their lack of devotion to the church and its rules, and I believe organized no church whatever until after those of Ipswich and Wenham were organized, but the town had Episcopal missionaries, from a very early date.

1.

JOHN[1] SEVRIT, SEVERIT, or SEVERY, must have been born between Nov. 8, 1644, and the same date in 1645, for, according to Wenham records, "John Severi died Nov. 8, 1742, in the ninety-eighth year of his age." "Goodwife Severit" had died March, 1737. The earliest mention of his name is on the Probate records of Essex County, where it appears that, in 1680, John Severy charged the estate of John Harris, of Marblehead, for "providing his coffin and digging the grave." According to the new "History of Essex County,"* *sub cap.* Wenham, he removed to Wenham in 1695, his name in connection with his settlement there being spelt Severett. Here also, as at Marblehead, the records show that he was employed from the first in connection with the last rites to the dead, and is thus more clearly identified. Besides probably others, he had the following

* Edited by D. Hamilton Hurd, 1888.

CHILDREN.

2 I. John[2], b. probably before 1683.
3 II. Joseph, b. May 4, 1690.
III. Mary (probably), who m. Jonathan Moulton.
IV. James, "Jeams Sevrit, son of John Sevrit, by Mary his wife died 1722-3." His estate was administered by Jonathan Moulton, and balance given to his father, showing he was over twenty-one and unmarried.

SECOND GENERATION.

2.

JOHN[2] SEVERIT, JR. (*John*[1]), carefully styled Junior on the Wenham records, born no doubt at Marblehead before 1683, date unknown, the immediate progenitor of the Middleboro Saverys; married Martha, daughter of Thomas Parlow, of Middleboro, who under the name Martha Severy, on the Probate records, Plymouth, was June 11, 1727, allotted one third of the estate of her father. Her death, at the age of eighty-five, Dec. 19, 1768, is recorded at Wenham.

CHILDREN.

I. John[3], b. March 29, 1706; d. May 7, 1706.
4 II. John, b. Aug. 13, 1707.
5 III. Thomas.
IV. Elizabeth.
Perhaps other daughters.

3.

JOSEPH[2] SEVERIT OF SEVERY (*John*[1]), was born May 4, 1690, before his father's removal from Marblehead to Wenham. His intent of marriage, under the name "Joseph Saverit, of Wenham," to Mary Crocker, of Topsfield, was recorded July 13, 1712. She died March 8, 1712-13; and on Sept. 13, 1713, we find again an "intent of marrig" between "Joseph Saverit, of Wenham, and Sarah Stockwell, of Ipswich," not "Joseph Severy, of Ipswich, and Sarah Stockwell, of Rehoboth," as Tracy, doubtless relying on tradition, gives it in his "History

of Sutton." In Ipswich he was published as Joseph "Seavery." His wife is said to have been a sister of the five brothers Stockwell, of Rehoboth, who removed thence to Sutton, Oxford County, among the earliest settlers. Before moving to Sutton he lived in Ipswich or Rehoboth, perhaps consecutively in both places, and settled in Sutton, with four children already born to him, about 1728. The farm he first owned there he sold, and bought one a little north from it, which remained in the family one hundred and forty years or upwards. His descendants now are most widely scattered all over the Union, and the progressive variations in the spelling of their names render them most difficult to trace. He died Nov. 14, 1761, aged, according to the family record from which I compute the day of his birth, 71 years 6 months 10 days; and his widow, April 4, 1770, aged 81 years 5 months and 26 days.

CHILDREN.

6 I. Joseph[4], b. June 26, 1714.
II. Sarah, b. Dec. 17, 1715; m. March 5, 1741, James How; removed to Warwick, and d. there February, 1801.
III. John, b. May 4, 1720; d. May 11, 1729.
IV. Mary, b. Jan. 20, 1724–5; d. May 9, 1729.
7 V. John, b. Feb. 25, 1729–30.
8 VI. Benjamin, b. June 21, 1731.
9 VII. Jacob, b. May 8, 1735.
VIII. Thomas, b. July 13, 1737; d. in the French War, Sept. 4, 1759. The will of a Thomas Severy, of Sutton, was proved 1759.

THIRD GENERATION.

4.

JOHN[3] SEVERIT OR SEVERY (*John*[2], *John*[1]). At Wenham, "John son of John Severit Jr. by Martha his wife was born Au. the 13, 1707"; married July 17, 1729, by Rev. Peter Thacher, at Middleboro, Mary, daughter of Jonathan Thomas, whose mother's maiden name was Stewart. He probably settled on his mother's share of the Parlow estate. He mentioned in his will only his wife Mary and his daughter Lydia Tinkham, and Nehemiah and Daniel, sons of his deceased

son John. His gravestone in the Middleboro cemetery says he died June, 1778, in his seventy-second year. We would say he was in his seventy-first year. His survivors may have confounded the year of his birth with that of the John who died in infancy. His widow died July 20, 1778, aged 71 years. On the Plymouth County Records of Deeds his name, I think, is most frequently spelt Severit.

CHILDREN.

I. Martha[4], b. June 29, 1731; d. before 1743.
II. Mary, b. 1733; d. May 18, 1794; unm., as appears from the inscription in the old cemetery, Middleboro. Birth not recorded.
10 III. John, b. Sept. 6, 1735.
IV. Perez, b. June 10, 1737.
V. Nehemiah, b. Jan. 24, 1740.
VI. Martha, b. April 1, 1743.
VII. Joanna, b. Sept. 14, 1745.
VIII. Lydia, b. Feb. 27, 1747; m. —— Tinkham.

5.

THOMAS[3] SEVERY (*John*[2], *John*[1]), married Mary Williams, in 1738. In a deed, Dec. 29, 1741, recorded Book 37, p. 71, Plymouth Records, he conveys a ninth share of the land derived from his "honored grandfather Thomas Parlow." He bought land at Hebron, Conn., 1753, and removed there with his family. His wife was "dismissed" in 1758 to the church at Andover, then forming one society with Hebron. Died at Hebron, 1761.

CHILDREN.

I. Martha[4], b. 1738.
II. Lucia, b. 1740.
III. Solomon, b. 1742; d. Dec. 14, 1747.
11 IV. Joseph, b. Sept. 11, 1744.
V. Sarah, b. Sept. 12, 1746.
VI. Solomon, b. April 22, 1749; lived at Hebron; d. about 1874; and estate divided among three daughters: Sally, who m. Aaron Bills; Clarissa, who m. Simon House; and Betsey SAVORY.
VII. Thomas, b. April 6, 1751.
VIII. Mary, b. May 14, 1753.
IX. John, b. Oct. 4, 1756; d. 1804. No trace of posterity.
X. Hiram, b. Jan. 25, 1761.

6.

JOSEPH[3] SEVERY, JR. (*Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born June 26, 1714; and married Susanna Stockwell, who died Jan. 14, 1762, in her fifty-third year. He settled in that part of Sutton which is now Millbury, and died Jan. 14, 1800.

CHILDREN.

I. Mary[4], b. Dec. 5, 1735; d. April 15, 1758.
II. Susanna, b. Aug. 22, 1737.
III. Hannah, b. April 23, 1740; d. May 11, 1740.
IV. Hannah, b. Feb. 3, 1741.
12 V. Joseph, b. Jan 13, 1744.
VI. Eunice, b. Oct. 23, 1747; m. June 11, 1772, Samuel Merriman.
13 VII. David, b. March 11, 1750.
14 VIII. Jonathan, b. Feb. 16, 1754.

7.

JOHN[3] SEVERY (*Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Feb. 25, 1730. He lived at Ward, afterwards Auburn, Mass., and then at Lancaster, where he died. He married March 8, 1750, Hannah, daughter of Edward Holman. Died May 28, 1812.

CHILDREN.

I. Sarah[4], b. Jan. 25, 1750–1.
15 II. John, b. Aug. 25, 1752.
III. Hannah, b. May 13, 1753; d. soon.
IV. Hannah, b. May 13, 1754.
V. Rebecca, b. Nov. 25, 1755.
VI. Edward, b. Feb. 25, 1757; accidentally shot himself Jan. 4, 1799.
16 VII. Thomas, b. Nov. 4, 1759.
VIII. Solomon, b. Aug. 8, 1761.
IX. Lucy, b. Oct. 2, 1765.
X. Judith, b. Aug. 13, 1768.
XI. Joshua, b. May 8, 1771.

8.

BENJAMIN[3] SEVERY (*Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), born at Sutton on the old homestead of the Severys, June 21, 1731; married April 6, 1756, Widow Elizabeth Harwood. He died in the French War, Aug. 17, 1758; and administration was granted to his widow the same year.

CHILDREN.

17 I. Reuben[4], b. about 1757.

9.

JACOB[3] SEVERY (*Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born at Sutton, May 8, 1735; married April 1, 1756, Abigail, daughter of Joseph Rhodes, of Marblehead, who was born March 23, 1733, and died July 9, 1815. He lived on the farm which his father bought at Sutton; did considerable business in the settlement of estates and town affairs; was collector of taxes a long time, active in getting up recruits in the Revolutionary War, and in providing for their families. I compute the date of birth of his wife and several others of the family from their ages at death as recorded by him with great precision in the family Bible; extracts having been obtained for my purpose by James B. Severy, Esq., of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Col. He died March 23, 1826, aged nearly 91.

CHILDREN.

I. Mary[4], b. Feb. 6, 1757; d. without issue August, 1854.
II. Jacob, b. Nov. 17, 1758; d. Oct. 1, 1780, in the Revolutionary War.
III. Ruth, b. Aug. 19, 1760; m. Henry King. Ch.: (1) Henry; (2) Asenath. Died at Dixfield, Me., April 10, 1858.
IV. Sarah, b. June 28, 1762; m. Phineas Goodnough; d. at Newton, near Boston, aged 85, leaving two sons, Jacob and Phineas.
18 V. Joseph Rhodes, b. March 25, 1764.
19 VI. Moody, b. Oct. 22, 1765.
VII. Thomas, b. July 21, 1767; d. Nov. 24, 1793.
20 VIII. Asa, b. April 23, 1769.
21 IX. Aaron, b. Aug. 8, 1771.
22 X. Archibald, b. June 22, 1773.
23 XI. Samuel, b. March 17, 1775.
XII. Lydia, b. July 9, 1777; d. Dec. 24, 1792.

FOURTH GENERATION.

10.

JOHN[4] SEVERY (*John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), was born Sept. 6, 1735; and married in 1764 (intentions published April 21), Thankful Cobb, by Rev. S. Conant, and died at Middleboro in the lifetime of his father, July 17, 1770. His widow, Oct. 20, 1774, married David Bates.

CHILDREN.

24 I. Daniel[5], b. 1764.
25 II. Nehemiah, b. 1769.

11.

JOSEPH[4] SEVERY OF SAVORY (*Thomas*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), was born Sept. 11, 1744; lived in Tolland, Conn. His posterity have generally spelt their names Savory.

CHILDREN.

26 I. Ira[5], b. Aug. 7, 1776.
II. Backus, who is said to have been a leather dealer, and died on a second visit to Spain, about 1804.

12.

JOSEPH[4] SEVERY (*Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Jan. 13, 1744, probably at Sutton; married Rebecca ——, and had:

CHILDREN.

27 I. Joseph Emerson[5], b. March 11, 1767, who was an only son, and probably only child.

13.

DAVID[4] SEVERY (*Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born March 11, 1750, at Sutton; removed to Warwick, and thence to Northfield. In the "History of Northfield" his name is given Daniel, but the records of Warwick and Northfield have it clearly David and fully identify him. From those records and the history, we find that he first married Silvia ——, who died Nov. 1, 1786; and that June 18, 1787, he married, second, at Northfield, Lydia Barber, of Warwick, and doubtless had other posterity whom I am unable to trace. His first three children were born at Warwick.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. Mary[5], b. Aug. 27, 1777.
II. Susanna, b. May 22, 1780.
III. Silvia, b. Oct. 7, 1782.
IV. Lydia, b. May 20, 1784.
V. Sally, b. Oct. 27, 1786.

14.

JONATHAN[4] SEVERY (*Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2] *John*[1]), was born Feb. 16, 1754, probably at Sutton; removed to Warwick, and settled there, and no doubt served in the Revolutionary War, and was a pensioner; but the tradition among his descendants at Searsport, Me., that he was killed in the war is erroneous, for his death is recorded at Warwick under date Aug. 23, 1810, and his age stated at 63; but either the age or the year of death is an error in the record, which must refer to this Jonathan, for there was then no other man of the name at Warwick or Sutton. The Warwick records of this period, perhaps transcriptions of the original, are notably imperfect and erroneous. The births of his children I take from tradition, or compute from their ages as stated in the records of their deaths. Of any daughters I know nothing.

CHILDREN.

28 I. Jonathan[5], b. Nov. 4, 1780.
II. Elisha, b. 1783; d. March 6, 1843, "aged 60."
29 III. David, b. Aug. 1 or 9, 1785.
IV. Joseph, b. late in 1786 or early in 1787; "d. March 12, 1810, aged 24."
30 V. Ephraim, b. June 26, 1795.

15.

JOHN[4] SEVERY (*John*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Aug. 25, 1752, and married Dec. 9, 1779, Phœbe Kendall. He was a Revolutionary pensioner, lived at Lancaster, Mass., and died Sept. 10, 1834, "aged 82," at the house of Windsor Brainard.

CHILDREN.

I. Edward[5], b. Aug. 26, 1780, and perhaps others. On Nov. 28, 1813, Windsor Brainard was married to Miss Phœbe Severy, at Lancaster, perhaps daughter of this John[4].

16.

THOMAS[4] SEVERY (*John*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Nov. 4, 1759; and married May 26, 1780, Lucretia Kendall; settled first

at Auburn, Mass.; removed to Vermont, and died May 23, 1847. His wife died September, 1840, in her seventy-sixth year.

CHILDREN.

I. Judith[5], b. Nov. 5, 1781.
II. Lucretia, b. Sept. 5, 1783.
III. Phœbe, b. Nov. 14, 1785.
31 IV. Harvey, b. Aug. 7, 1789.
32 V. William, b. March 3, 1802.

17.

REUBEN[4] SEVERY (*Benjamin*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born at Sutton, about 1757. In 1771 his uncle Jacob was appointed his guardian. When of age he removed to Hardwick, and thence to Uxbridge, Mass. He married Lucy ——.

CHILDREN.

33 I. Marshall[5], b. March 13, 1779.
34 II. Herman or Heman, b. June 22, 1782.
III. Rosanna, b. Jan. 17, 1784.
IV. Elizabeth, b. July 18, 1787.
V. George Carroll, b. May 27, 1790. Intentions of marriage between George Severy and Miss Chloe Wood were published at Uxbridge, April 21, 1811.

18.

JOSEPH RHODES[4] SEVERY (*Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born March 25, 1764; and married Eunice Fitts, of Oxford, Dec. 24, 1789. She is said to have had some of the blood of the aborigines in her veins, and to have been a woman of large physique and fabulous strength. He died in Douglas, Mass., aged 85. Both were much respected citizens.

CHILDREN.

I. Benjamin[5], b. Jan. 28, 1791; d. 1844; no ch.
II. Amos, b. Sept. 2, 1792; m. his cousin Abigail, dau. of Moody (see No. 19); d. Oct. 10, 1837.

III. Judah, b. Jan. 16, 1794; m. Hubbah Griffin. Ch.: (1) Roxanna, m. —— Avery. (2) Georgiana, m. Avery, a brother. (3) Diantha, m. George Himer (3 ch.). (4) Edward, m. Sarah Jilson (2 ch.). It was perhaps this Judah, who with John S., about 1822, according to Miss Blackman's "History of Susquehanna County, Penn.," settled at Jackson, in that county, giving the name Savory's Corners to a locality now called Lake View. Probably his descendants now all spell their names Savory.

IV. Clarissa, b. Nov. 17, 1795; m. Abraham Tourtelotte. Ch.: (1) Amos; (2) Stephen.

V. Lydia, b. May 20, 1797; m. M. Cutting; 2 ch., d.; she d. 1856.

VI. Cynthia, b. July 9, 1799.

VII. Libra, b. Feb. 17, 1803; m. Sarah Warren. Ch.: (1) Mary; (2) Abigail. He d. Sept. 26, 1868.

VIII. Diantha, b. May 12, 1805; d. Dec. 3, 1806.

19.

MOODY[4] SEVERY (*Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Oct. 22, 1765; married Oct. 2, 1793, Judith, daughter of Solomon Holman, of Petersham; lived and died on the old homestead at Sutton. She died Dec. 28, 1840, aged 76 years 3 months and 2 days; and he, Dec. 24, 1848.

CHILDREN.

35 I. Jacob[5], b. Feb. 3, 1795.

II. Abigail, b. Sept. 12, 1796; m. June 4, 1827, Amos Severy; lived at Millbury; no issue.

III. Willard, b. Feb. 16, 1798; m. Rhoda Hewett, of Sutton. Ch.: Harriet Maria[6], b. June 8, 1825; (2) Freeman; (3) Adeline; (4) Willard; he d. July 15, 1855.

IV. Moody, b. January 18, 1800; d. Sept. 12, 1803.

V. Sally, b. Nov. 22, 1801; m. Hiel Day, April 18, 1844; d. Feb. 19, 1872.

VI. Moody Holman, b. July 14, 1803; m. April 25, 1843, Charlotte Forbush, of Weshona; d. March 27, 1874; no issue.

VII. Solomon, b. Feb. 12, 1805. SOLOMON[5] SEVERY, last survivor of the family at Sutton, who m. Sept. 28, 1830, Mary B. Knapp, and had ch.: (1) Francis Solomon[6], b. Jan. 3, 1846, d. Aug. 14, 1846, is now also "gathered to his fathers." He d. March 21, 1886. His widow d. March 21, 1890.

20.

ASA[4] SEVERY (*Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born at Sutton, April 23, 1769; married, 1st, May 9, 1801, Hannah Walker,

of Wilton, Me., who died Sept. 6, 1820, aged 48 years 11 months and 24 days; 2d, Oct. 8, 1821, Mehitable Fitts, of Mass., and settled in Dixfield, Oxford County, Me., as did also his three brothers next named; died Oct. 21, 1859.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. Abigail[5], b. Jan. 9, 1802; m. March 27, 1823, Joshua Blake, who d. Aug. 12, 1867. Had one ch.: Hannah S.[6], b. April 2, 1824; m. Jan. 13, 1845, Charles Marston, who d. Jan. 23, 1863. She lives at Farmington, Me.

II. Asa, b. March 2, 1804; d. July 20, 1810.

III. Moody, b. Dec. 23, 1806; d. Jan. 13, 1813.

36 IV. William, b. April 20, 1809.

V. Hannah, b. Aug. 22, 1814; m. John H. Wait; lives at Canton, Me. Ch. (1) Hannah Abigail[6], b. March 25, 1848; d. Jan. 26, 1863.

By second wife:

VI. Harriet, b. July 18, 1823; m. Amos H. Blake; d. Jan. 10, 1849; no ch.

VII. Asa, d. Dec. 26, 1824; d. April 5, 1845.

21.

AARON[4] SEVERY (*Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born at Sutton, according to the record made by his father in the family Bible, Aug. 8, 1771, but elsewhere stated, apparently with authority, Aug. 10, 1770. He married, 1st, Phebe Tucker, of Hebron, who died Oct. 5, 1815, aged 36; 2d, Hannah Morse, of Dixfield, who died Dec. 7, 1862, aged 66. He died Oct. 16, 1860. The following is from the Oxford, Me., *Democrat:*

"In 1792, taking all he possessed on his back, he penetrated the wilderness of Maine, to establish for himself his future home, and finally selected an elevated, beautiful, and fertile spot, in what is now Dixfield, then an unbroken forest. Only one pioneer had preceded him, who had just commenced a clearing in another part of the township. Entirely alone, in the solitude of the forest, he packed his provisions and necessaries of life, and conveyed them, by a spotted line, from Canton Point, a distance of ten miles, to his contemplated home. For three nights a mossy log was his only pillow, and the leafy wilderness and the starry heavens his only covering. Soon the log-cabin, reared by his own unaided arm, afforded him a comfortable shelter, and this, in time, gave place to a substantial brick mansion, while by the same strong arm those dark forests have been transformed into one

of the most extensive and productive farms in our county. He resided on the same spot he first selected till his death, a period of sixty-eight years.

"For more than twenty-five years he honorably filled responsible offices in the town of Dixfield, and throughout his protracted life he enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him. For many years before his death he was a leading member of the Freewill Baptist Church, and an earnest and devoted Christian. His house and his heart were always open to the afflicted and unfortunate, and every Christian grace and manly virtue was practically illustrated by his daily life. Notwithstanding his great age, he retained full possession of all his faculties to the last, and died as he had lived, in the blessed hope of immortality."

CHILDREN.

By first wife.

37 I. Aaron[5], b. March 6, 1801.

II. Phœbe, b. Dec. 5, 1803; m. November, 1824, Nathan Holt. Ch.: (1) Harriet Ann[6], b. March 17, 1827; d. Oct. 5, 1845. (2) Phœbe, b. Jan. 26, 1829; m. Nov. 17, 1853, Jesse Blanchard. (3) Lucy Isabella, b. May 3, 1830; m. March 14, 1868, Harrison Lake. (4) Abiel, b. Nov. 9, 1832; d. Dec. 3, 1846. (5) Aaron Severy, b. Aug. 16, 1836; m. March 28, 1867, Lucetta Smith. (6) Farrington, b. May 28, 1845; d. Feb. 2, 1846. She d. Nov. 16, 1884.

38 III. Charlotte, b. April 23, 1805.

39 IV. Polly, b. May 3, 1807.

40 V. Silas, b. Nov. 23, 1808.

VI. Rufus, b. Sept. 29, 1810; m. 1st, Mary Jackson, who d. Dec. 11, 1863; 2d, Mrs. Emeline B. Kendall, who d. March 2, 1876; he d. July 28, 1890.

VII. Alden, b. Oct. 31, 1812; d. March 6, 1814.

41 VIII. John T., b. Aug. 28, 1814.

By second wife.

IX. Charles, b. Jan 13, 1818; d. March 11, 1834.

42 X. Clarinda P., b. June 14, 1820.

XI. Alden B., b. Dec. 3, 1823; m. Rosella Richmond; d. April 17, 1883. Two children; d.

43 XII. Cyrus M., b. Oct. 28, 1831.

22.

ARCHIBALD[4] SEVERY (*Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born at Sutton, June 22, 1773; married Feb. 17, 1805, Olive Holman, of Petersham, who was born Nov. 11, 1784; settled in Dixfield, Me. Died Feb. 4, 1856; she died July 9, 1882.

CHILDREN.

I. Willard[5], b. Dec. 5, 1805; m. 1st, Sarah Reed; 2d, Joanna Hiscock. Ch.: (1) Eben[6]; (2) Leonard. Died July 2, 1870.

II. Moses Holman, b. June 21, 1807; d. Jan. 8, 1810.

III. Jones, b. Nov. 11, 1808; d. Dec. 20, 1808.
IV. Sallie, b. Nov. 1, 1809; d. Jan. 21, 1840.
V. Betsey, b. Feb. 15, 1812.
VI. Anna, b. Jan. 4, 1815; m. Daniel Stimson, of Weston, Mass. Ch.: (1) Daniel Munroe; (2) Marshall Oliver; (3) Susan Anna, m. and lives in Auburndale, Mass.
VII. Joel, b. Aug. 19, 1817; d. March 12, 1841.
VIII. Daniel, b. Oct. 10, 1819; d. Nov. 16, 1886.
IX. Harrison, b. April 9, 1821; d. Aug. 6, 1821.
44 X. Moses, b. April 10, 1823.
45 XI. Solomon, b. Jan. 3, 1825.
XII. Warren, b. March 3, 1827.
XIII. Matilda, b. April 17, 1829; unm.
XIV. Lucinda, b. Nov. 24, 1831; m. July 9, 1854, Henry P. Newton, of Boston, Mass., who was b. Nov. 14, 1829, and d. Oct. 25, 1886. Ch.: (1) Lilla Eva[6], b. Sept. 9, 1855; d. Oct. 4, 1856. (2) Olive M., b. Jan. 30, 1860; m. and lives in Buffalo, N. Y. (3) Lucia Viola, b. Feb. 18, 1862; d. Jan. 20, 1863. (4) George H., b. Aug. 6, d. Aug. 30, 1867.

23.

SAMUEL[4] SEVERY (*Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born March 17, 1775; and married Mercy Tucker, of Dixfield.

CHILDREN.

I. Lydia[5].
II. Phœbe, m. —— Cook, and settled in Norridgewock, Me.
III. Jonas, m. Rebecca Green, of Wilton. Ch.: (1) Zilpha; (2) Asa.
IV. Galen, m. Mary Green, of Wilton, settled in Dixfield. Ch.: (1) Mary; (2) Amanda; (3) Belle; (4) Alonzo; (5) Nathan; (6) Laman.
V. Ruth.
VI. Shepherd; unm.
VII. Naomi, m. Ransom Green, of Wilton, settled at Carthage, Me. Ch.: (1) Amanda[6].
VIII. Amanda, m. Rev. David Allen; settled at Wilton. Ch.: (1) Mary[8]; (2) Mercy.

FIFTH GENERATION.

24.

DANIEL[5] SAVERY (*John*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), of Middleboro, was born in 1764; and married April 22, 1794,

Huldah Soule. He was a man of fine physique and presence, of pungent and ready wit, and prominent in church and civic affairs in the community where he lived. Died Sept. 21, 1836; his widow, Oct. 17, 1853, aged 78 years 6 months.

CHILDREN.

I. John[6], b. May 28, 1795; d. June 5, 1796.
46 II. Daniel, b. Jan. 22, 1797.
III. Huldah, b. Sept. 4, 1798.
IV. William Soule, b. April 14, 1800; lost at sea in 1821.
V. Lydia, b. Dec. 25, 1801.
47 VI. Peregrine White, b. Oct. 6, 1803.
VII. Sarah Briggs, b. Aug. 18, 1805.
VIII. Betsey, b. July 14, 1812.
IX. George Simmons, b. Sept. 21, 1816; m. Nov. 27, 1847, Rhoda J. Churchill; no ch.; d.
And I believe two others.

25.

NEHEMIAH[5] SAVERY (*John*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), born in 1767, being 78 years old when he died, Jan. 20, 1846. He married, 1st, Dec. 14, 1793, Sarah Cornish; and 2d, April 5, 1806, Deborah Swift; and lived in the north part of the town of Plymouth. She died Jan. 10, 1847, aged 75 years.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:
48 I. Thomas[6], b. Dec. 24, 1796.
49 II. Nehemiah, b. May 11, 1797.
50 III. Windsor, b. Sept. 10, 1801.
IV. Betsey.
V. Mary.
VI. Sally.
By second wife:
VII. Cordelia.
VIII. Louisa, m. David H. Holmes; eleven ch.
IX. Deborah.
X. Mercy.
XI. A son.

26.

IRA[5] SAVORY (*Joseph*[4], *Thomas*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), was born in Tolland County, Conn., Aug. 7, 1776; married in 1802, at

Hebron, Conn., Lovina or Lavinia Richardson. He had removed to Onondago County, N. Y., previous to his marriage, and remained there till 1818, when he removed to Steuben County, with his wife and family. He died Feb. 8, 1842; and his widow Sept. 30, 1864, aged 83.

CHILDREN.

I. Willard[6], d. at Buffalo, unm.
II. William, d. a child.
51 III. Walter C., b. July 18, 1808.
52 IV. Warren W., b. 1812.
V. Willis J., b. about 1816.
VI. Harriet, m. Thomas Quigley; d. Dec. 20, 1846; had six ch.
VII. William, m. Lucy Holmes; d. Dec. 24, 1850; had four ch.
VIII. Mary Ann, b. June 3, 1817; m. Asaph Cole; lives at Havana. Had ch.: (1) Melina[7], b. June 2, 1836; (2) Harlem, b. Nov. 7, 1837; (3) Ira, b. March 28, 1839.
53 IX. Wilbur W.
X. Fidelia, m. John W. Cuffman; she d. Dec. 23, 1841; no ch.
54 XI. Washington P., b. Jan. 6, 1822.
XII. Willard, m. Melissa E. Daily; no ch.

27.

JOSEPH EMERSON[5] SEVERY (*Joseph*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born March 11, 1767; married Miriam Stone; lived in Auburn, and died in 1829; his widow in 1846, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

CHILDREN.

55 I. Stephen[6], b. Aug. 30, 1791.

28.

JONATHAN[5] SEVERY OF SAVERY (*Jonathan*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Nov. 4, 1780, and removed from Warwick, Mass., to Prospect, now Searsport, Me., about 1800; and died there, Feb. 15, 1863. He married, about 1808, Widow Mary Piper (maiden name Towle), of Searsport, who was born at Laconia, N. H., April 15, 1781, and died Jan. 22, 1854.

CHILDREN.

I. Maria[6], b. July 28, 1814; m. Dec. 7 or 18, 1835, Capt. Elisha Lamphier; and d. April 6, 1888.
II. Sarah A., b. March 12, 1819 or 1821; m. 1848, John Towle.
56 III. Jonathan M., b. Oct. 7, 1824.

29.

DAVID[5] SEVERY or SAVERY (*Jonathan*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born at Warwick, Mass., Aug. 1 or 9, 1785, and moved to Barre, Vt.; married, 1st, Mary or Polly Smith, who died Aug. 18, 1843, aged 50; 2d, Zilpah Caswell, of Maine; 3d, Widow Asenath Claflin, maiden name Pratt, of Plainfield, Vt. He died Aug. 29, 1871, aged, as copied from his tombstone, 86 years and 28 days.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:
I. David[6], baptized, according to the imperfect records of Warwick, March 15, 1815, "on account of Mr. Johns who had adopted him," but according to the entry in the family Bible he was born Nov. 2, 1815. Has son WILLIAM P.[7] SAVORY, living at Manchester, Va.
II. Mary, m. Isaiah Kilgore; lives in Independence, Kan.
57 III. Jonathan, b. Feb 18, 1818.
IV. Samuel, d. young.
V. William, d. young.
VI. Joseph, d. young.
58 VII. Oliver A., b. 1824.
VIII. Sarah, d.
IX. Lorinda, d.
59 X. George W., b. Aug. 5, 1839.
By second wife:
XI. Franklin C., b. Aug. 24, 1849; d. Feb. 29, 1862.
XII. Jefferson T., b. in Barre, Feb. 16, 1852; m. Jan. 7, 1873, Angie ——, and had ch.: (1) Alice M.[7], b. Nov. 12, 1878; (2) Florence L., b. June 21, 1887.
XIII. Jackson T., twin of Jefferson T.; d. Feb. 29, 1862.

30.

EPHRAIM[5] SEVERY or SAVERY (*Jonathan*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born June 26, 1795; and married Jan. 19, 1824, Mary Ellis. He served in the War of 1812; was brought

up at Warwick, Mass.; moved, about 1829, to Vermont, and settled at Clarendon Springs about 1835. His wife died Nov. 26, 1872; and he Oct. 11, 1874.

CHILDREN.

I. Nancy L.[6], b. Oct. 18, 1824; d. March 25, 1890; unm.
II. Mary E., b. Nov. 9, 1825; unm.
III. Harriet U., b. June 18, 1827; m. Lyman Taylor.
IV. Lucy A., b. June 8, 1828; m. 1st, June 12, 1853, Charles Ellis; 2d, Lucian Winslow.
60 V. Aaron A., b. June 2, 1829.
VI. Sarah J., b. Aug. 31, 1831; m. 1869, John Kershaw.
61 VII. William Jonathan, b. Sept. 4, 1833.
62 VIII. George W., b. May 24, 1835.
IX. John H., b. April 15, 1837; killed at Yorktown, Va., in the Civil War, April 18, 1862.
X. Martha E., b. June 20, 1841; m. Aug. 4, 1873, Charles E. Jennings. Ch.: (1) Frank B.[7], b. Aug. 8, 1874. She d. March 31, 1885.

31.

HARVEY[5] SEVERY (*Thomas*[4], *John*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Aug. 7, 1789; and married Lydia Whitney, of Westminster, and died April 12, 1878. She died Oct. 12, 1871.

CHILDREN.

I. Phœbe[6], b. Feb. 17, 1810; m. 1849, Lyman Cotton.
63 II. Jehiel, b. Aug. 17, 1811.
III. Betsy, b. Dec. 22, 1813; m. March 18, 1837, George Raymond; d. May 1, 1887. Has son C. S. Raymond at Omaha, Neb.
IV. Kendall, b. Feb. 17, 1816; m. Phœbe Graves; left son Walter[7] living at Warren, Vt., perhaps others.
V. Alvira.
VI. Celinda, b. June 4, 1820; m. Leonard Percival.
64 VII. William, b. May 1, 1822.
VIII. Mary, b. July 24, 1824; m. Orrell Towne, June 26, 1845.
IX. Diana, b. Nov. 12, 1826; m. Charles Frilley.
X. Amos, b. June 18, 1829; m. Dec. 22, 1861, Lucy E. Howard. Ch.: (1) Eugene W.[7], b. Dec. 31, 1862; d. young. (2) Laura K. J., b. Sept. 30, 1865; m. Joseph St. John. (3) Carrie H., b. June 13, 1870.

32.

WILLIAM[5] SEVERY or SAVERY (*Thomas*[4], *John*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born March 3, 1802; married Polly Tuttle, who

died Aug. 18, 1858, in the fifty-eighth year of her age. He died Dec. 13, 1864.

CHILDREN.

I. Eliza Ann[6], b. Dec. 1, 1823; m. Peter J. M. Powell; d. Oct. 23, 1881.

II. Charlotte, b. Sept. 30, 1826; m. Joel Newton.

65 III. William Franklin, b. Nov. 12, 1834.

33.

MARSHALL[5] SEVERY (*Reuben*[4], *Benjamin*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born at Uxbridge, Mass., March 13, 1779; settled at Wellington and died there. He married Chloe ——.

CHILDREN.

I. Elias[6], b. Aug. 4, 1803; only child; m. and had children, some b. in Union, Conn., some in Chaplin: (1) Eunice Emeline[7], b. May 24, 1825; m. —— Studley, of Warren, Mass. (2) William Clark, b. March 25, 1829; d. March 11, 1830. (3) Martha A., b. July 10, 1846; m. —— Southworth. (4) Elvira. (5) Henry, a promising young man who d. just after completing his preparation for the ministry. Elvira[7] m. Freeman Severy, son of Levi[6], below. Elias finally removed to Warren, Mass.

34.

HERMAN[5] or HEMAN SEVERY (*Reuben*[4], *Benjamin*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born at Uxbridge, Mass., June 22, 1782; and removed to Union, Conn., where he died. He married Jemima ——. I am not sure whether Herman or Heman was the name, nor as to the date of his death.

CHILDREN.

I. Levi[6], b. March 15, 1804. By wife Sophia had ch.: (1) Harriet[7], b. March 25, 1829; (2) Betsy, m. —— Sheldon; (3) Freeman, m. Elvira[7], daughter of Elias[6] Severy, above; (4) Miranda; (5) George.

66 II. Elijah, b. March 17, 1806.

III. Lucy, b. July 12, 1808; m. Mr. Corbin, and lives with son Windsor[7] Corbin at Dudley, Mass. A daughter, Mrs. Silvia[7] Marsh, lives at Webster, Mass.

IV. Harriet, b. Jan. 17, 1810; d. in infancy.

V. Reuben, b. March 5, 1812.

VI. Fanny, b. Oct. 13, 1816; d. in infancy.

35.

JACOB[5] SEVERY (*Moody*[4], *Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Feb. 3, 1795, at Sutton; and married, 1st, Jan. 25, 1819, Rebecca Stevens, of Charlton, Mass.; and, like his uncles Aaron, Asa, Archibald, and Samuel, settled in Dixfield, Me.; she died Feb. 11, 1832; and he married, 2d, Oct. 28, 1832, Mary Walker, of Milton, Me. He died at Mt. Vernon, Me., Aug. 15, 1877.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

67 I. Dexter[6], b. March 2, 1820.

II. Satira, b. June 16, 1822; m. Henry J. Dakin, of Jay, Me.; settled in Millbury, Mass.; d. April 27, 1871; no children.

III. Hiram, b. Aug. 15, 1826; m. Jane E. Wallace, of Illinois; no children; lives at Aurora, Ill.

IV. John Moody, b. Nov. 4, 1829; m. Sarah Hubbard, of Dixfield; settled in Illinois; one child, Frances E.[7]; lives at Sandwich, Ill.

By second wife:

V. Charles Harrison, b. Feb. 16, 1838; d. Jan. 25, 1839.

VI. Charles Henry, b. May 26, 1840; m. Dec. 25, 1862, Anna C. Morse, of Dixfield; settled in Mt. Vernon, Me. Ch.: (1) Fred. W.[7], b. Feb. 6, 1864; (2) Lena W., b. Dec. 12, 1867; (3) Morris H.

VII. Frances Helena, b. Jan. 6, 1842; m. Valorous White, of Jay, Me.

VIII. Marshall Harrison, b. Oct. 16, 1845; m. Oct. 5, 1868, Clara A. Eastman, of Danforth, Ill.; settled in Gilman, Ill. Ch.: (1) Cora Belle[7], b. Sept. 7, 1869.

36.

WILLIAM[5] SEVERY (*Asa*[4], *Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born at Dixfield, Me., April 20, 1809; married June 25, 1834, Hester Ann Blake, of Phillips, Me., who was born Oct. 5, 1868. Removed to Farmington in 1863. She died Sept. 22, 1881; he died Feb. 24, 1873.

CHILDREN.

68 I. James B.[6], b. June 29, 1840.

37.

AARON[5] SEVERY (*Aaron*[4], *Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born at Dixfield, Me., March 6, 1801; married, 1st, at Dixfield, April

27, 1823, Hannah Eustis, who was born at Chelsea, Mass., March 14, 1802, and died March 30, 1833; 2d, at Wilton, Oct. 16, 1833, Anna Colburn, who was born at Tamworth, N. H., May 27, 1811, and died at Dixfield, Feb. 18, 1885; he died Dec. 30, 1863.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. Leonora[6], b. Jan. 9, 1824; d. May 5, 1844.
II. Minerva, b. April 23, 1825.
III. Orlando, b. April 6, 1827.
IV. Byron, b. April 29, 1830; d. July 24, 1830.
V. Mary, b. Nov. 5, 1831.

By second wife:

VI. Wallace F., b. Nov. 15, 1835.
VII. Ransom, b. Aug. 30, 1837; d. at Stratford, N. H., April 24, 1855.
VIII. Charles A., b. Aug. 29, 1839.
IX. William H. H., b. Feb. 25, 1841.
X. Leonora, b. Sept. 16, 1843; m. in Boston, and d. Dec. 4, 1876.
XI. Clarence H., b. July 9, 1845; m. January, 1867, at Carthage, Me., Mahala Tucker.
XII. Lucy A., b. July 27, 1848; m. Sept. 7, 1864, John Casey; d. Aug. 8, 1874.

38.

CHARLOTTE[5] SEVERY (*Aaron*[4], *Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born at Dixfield, April 23, 1805; and married Jan. 2, 1827, Rev. Waldron Morse, Jr.; and died May 5, 1892. He was born Jan. 27, 1803; died Jan. 18, 1878.

CHILDREN.

I. Roxana[6], b. June 1, 1828; m. Daniel Safford; d. June 4, 1890.
II. Lucy Ann, b. Aug. 11, 1829; d. May 15, 1849.
III. Miriam, b. May 16, 1831; m. Gilbert Allen, Milton, Me.
IV. Hannah, b. March 26, 1833; m. Ira Russell, of Lewiston, Me.
V. Silas Curtis, b. March 30, 1835; m. 1st, Abbie Maxwell; 2d, July Casey. Is postmaster at South Carthage.
VI. Lorena, b. Jan. 10, 1837; m. —— Dwinall.
VII. Philona, b. Jan. 27, 1803; m. —— Potter; d. Jan. 21, 1864.
VIII. Abbie C., b. April 14, 1848. Was for several years one of the superintending school committee of Carthage, Me.

39.

POLLY[5] SEVERY (*Aaron*[4], *Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born

May 3, 1807; and married March 31, 1837, Herman Holt; and died Dec. 19, 1887. He died Aug. 10, 1868. They were among the founders of the Freewill Baptist church at Weld, Me., where they resided.

CHILDREN.

I. Hannah E.[6], b. March 20, 1839; d. Nov. 14, 1864.

II. Annie D., b. Oct. 6, 1843. ANNIE D.[6] m. Oct. 13, 1868, FRANK P. BAKER. Ch.: (1) Frank H.[7], b. Dec. 4, 1869. (2) Fred H., b. Jan. 2, 1873; d. Sept. 2, 1873.

40.

SILAS[5] SEVERY (*Aaron*[4], *Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born at Dixfield, Nov. 23, 1808; married, 1st, June 14, 1832, Lucinda M. Walker, of Wilton, Me., who died Nov. 14, 1835; 2d, April 6, 1837, Betsy P. Gould, of the same place, who died Dec. 7, 1856; 3d, Aug. 12, 1857, Clara Holt, who survived him till Dec. 12, 1886. He died at Monson, Mass., June 26, 1885.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. Melissa[6], b. April 28, 1834; m. 1st, March 21, 1852, George Gordon Byron Adams, who d. Oct. 27, 1865. Ch.: (1) Edgar Silas[7], b. June 11, 1854; d. Feb. 1, 1855; (2) Walter Scott, b. April 25, 1855; (3) Ida Jessie, b. Feb. 7, 1857; (4) Lester Winfield, b. Sept. 25, 1859; (5) Nellie Adeste, b. Sept. 8, 1861; all m. 2nd, March 31, 1870, Harvey Kenney; no ch.

By second wife:

II. Benjamin Franklin, b. April 15, 1839; m. Nov. 6, 1860, Fanny E. Cross. Ch.: (1) George Lester[7], b. May 5, 1862; (2) Mary Betsy, b. Nov. 26, 1867; (3) James Enoch, b. Jan. 8, 1885.

III. George Mellin, b. June 22, 1842; m. Oct. 24, 1866, Martha M. Pease. Ch.: (1) William Gould[7], b. May 27, 1867; (2) Edith Louise, b. March 31, 1869; (3) Frank Edwin, b. Dec. 5, 1871; (4) Arthur Mellin, b. July 9, 1878. He resides at Monson, Mass.

IV. Elizabeth Ann, b. Oct. 14, 1846; d. Sept. 15, 1874.

V. Julia Gould, b. Dec. 18, 1848; m. Oct. 30, 1880, William Wallace Gleason. Ch.: (1) Frank Hubbard[7], b. Dec. 28, 1881; resides at Cheyenne, N. Y.

By third wife:

VI. Everett Holt, b. June 9, 1859. EVERETT H.[6] SEVERY resides and carries on business at Lynn, Mass.

VII. Clara Belle, b. Oct. 16, 1864; d. Oct. 21, 1886.

41.

JOHN T.[5] SEVERY (*Aaron*[4], *Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born at Dixfield, Me., Aug. 28, 1814; married Mary P. Gould, of Wilton, Me. Lived at Dixfield, but died in Springfield, Mass., Dec. 5, 1887. She died in Dixfield in 1865. He held many offices in Dixfield, selectman, deputy sheriff of Oxford and Franklin Counties, etc.

CHILDREN.

I. Emery F.[6], b. December, 1843; now living in Boston; m. and has one dau.
II. James E., b. May 15, 1845. JAMES E.[6] SEVERY m. December, 1870, Mary L. Newman, of Bangor, Me. Resides at Springfield, Mass. No ch.
III. Helen J., b. Dec. 25, 1847; m. Isaac Hancock; lives in Boston. Ch.: Two sons.
IV. Lucy A. A., b. 1849; m. W. H. Boulter; lives in West Buxton, Me. Ch.: Two sons and one daughter living.
V. John E., b. June, 1852.
Besides two daughters who d. young.

42.

CLARINDA P.[5] SEVERY (*Aaron*[4], *Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born June 14, 1820; and married Aug. 13, 1840, Frederic P. Butterfield, of Wilton, Me. She died May 26, 1892.

CHILDREN.

I. Celestia L.[6], b. Sept. 3, 1841; d. April 10, 1863.
II. Clara R., b. July 25, 1845; d. Sept. 22, 1848.
III. Frederic H., b. July 25, 1850; m. July 4, 1874, Nanna M. Rollins, of Hopkinton, N. H.; is supervisor of music in the public schools, New Bedford, Mass. Ch.: (1) Walter H.[7], b. Dec. 9, 1875; (2) George, b. Nov. 8, 1886.
IV. Gideon P., b. Nov. 29, 1852; m. Nov. 26, 1874, Mabel J. Smith, of Dixfield, Me., and is postmaster of Dixfield. Ch.: (1) Celestia M.[7], b. June 2, 1875. (2) Charles A., b. Aug. 21, 1876. (3) Lillian, b. Feb. 8, 1880. (4) Ethel, b. Dec. 3, 1881. (5) Fred, b. Feb. 16, 1885; d. May 20, 1885.
V. Clara E., b. Jan. 16, 1856.
VI. Edith A., b. Nov. 29, 1860.

43.

CYRUS M.[5] SEVERY (*Aaron*[4], *Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born at Dixfield, Oct. 28, 1831; married Feb. 22, 1857, Delona

n^1), was born
P. Gould, of
ngfield, Mass.,
le held many
Oxford and

Boston; m. and

y m. December,
esides at Spring-

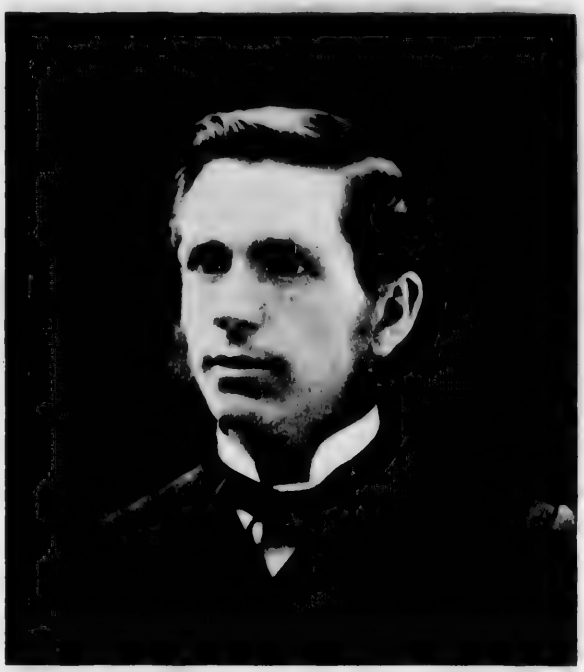
lives in Boston.

n West Buxton.
ng.

², *John*¹), was
840, Frederic
, 1892.

1874, Nanna M.
of music in the
(1) Walter H.⁷,
.
Mabel J. Smith.
Dixfield. Ch.:
les A., b. Aug.
Ethel, b. Dec. 3.
1885.

, *John*¹), was
1857, Delona



Rev. George W. Savory.

Eastman, of Canton, Me., who died Oct. 19, 1878; he settled in Danforth, Ill., and removed afterwards to Glenada, Ore., where, I believe, he now lives, the last surviving son of Aaron Severy, Sr., of Dixfield. His wife died Oct. 19, 1878.

CHILDREN.

I. Ernest[6], b. Nov. 29, 1859. ERNEST SEVERY is an attorney and counsellor-at-law in Chicago.
II. Walter, b. Aug. 18, 1861; d. May 4, 1865.
III. Lettie Butterfield, b. Feb. 10, 1865.
IV. Drew, b. Aug. 16, 1868.
V. Delona, b. Sept. 23, 1873.

44.

MOSES[5] SEVERY (*Archibald*[4], *Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born April 10, 1823; married Margaret J. Baxter, of Boston, Mass., and lives in Stockton, Cal. Real-estate agent.

CHILDREN.

Besides several deceased.

I. Fred Albert[6].
II. Frank Warren.
III. Annie L.
IV. Will.

45.

SOLOMON[5] SEVERY (*Archibald*[4], *Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Jan. 3, 1825; m. Oct. 19, 1850, Carrie P. Babb. Now living at Boston, Mass.

CHILDREN.

I. Elmer A.[6], b. April 10, 1852; d. Feb. 14, 1872.
II. Clarence E., b. Oct. 14, 1853; d. Nov. 27, 1867.
III. Henry F., b. April 30, 1855; d. Sept. 6, 1858.
IV. Leon F., b. March 7, 1860; m. Feb. 22, 1888, Georgie Annie Hixson, of Boston. Ch.: (1) Vera[6], b. Dec. 10, 1889; d. same day. (2) Leila Perrin, b. March 14, 1891.
V. Lillian V., b. July 11, 1861.
VI. Melvin L., b. Aug. 5, 1863; m. November, 1884, Mina Howard. Ch.: (1) Enid May[7], b. July 6, 1887; (2) a son, b. March 12, 1890.

SIXTH GENERATION.

46.

DANIEL[6] SAVERY (*Daniel*[5], *John*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), of Middleboro, was born Jan. 22, 1797; married, 1st, Sept. 19, 1824, Elizabeth Vaughan, who died Nov. 13, 1825; 2d, Jan. 9, 1832, Lydia Morton. He died Feb. 2, 1869.

CHILDREN.

By first wife:

I. Elizabeth[7], b. July 9, 1825.

By second wife:

II. Priscilla Morton, b. Dec. 4, 1833; d. Dec. 26, 1833.

III. Daniel Morton, b. May 16, 1839. DANIEL MORTON[7] SAVERY m. Dec. 30, 1860, Rosetta Y. Wood, of New Bedford, Mass.; now lives in New York City. No ch.

47.

PEREGRINE WHITE[6] SAVERY (*Daniel*[5], *John*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), was born Oct. 6, 1803; married Mary Drew Cobb, daughter of Ebenezer Cobb; lived on the old "Savery farm" at Middleboro; and died Jan. 8, 1881. She died Oct. 28, 1881, aged 76 years and 11 months.

CHILDREN.

I. Mary Drew[7], b. July 7, 1835; m. Sept. 3, 1871, Nathan B. Maxim. Ch.: (1) Ernest D.[8]; d. in infancy. (2) Phebe A., b. Nov. 10, 1875.

II. Phebe Ann, b. Oct. 10, 1837; d. unm. Aug. 28, 1870.

III. Luther Wright, b. Dec. 31, 1839; m. Sept. 28, 1881, Alice I. Churchill, daughter of James and Rebecca Churchill, of Carver; d. Oct. 25, 1886.

69 IV. Albert T., b. March 16, 1842.

48.

THOMAS[6] SAVERY (*Nehemiah*[5], *John*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), was born Dec. 24, 1796; married April 22, 1821, Penelope, daughter of John Swift. He died 1856; she died March 28, 1876, aged 75.

CHILDREN.

I. Everett Williams[7], b. April 12, 1822; unm.

70 II Albert Allen, b. July 28, 1824.

III. Harriet Richmond, b. Aug. 28, 1830; m. —— Howland.
IV. Eliza Jane, b. Dec. 26, 1835.

49.

NEHEMIAH[6] SAVERY (*Nehemiah*[5], *John*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), was born May 11, 1797; married Oct. 20, 1841, Phœbe C., daughter of William Stephens, who died May 30, 1876, aged 63 years 2 months 28 days. He died May 22, 1877.

CHILDREN.

I. Nehemiah Lewis[7], b. July 17, 1842; m. Dec. 25, 1867, Welthea E. Cobb; one son, Charles Lewis[7], b. Oct. 15, 1868.
II. Sarah C., b. Oct. 24, 1843; m. Dec. 10, 1874, Edw. J. Thompson.
III. Esther S., b. 1847; m. May 1, 1871, Alex. J. Bartlett.
IV. Irene F., b. July 4, 1848; m. March 8, 1869, William F. Peterson.
V. Mary S., b. July 8, 1850; d. Nov. 15, 1856.
VI. John, b. Nov. 8, 1852; d. Feb. 7, 1853.
VII. James E., b. May 24, 1854.
VIII. Emeline, b. Aug. 29, 1855; d. July 14, same year.

50.

WINSOR[6] SAVERY (*Nehemiah*[5], *John*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), was born Sept. 10, 1801; married Aug. 29, 1836, Fannie G., widow of Thomas[7] Savery (Thomas[6], William[5], Thomas[4], Thomas[3], Samuel[2], Thomas[1]), maiden name Smith; died April, 1874.

CHILDREN.

I. Winsor Thomas[7], b. Feb. 2, 1845; m. March 8, 1869, Almira F. Cobb. Has one son, Robert Windsor[8], b. June 10, 1871.
II. Sarah Cornish, b. April 19, 1848; m. November, 1866, Elisha T. Nelson, and had one child, Elisha T.[8], b. Dec. 30, 1869; d. Jan. 1, 1870. She d. May 14, 1871.

51.

WALTER C.[6] SAVORY (*Ira*[5], *Joseph*[4], *Thomas*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), was born July 18, 1808, in Marcellus, Onondaga County, New York; married Minerva Baker, of Mill Creek, Tioga County, Penn., who was born Oct. 3, 1818. Now living at Beaver Dam, Schuyler County, N. Y.

CHILDREN.

I. Susan[7], b. at Port Creek, Chemung County, New York.
II. George.

III. Ira, b. Aug. 24, 1843, at Hornby, Steuben County, New York; m. Jan. 1, 1866, Cynthia A. Sickles, of Orange, Schuyler County.
IV. Emma.
V. Annie.

52.

WARREN W.[6] SAVORY (*Ira*[5], *Joseph*[4], *Thomas*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), was born in 1812; and married about 1843, Miss Fidelia Perego. Lived for a while in Elgin, in 1889 in Joliet, Ill., and now, I think, in Missouri.

CHILDREN.

I. Mary E.[7], b. about 1845; m. George C. Grant.
II. Hattie C., b. about 1846; m. John Bonham.
III. Willard W.
IV. Walter M., b. about 1854.
V. Lulu B., b. about 1864.

53.

WILBUR W.[6] SAVORY (*Ira*[5], *Joseph*[4], *Thomas*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), was born at Catlin, Steuben County, New York; married, 1st, Rachel Baker, who died July 14, 1852; he married, 2d, Aug. 10, 1858, Delphene Laurette, who was born Aug. 10, 1840, daughter of Reuel[7] Cogswell and Eliza Mead, descended from John[1] Cogswell, the ancestor of the distinguished family of Cogswell of the United States and Nova Scotia, through William[2], William[3], Edward[4], Samuel[5], Edward[6]. (See Cogswell Genealogy.)

CHILDREN.

I. Fidelia[7], b. Nov. 11, 1841; d. March 11, 1851.
II. Frank, b. June 1, 1843; d. March 21, 1869, from a disease contracted in the army, having been with Gen. Sherman in his great march through Georgia.
III. Charles, b. Jan. 21, 1846.
IV. Mary Ann, b. Nov. 21, 1848.
V. Cornelia, b. Aug. 20, 1851; m. James Whitford. Ch.: (1) Dillie; (2) Celia.

54.

WASHINGTON P.[6] SAVORY (*Ira*[5], *Joseph*[4], *Thomas*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), was born in the town of Camelin, Jan. 6, 1822; married

1843, Sarah Caffman, of Dryden, Tompkins County, New York, who was born Aug. 15, 1818, and lives at Kendall Station, Chemung County, New York.

CHILDREN.

I. Francis A.[7], b. April 6, 1847; m. A. C. Place. Ch.: (1) Blanche M.[8], b. July 25, 1871.

II. Marvin L., b. April 30, 1850; m. Feb. 18, 1882, Lillian B. Littlehale. Ch.: (1) Edwin Victor.

III. Adra O., b. Aug. 19, 1854; m. 1870, B. F. Mead, a native of Port Dover, Norfolk County, Canada West. Ch.: (1) Myrtle Belle, b. July 15, 1871; d. Oct. 11, 1871. (2) William A., b. Feb. 9, 1873; (3) Mary E., b. July 8, 1876; (4) Frank, b. April 9. 1878; (5) Alpha D., b. Nov. 11, 1880, at Buffalo.

IV. Rosealtha D., b. Jan. 2, 1856*; m. 1871, William H. Christian, who was born in 1848. Ch.: (1) Lowell V.[8], b. Oct. 3, 1873; (2) Maude E., b. Feb. 3, 1875; (3) Grace M., b. Jan. 9. 1878; (4) Lillian B., b. June 22, 1881.

55.

STEPHEN[6] SAVARY (*Joseph Emerson*[5], *Joseph*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Aug. 30, 1791; and married (intentions published Oct. 5, 1816) Daphne Hall, who was born June 23, 1800. By the advice of his preceptor in the Lancaster Academy, where he was educated, he was led to change the spelling of the name to Savary. He died July 29, 1868; and his widow followed him July 30, 1883. The sketch of the life, times, and character of this lady by her son John is a most interesting paper, and deserves perpetual preservation by her descendants. She was of the "best type" of the New England matron of a past generation, belonging to "that great army of brave and silent workers who made the New England of to-day."

CHILDREN.

I. Nancy[7], b. June 16, 1817; m. S. Baker; had three sons, of whom two survive: Henry[8] and George.

II. Louisa, b. March 27, 1820; m. Jan. 1, 1844, George Darling. Ch.: (1) Jacob W.[8], b. Oct. 8, 1844; d.; (2) Eugene, b. March 29, 1846. (3) Jerome A., b. May 24, 1848. (4) Ruth M., b. Feb. 26, 1850; d. 1876.

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* There is some uncertainty about this date.

III. Miriam Stone, b. April 15, 1823; m. November, 1842, Sanford A. Inman, of Burrillville, R. I.; d. Jan. 7, 1859.

71 IV. Stephen Augustus, b. Oct. 19, 1825.

V. Joseph Emerson, b. April 17, 1827. JOSEPH E.[7] SAVARY m. October, 1882, Lydia J., dau. of Jonathan Ross, of Effington, N. H., widow of Benjamin Stillings; has lived in Palmyra, N. Y., and a long time in California at the time of the gold-mining pioneers; now and for some time in Boston in railroad business. No children.

72 VI. John, b. Nov. 4, 1832.

56.

JONATHAN M.[6] SAVORY (*Jonathan*[5], *Jonathan*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Oct. 7, 1824; married Oct. 25, 1854, Olivia Sleeper. Lived at Searsport, Me., where he died, highly respected, Oct. 25, 1891, "after a long and lingering illness."

CHILDREN.

I. Mary G.[7], b. Sept. 13, 1855.

II. Fred. M., b. Feb. 7, 1857; m. Oct. 25, 1879, Etta Piper.

III. Edwin L., b. Dec. 10, 1861; m. Dec. 16, 1882, Caddie Mason. Ch.: (1) Maude E.[8], b. Jan. 14, 1885; (2) Hervey H., b. March 28, 1889.

IV. Janes, b. March 15, 1863; m. Sept. 20, 1885, Elden Harriman. Ch.: (1) Olivia[8], b. Oct. 20, 1887.

57.

JONATHAN[6] SAVORY (*David*[5], *Jonathan*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Feb. 18, 1818; and married at Westfield, Mass., Dec. 31, 1848, Miss Almeda C. Morrison. Resides at Colon, Mich.

CHILDREN.

I. Ida S.[7], b. April 12, 1850; d. 1853.

II. Belle J., b. July 7, 1852.

III. David W., b. Feb. 7, 1854. DAVID W.[7] SAVORY married Miss Frank Sprague, of Cedar Springs, Mich., and has ch.: (1) Vertie M.[8]; (2) John O.; (3) Jennie C.; (4) Leona.

IV. Charles P., b. Nov. 24, 1867.*

V. Flora M., b. Feb. 8, 1870.*

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* There may be an error in these dates; 1857 and 1860 seem more probable.

58.

OLIVER A.[6] SAVORY (*David*[5], *Jonathan*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), born in 1824, lives at Manchester, Chesterfield County, Va., and has

CHILDREN.

I. Orvis W.[7], b. Sept. 4, 1851.
II. Edgar A., b. Dec. 15, 1853.
III. Sarah L., b. Feb. 5, 1856.
IV. Ida B., b. Aug. 16, 1858; d. Dec. 17, 1864.
V. Winfield C., b. July 25, 1861; d. Dec. 6, 1869.
VI. Mary Frances, b. April 3, 1864.
VII. Walter Lee, b. Dec. 13, 1866.
VIII. Nolan C., b. March 18, 1867.
IX. Ethel F., b. Nov. 12, 1872.

59.

GEORGE W.[6] SAVORY (*David*[5], *Jonathan*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Aug. 5, 1839; and married Flora Blanche, of Barre, Vt., and lives at Williamstown, Vt.

CHILDREN.

I. Leslie G.[7], b. Aug. 12, 1869.
II. Willie L., b. May 12, 1872; d. Sept. 16, 1876.
III. Mabel T., b. Nov. 4, 1876.
IV. Mary B., b. May 15, 1879.
V. Vernon B., b. Sept. 17, 1882.

60.

AARON A.[6] SAVERY (*Ephraim*[5], *Jonathan*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born June 2, 1829. Lived at Clarendon Springs, Vt., till 1859, when he removed to Topeka, Kansas, but returned to Vermont. Married April 14, 1861, Almira P. Cheney. He served in the 11th Vermont Volunteers during the Civil War, and was honorably discharged Aug. 25, 1865. Then settled first at Rutland, then moved to Danby, and finally to Proctor, Vt., where he died March 10, 1892. His wife died at Danby, July 13, 1889.

CHILDREN.

I. Helen C.[7], b. Aug. 19, 1866; d. September, 1867.

II. Franklin A., b. July 11, 1868. FRANKLIN A.[7] SAVERY resides and carries on business at Centre Rutland, Vt.; m. May 19, 1891, Harriet M. Gee.
III. Martha A., b. Sept. 25, 1871.

61.

WILLIAM JONATHAN[6] SAVERY (*Ephraim*[5], *Jonathan*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Sept. 4, 1833; and married Sept. 22, 1859, Margaret A. Harrison. Resides at Cuttingsville, Vt.

CHILDREN.

I. Nancy E.[7], b. June 28, 1861; m. April 24, 1877, Levi J. Taylor.
II. Jennie B., b. March 11, 1863; m. May 30, 1887, Winslow R. Eddy.
III. Lillie M., b. Aug. 18, 1865; d. April 4, 1866.
IV. Belle C., b. Feb. 25, 1867.
V. William H., b. April 18, 1869.
VI. Martha L., b. Oct. 1, 1871.
VII. Emma C., b. June 30, 1873.
VIII. Bertha B., b. July 7, 1877; d. Jan. 31, 1879.
IX. Harrison B., b. Aug. 4, 1883.

62.

GEORGE W.[6] SAVERY (*Ephraim*[5], *Jonathan*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born May 24, 1835; and married Nov. 26, 1860, Diana L. Pratt. Resides at Wallingford, Vt.

CHILDREN.

I. Mary M.[7], b. Nov. 19, 1861; m. May 12, 1886, Sheridan E. Congdon. Ch.: (1) Harold W.[8], b. Oct. 21, 1889.
II. John H., b. Sept. 1, 1863; m. Aug. 26, 1882, Emma L. Patterson. Ch.: (1) George H.[8], b. July 12, 1886. JOHN H.[7] SAVERY resides at Cambridge, N. Y.
III. Herbert G., b. July 25, 1865. HERBERT G.[7] SAVERY resides at Wallingford.
IV. Luella L., b. Aug. 17, 1867; d. Dec. 21, 1870.

63.

JEHIEL[6] SEVERY (*Harvey*[5], *Thomas*[4], *John*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Aug. 17, 1811; married 1853, Eliza Field; and died April 23, 1870.

CHILDREN.

I. Frank B.[7], b. Nov. 8, 1854.
II. Maggie E., b. June 6, 1856.
III. Martha N., b. Aug. 14, 1858; d. Jan. 26, 1862.

64.

WILLIAM[6] SEVERY OF SAVERY (*Harvey*[5], *Thomas*[5], *John*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born May 1, 1822; and married Jan. 24, 1847, Eliza Wetmore.

CHILDREN.

I. Orrel[7], b. April 3, 1848; m. 1st, Oct. 21, 1869, Lydia Shedd, who d. June, 1881. Ch.: (1) Emma O.[8], b. April 5, 1876: m. 2d, Aug. 30, 1881, Ida M. Churchill. Ch.: (2) Walter, b. Oct. 1, 1882; (3) Ralph, b. May 2, 1886.
II. Leslie, b. Jan. 10, 1850; m. March 11, 1874, Olive Gilbert. Ch.: (1) Myrtle[8], b. Aug. 15, 1877; (2) Harold, b. March 6, 1885;
III. Maria, b. Aug. 26, 1851; m. Sept. 29, 1869, N. S. Capen.
IV. George, b. Nov. 26, 1853; m. Dec. 24, 1876, Aggie Baker. Ch.: (1) Lewis W.[8], b. Dec. 22, 1877; (2) Bessie F., b. June 3, 1881; (3) Elva G., b. May 4, 1885; (4) Hazel, b. Aug. 4, 1888.
V. Joseph, b. Aug. 26, 1855.
VI. Ida, b. July 24, 1857; m. Sept. 17, 1879, Ford Capen.
VII. Judson, b. Jan. 15, 1859; m. Jan. 5, 1885, Linnie Wheeler.
VIII. Eva, b. May 19, 1861; m. May 30, 1879, Herbert Baker.
IX. Addie, b. Jan. 5, 1863; m. Nov. 20, 1888, Thomas W. Wood.
X. Harry, b. Jan. 28, 1864; d. Sept. 18, 1865.
XI. William, b. Dec. 4, 1866.
XII. Bertha, b. Aug. 3, 1870; m. Nov. 28, 1888, Lewis Mason.

65.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN[6] SAVERY (*William*[5], *Thomas*[4], *John*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Nov. 12, 1834; married Sept. 8, 1853, Fanny R. Kingsley; died Nov. 16, 1885.

CHILDREN.

I. Ernest A.[7], b. Dec. 26, 1854; m. Dec. 29, 1880, Cora M. Thomas, who d. Dec. 14, 1886. Ch.: (1) Fred.[8], b. Aug. 2, 1884; d. Dec. 13, 1886; m. 2d, Hattie M. Sawyer.
II. Florence E., b. June 19, 1857; m. Frank H. Welch.

III. Charles E., b. May 14, 1861. CHARLES E.[7] SAVERY m. April 14, 1887, Edith M. Parker. Resides and carries on mercantile business in Brandon, Vt.

IV. Chet K., b. June 28, 1869; m. May 12, 1891, Mary J. Parker. Ch.: (1) Marjorie A.[8], b. March 27, 1892.

66.

ELIJAH[6] SEVERY (*Herman*[5] *or Heman*, *Reuben*[4], *Benjamin*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born March 17, 1806; was a farmer; married Polly Lilley; died at Union, Conn., 1875.

CHILDREN.

I. Fidelia[7], b. Dec. 4, 1829; living in Union, Conn.

II. Fanny, b. Dec. 25, 1831; d. Feb. 10, 1878.

III. Lucy, b. Dec. 29, 1835; d. in the West, leaving family.

IV. Polly, b. July 5, 1839; m. and d. at Brimfield, leaving three daughters.

V. Elisha, b. Sept. 15, 1842; lives at Waterbury, Conn.; m. in 1863, Emily Snow, who was b. at West Woodstock. Ch.: (1) Ernest Elisha[8], b. at Lebanon, Conn., 1870. (2) Clarence Lucius, b. at Waterbury, Conn., 1883. ERNEST ELISHA[8] SEVERY, Ph. B., graduated at Yale University, 1890, and is now Professor of Modern Languages at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J.

67.

DEXTER[6] SEVERY (*Jacob*[5], *Moody*[4], *Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born March 2, 1820, at East Dixfield, Me., and removed to Illinois, and now lives at Leland, La Salle County, in that State, engaged with his two sons in the business of stock-raising on an extensive scale; the farm being at Victor, De Kalb County. He married Sept. 14, 1848, Susan C. Hanson, who was born Nov. 5, 1821, at Barnstead, L. C.

CHILDREN.

I. Amos Henry[7], b. Oct. 7, 1851; m. and has one son, Frank Dexter[8], b. May, 1878.

II. Charles Allen, b. May 29, 1856; m. and has three ch.: (1) Edna M.[8]; (2) Bessie M.; (3) Fern.

68.

JAMES B.[6] SEVERY (*William*[5], *Asa*[4], *Jacob*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born at Dixfield, June 29, 1840; graduated M. D.; married June 28, 1866, Emma A. Bass, of Boston, Mass. She died June 21, 1892. Abandoning the medical profession, he removed, in 1882, to Colorado Springs, Col., and now resides there, holding the office of judge of the county court of El Paso County.

CHILDREN.

I. Lena P.[7], b. Nov. 24, 1867; d. Jan. 2, 1868.
II. John William, b. July 4, 1871; d. March 26, 1874.
III. Emma Genevieve, b. Aug. 1, 1873.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

69.

ALBERT T.[7] SAVERY (*Peregrine W.*[6], *Daniel*[5], *John*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), of Middleboro, Mass., was born March 16, 1842; married Feb. 22, 1865, Maria S., daughter of James and Rebecca Waterman, who was born Dec. 19, 1844. An active and public-spirited citizen, is a justice of the peace, and has been chairman of the selectmen and assessors of Middleboro, and a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

CHILDREN.

I. Trueman C.[8], b. Dec. 24, 1865.
II. Horace H., b. July 2, 1867; d. Sept. 7, 1868.
III. Charles A., b. Nov. 28, 1868; m. April 30, 1881, at Boston, Nina J. Falline.

70.

ALBERT ALLEN[7] SAVERY (*Thomas*[6], *Nehemiah*[5], *John*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), was born July 28, 1824; married by Rev. Dr. Putnam, Jan. 26, 1846, Elizabeth, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Thomas) Shurtliffe, both of Carver, Mass.

CHILDREN.

I. Chester Forrest[8], b. Sept. 9, 1848; m. Nov. 25, 1875, by Rev. Geo. G. Fairbanks, Ella E. F. Snow, of Canton, Mass., daugh-

ter of Russell and Amelia Atwood Snow, whose mother's maiden name was Amelia Atwood Briggs, and who were born, the former in Sharon, the latter in Berkeley, Mass. CHESTER F. SAVERY lives at Taunton, Mass.

II. Elizabeth A., b. March 10, 1853.

III. Agnes T., b. May 30, 1856; m. May 26, 1875, Elbridge Holloway, son of Benjamin and Harriet (Cole) Holloway, of Middleboro, and had ch.: (1) Lillie Bernard[9], b. Dec. 28, 1875; (2) Eva Agnes, b. Feb. 18, 1877; (3) Wendell Elbridge, b. May 20, 1878; all b. in Middleboro.

IV. Laura Ann, b. July 13, 1862.

71.

STEPHEN AUGUSTUS[7] SAVARY (*Stephen*[6], *Joseph Emerson*[5], *Joseph*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born Oct. 19, 1825; married, 1st, Mary Eddy; 2d, Georgie Case. He resides in West Millbury, Mass.

CHILDREN.

I. Wendell S., b. 1870.

72.

JOHN[7] SAVARY (*Stephen*[6], *Joseph Emerson*[5], *Joseph*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), was born in Auburn, Worcester County, Mass., Nov. 4, 1832; attended district school and worked on a farm till the age of seventeen; entered Williams College 1851, graduated 1855; graduated from Harvard Divinity School, and licensed to preach as a Unitarian minister in autumn of 1860. War breaking out soon after his ordination, he joined the national army as a private with the promise of a chaplaincy; served under Gen. Banks in New Orleans in 1862 and 1863, and was connected with the Sanitary Commission at the close of the war; returning home, engaged for a while in the work of the ministry, but at length abandoned it, and has since been employed as an assistant in the library of Congress. Is a writer of felicity and power both in prose and poetry, author of a memorial ode to President Garfield, etc.

Y.

, whose mother's
gs, and who were
Berkeley, Mass.
ass.

5, Elbridge Hollo-
Holloway, of Mid-
, b. Dec. 28, 1875;
ndell Elbridge, b.

Joseph Emerson[5],
19, 1825; mar-
resides in West

Joseph[4], *Joseph*[3],
r County, Mass.,
d worked on a
ms College 1851,
vinity School, and
autumn of 1860.
, he joined the
of a chaplaincy;
1862 and 1863,
on at the close of
le in the work of
d has since been
ress. Is a writer
etry, author of a

A. W. Savary.

(In 1881.)

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THUS do I lay a reverent wreath upon the graves of my ancestors, and across those graves stretch forth a fraternal hand from under the folds of the British flag towards my kindred in the United States. Never, I pray, may a more hostile message cross our international boundary than that which I now send to you, or than those with which you have welcomed and cheered my efforts to elucidate our family history. Although we live under different governments, a mutual respect for each other's predilections and preferences ought surely to prevail among both peoples, so that the separation may be artificial only, while a union of heart and sentiment is cultivated and perpetuated. We have everything in common that is worthy of being prized as a national heritage, — a common origin, the same high civilization, the same pure faith, and although under different forms, the same freedom. Let no thought be entertained of a political change that will tend to further disintegrate the world-wide family from which we all spring, and which, if united in friendly ties, must be the dominant agent in preserving the peace and civilization of the world. It is a truism that the great founders and masters of our science and literature are yours as well as ours by right of a common inheritance; and the venerable poet through whom New England vied with Old England in the grandeur of her song, and excelled her in the poetry of the affections, and whose statue has an honored place in the memorial hall of England's worthy dead, is ours as well as yours by virtue of the common language in which he clothed the sublime conceptions of his genius.

> "Peace, and no longer from its brazen portals
> The blast of war's great organ shakes the skies;
> But, beautiful as songs of the immortals,
> The holy melodies of love arise."

APPENDIXES.

Fro

1572.

1573–4.
1574.
1576.

1577.

1578.
1583.
1585.

1586–7.
1596–7.

1597–8.
1598.

1601–2.
1603–4.

1604–5.
1605–6.
1606.
1613.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS.

(Dates modernized and years adapted to old and new style.)

From parish registers of Hannington, Wiltshire:

1572. Robert Savory was buried 25th July.
Virgil Savory was christened the 6th October.
1573–4. Richard Savory was christened 18th of March.
1574. Thomas Savory (remainder illegible).
1576. Elizabeth Savory was christened 23d May (or 8th).
Elizabeth Savory was buried 11th December (or 31st May).
Thomas Savory was buried 7th November.
1577. Thomas Savory and Mary Marshe were married the 28th November.
1578. Ales Savory was christened 7th September.
1583. John Savory was buried 7th November.
1585. William Savory was christened 28th November.
Robert Savory and Margaret Savory were christened on the 16th December (or November).
Robert Savory was buried 23d December.
Margaret Savory was buried 27th December.
1586–7. William Savory was buried 2d January.
1596–7. THOMAS SAVORY and Marie Woodrorke were married the 26th January.
1597–8. John Savory was bured 13th February.
1598. ROBERT SAVORY buried 1st May.
ROBERT SAVORY christened 14th May.
1601–2. THOMAS SAVORY, the younger, baptized 4th March.
1603–4. Thomas Savory baptized 8th February. (Thomas Savory, Sr., William Batson, Jr., godfathers.)
1604–5. Thomas Savory buried 17th February.
1605–6. ANTHONIE SAVORIE baptized 20th January.
1606. JOHN SAVORY baptized. No date.
1613. William Savorey buried 26th July.

1615. William Savorie was buried 24th April.
Humphrey Savery buried 13th July.
Richard Savory and Agnes Morrett were married the 13th February.
1616–17. Humphrey, son of Robert Savory and Mary his wife, baptized 5th (or 10th) January.
1620. Thomas Savory and Sybell Gerring (or Gerrind) were married 4th May.
1621. Robert Marsh and Joan Savery were married 23d July.
1627. Mary, daughter of Robert Savory and Susanna his wife, was baptized 1st August.
1630. Robert, son of Robert Savory and Susanna his wife, baptized 1st August.
1636. Francis Simons and Mary Savery were married.
1637. Elizabeth, the daughter of John Savery and Joane his wife, baptized 17th December.
Thomas Savery was church-warden in this year.
1644. Humphrey Savery buried 18th January.
1645. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Savery and Elizabeth his wife was baptized 14th June.
1649. Thomas, son of Thomas Savery and Elizabeth, baptized.
50. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Savary, was buried.
Richard, son of Richard Savary and Dorothy, baptized 23d September.
.4. Robert, son of Richard Savory and Dorothy, baptized 15th January.
1659. James, son of Richard Savory and Dorothy, baptized 5th November.

The vicar, Rev. Dr. Smeaton, to whose genial courtesy I am much indebted, writes me that besides the above, "the register is full of them," as godfathers, godmothers, church-wardens, etc.: and that the neighboring parish of BLUNSDON always had a great many of the name.

From registers of Lambourne Berkshire, thirteen miles southwest from Hannington:

1608. John Sauorie, of Up. Lamborne, buried 18th April.
1609. Willia Sauorie, Up. Lamborne, buried 18th August.
[Twenty-eight died of plague.]
1614. John Sauory, of Upper Lamborne, buried 6th May.
1616. Mary Sauory, widow, buried 11th December.

1656. Mary, the daughter of Peter and Joan Sauery, of Up. Lamborne, baptized 29th November.
1657. Wm., the son of Peeter and Joan Savery, Upl., christened 13th December.
1663. Jeane, the daughter of Peter and Joane Savery, of Up. Lamborne, baptized 3d July.
1668. Joan, the daughter of Peter and Joan Savery, baptized 10th December.
1650. Francis Stiff and Alice Saverye married 20th April.
1654. Peeter Savery and Joan Vize were married after three times publication, 20th August.
1656–7. Mary, the daughter of Peeter Savory, of Up. Lamborne, buried 11th January.
1680. Joane, the wife of Peter Sauerey, 19th July.
1708. Elizabeth, ye daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Savery, baptized 28th February.

From registers of Broad Chalke County, Wilts:

MARRIAGES.

May 1, 1605. William Savery and Annie Randall.
Jan. 25, 1612–13. Clement White and Annie Savery.

BAPTISMS.

Aug. 11, 1605. Sible, daughter of William Savery.

BURIALS.

Feb. 24, 1615–16. Sible Savery, daughter of William.

Registers of Clyffe Pypard, county of Wilts, about eight miles from Hannington:

Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Savory and Alice his wife, was baptized the twenty-seventh day of December, 1683.

Oct. 25, 1685. Baptized Mary, daughter of Thomas and Alice Savory.

NOTE. — I have been unable to get anything from the registers of the nearest parishes to Hannington, — Blunsdon, Highworth, Stanton, Stratton, Marston, Cricklade, etc., — in the first-named of which Saverys have been very numerous from time immemorial In many cases there are no records extant of so early a date. In others I failed to get reply to my inquiries.

From probate registers, original spelling preserved:

50 Lewin. "Robert Savorie, of Hanington, Wilts, husbandman.
To the reparation of the church at Sarum, /12.

To the parish church of Hanington, /12.

To the poor of Hanington, 12 bushels of barley.

To my three brothers, Richard, THOMAS, and ANTHONIE, 40/ each.

To Margaret Savery a cow; also one other cow instead of the heifer which Alce, my mother, did bequeath her.

To Agnes Pecock, 10/.

To Thomas Poole, Richard Richins, William Adams, and Richard the Shepperd, /12 each.

To THOMAS SAVORY MY SON all my free lands.

Residue to Thomas my son and Joan my wife, they to be executors.

William Harper and Walter Becket to be overseers.

Signed X mark of Robert Savery.

Witnesses, Walter Harper, Robert Marshe.

Proved 17th May, 1598, by Joan Savery, the relict.

99 Rudd. 20th June, 1615. "Humphrie Savorie, of Hannington, Wilts, husbandman."

Thomas Savorie, my eldest son, and Richard Savorie, my youngest son, to be executors.

Thomas Willie and Alice Willie and Elizabeth Willie, his daughters.

Richard Matthew, of Sarney,* Gloucestershire, and his children, Richard, Johan, and Margerie.

Thomas Mounke, William Frie, Elizabeth Charter.

Agnes Baker — Agnes Savorie of Lushall.

John Savorie of Farrington, *Catherine* Saverie, and *Catherine* Savorie, her sister (probably sister-in-law).

Thomas Plumer and Richard Matthews, overseers.

Witnesses, William Jones, clerk, John Plumer, Richard Mathews, Thomas Plumer.

Proved 27th November, 1615, by Richard Savorie.

25 Fenner. 1st May, 1610, "Robert Severy, of Wotton Courtney, Somersetshire, yeoman."

To be buried at Wotton Courtney.

To William Severy, my son, £30.

To Robert Severy, my son, £50.

To Christian Severy, my daughter, £50.

Johane, my servant. Children under age.

Johane, my wife — she great with child — same to have £20.

William Leigh, John Geiles, Henry Hoole, to be overseers.

Signed X the mark of Robert Severy.

Proved 7th March, 1611, by Joan Severy, the widow.

The name here, I have no doubt, means Savery. Somerset lies between Wilts and Devon.

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* *i. e.*, Cerney.

Between 1593 and 1660, I cannot give the several dates, administrations were granted on the estates of

John Savery, of Uplambourne, Berkshire.
Richard Savery, of Aston Keene, Wilts.
Christopher Saffary, Bucklinton, parish of Keevil, Wilts, 1636–7.

It has been suggested by some that Saffery and Savary were orignally the same name. Safrei I have found in the "Hundred Rolls," but am unable to judge whether it was a corruption of Savary and Savery, or an independent name.

AMERICAN RECORDS.

From town records of Newport, Rhode Island:—

1743. William Savery married Elizabeth Ashbrook.

I cannot conjecture who this William was

BARBADOES RECORDS.

DEEDS.

7th December, 1644, John Savery, planter, to Henry Miller and others (mentioned p. 133).

This John was no doubt an immigrant ancestor, perhaps the one baptized at Hannington in 1606, coming over in company with a brother Anthony, also baptized there 16th of January, 1604–5, and dying in 1682, as appears below. (See "additions and corrections," *ante*.)

FROM PARISH REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

Parish of St. Philip:

1665, Nov. 5. WILLIAM SAVERY, son of WILLIAM SAVERY.

Parish of St. Joseph:

1720, April 8. John Savery (parents not mentioned).
1722–3, March 11. Samuel Savery (parents not mentioned).
1723, Dec. 27. A daughter of Samuel Savery.
1727, April 6. Francis Savery and John Savery, sons of Samuel Savery.
1732–3, March 11. Joseph, son of Samuel and Ann Savery.
1735–6, March —. John, son of John and Mary Savory. (This John probably died soon. See baptism of another John below.)
1735–6, May 24. All together: WILLIAM (son), and *Elizabeth*, Margaret, Polly, and Susanna, daughters of John and Mary Savory.

1739–40, March 9. *Thomas* and *John*, sons of John and Mary Savory.

N. B.—The names which I have italicized are reproduced in the family of the first William Savery, of Philadelphia, and in the same order. (See page 139.)

MARRIAGES.

Parish of St. John:
1661–2, Feb. 10. Eliz. Savary to Alex. McCollin.
Parish of St. Philip:
1684–5, March 1. Eliza. Savary to Thomas Hill.
Parish of St. James:
1718, April 20. JOHN SAVORY to Mary Stanley, "both of ye parish, by License."

BURIALS.

Parish of St. Michael:
1676, Sept. 22. Eliza Savery.
1682–3, Jan. 24. ANTHONY SAVERY.
1691, July 5. Edward Savery, from Captain ....
1698, Feb. 8. Bowles Savery, mariner.
Parish of St. Joseph:
1723–4, Jan. 4. Samuel Savory.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MINUTES.

"At a meeting of his Excellency and Councell, ye 4th Aug. 1668, 'John Savery Esqre, Attorney to George Booth to reverse a judgment obteyned against his Attornor by Thomas Booth at the Court held for ye Precincts of St. Peters, All Sts., and St. Lucy's in September, 1663,' was mulcted in 250 lbs. sugar, costs."

"Att a meeding of ye Depty Governor and Councel the 19th of Aug. 1669 Ordered . . . that writs do forthwith issue directed to the gentlemen hereafter written requiring them to sumon the ffreeholders," etc., "to choose two sufficient, discreate and able ffreeholders for each Pish as Assembly men," etc. Eleven names, one for each parish, among them John Savory for St. Lucyes.

PROBATE RECORDS.

Digest of the will of Elizabeth Savery:

"In the Feare of God, I, Elizabeth Savery, of the Island of Barbadoes, widow relict of John Savery formerly of the parish called St. Lucies in the aforesaid Island, deceased." . . . Testatrix bequeaths to son, Samuel Savery, "now in the Island of Jamaica" and to his heirs certain negroes and "two of the largest fine cotton hammocks." To her daughter, "Mary Collyns, the wife of Francis Collyns of Pennsylvania," all her wearing apparel, linen and woollen, "to be sent to her by the first opportunity to Pennsylvania." To her grandson, John Gosling all moneys due testatrix

by the said Mary Collyns (his mother), and John Gosling, his deceased father. To daughter, Mary Collyns, and grand-daughter, Sarah Savery, whatever "new linning stuffe and crape" the testatrix dies possessed of "in the house not made up" to be divided equally. To grand-daughter, Sarah Savery, £10 to be paid out of produce of testatrix's 18¾ acres of land lying in the parish of St. Lucies. To her *grandson*, John Savery, and his issue (when he shall attain 21 years), 15¾ acres of land "lately recovered" by the testatrix in St. Lucies, but should he die without issue, this land to go to Samuel Savery's eldest son,* and to (testatrix's *son*) John Savery's eldest child, "if he ever hath any,"† to be equally divided between them. If her son, John Savery, has no issue he is still to enjoy the benefit of one half the land during his lifetime (*i. e.*, of course, if grandson, John Savery, died without issue). To her five grandchildren (whose father's name is not mentioned, probably Samuel), Josiah, Vennor, Samuel, Maryan, and Elizabeth Savery, testatrix leaves £5 each, with benefit of survivorship. To grandson Jestah‡ (?) Savery, "all the dower money due her from an estate that was formerly her husband's," and which was secured to her by an indenture of annuity of £100 per ann. To her son, John Savery, she bequeaths a "great bible and standard, a silver tankard, a desk, upper bed and bedstead and curtains," with half of the bed linen, and an "upper great table." To grand-daughter Sarah Savery she bequeaths "ye lower bed & bedstead" with the other half of the bed linen: and all the rest of the "household stuffe" is to be equally divided between her son, John Savery, and grand-daughter, Sarah Savery. To her son, John Savery, all the money in the house at her decease "after funeral charges and the nurse are paid."

To the "POOR AMONG FRIENDS" the sum of £3. Appoints Robert Gibbs, John Chase, Jr., and her son John Savery, executors.

Will dated 6th August, 1693.

Signed Elizabeth Savery (L. S.).

Witnesses, John Went, Robt. Scott, Benja. Biddle.

Proved 31st August, 1693.

1716. Deposition of Mary Savery as to the last wishes of Thomas Beard when in his last moments.

Feb. 2. Will of Mary Savery of St. Peter's Parish. Mentions her son, John Burch (probably by a former husband), and her daughters, Ann

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* From this it would appear that the grandson John was the eldest son then living, possibly the only son of Samuel, then in Jamaica. Probably Samuel and John were her only sons. If there were others they must have predeceased her, or they would have been mentioned. The inference is very strong that there never were but two who survived her, or who attained maturity. The words, "now *in* Jamaica," would imply only a temporary sojourn there. Probably he was the one who was buried Jan. 4, 1723-4, and the grandson, Samuel, the one whose children were baptized from 1722 to 1732.

† This would seem to imply that John was unmarried, or at all events still childless, although being named executor, he was, no doubt, of age.

‡ Probably clerical error for Josiah, the eldest of the five grandchildren and probably eldest son of Samuel.

Clark, wife of John Clark, and grand-daughters, Ann and Elizabeth Cl[illegible], and grand-daughter, Eliz. Ball, daughter of John Ball.

1805, April 23. Letters testamentary granted to WM. SAVERY to e[illegible] of JOHN SAVERY, deceased.

I suspect that this William was own cousin of the minister, for I take the testator, John, to be the son of John and M[illegible] Stanley who was baptized March 9, 1740, John's older brother William being, as I think, William Savery, Sr., of Philadelphia, the minister's father.

1815, Aug. 28. Letters testamentary, granted to Margaret Jane Savery to estate of John Alexander Savery, deceased.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE SEVERY AND SAVERY FAMILY.

For the benefit of those who may wish to follow down the main collateral branches of the Sivrets or Severys, descendants of the two supposed to be brothers of the John who removed to Wenham, I here give the following from the church records of Marblehead:

Admitted to the church, 1699, Dec. 10, Eliz. Scivory.

BAPTISMS.

Dec.	24, 1699.	Eliz. Scivory.*	
		Thomas,	Children of Eliz. Scivory.
		Elizabeth	
		Deborah,	
		Deliverance,	
		Elenor,	
June	22, 1701.	Mary, of Elizabeth Scivory.	
Nov.	9, 1707.	Samuel, of Thomas Scivery.	
May	31, 1724.	Andrew, infant of Andrew and Mary Scivery.	
July	28, 1728.	Mary, infant of Andrew and Mary Scivery.	
Sept.	2, 1759.	Peter, infant of Clement and Hannah Scivery.	
March	27, 1763.	Clement, infant of Clement and Hannah Scivery.	
Oct.	19, 1766.	John and Benjamin, of Clement and Hannah Scivery.	
Sept.	10, 1769.	Hannah, of Clement and Hannah Scivery.	
Dec.	9, 1782,	Clement, of Clement and Sarah Scivery.	
June	4, 1797.	Hannah, of Clement and Sarah Scivery.	

* Probably wife of Thomas. — A. W. S.

May	18, 1800.	John Walpee, of Clement and Sarah Scivery.
Dec.	11, 1808.	Francis Doliber, of Clement, Jr., and Martha Scivery.
Oct.	29, 1820.	Sarah Freeto, of Peter and Sally Scivery.
May	2, 1830.	Benjamin, of Benjamin and Rebecca Scivery.
Oct.	6, 1832.	Joseph Franklin, of Joseph and Mary Scivery.
Oct.	6, 1832.	William Green, of Joseph and Mary Scivery.
April	12, 1835.	Elizabeth Devereux, of Joseph and Mary Scivery.
Aug.	2, 1835.	Rebecca Jane, of Benjamin and Rebecca Scivery.
Aug.	6, 1837.	Elias White, of Joseph and Mary Scivery.
Aug.	13, 1835.	John Hammond, of Benjamin, deceased, and Rebecca Scivery.

Admitted to covenant May 11, 1718, Phebe Scivery. (The name does not occur in a list of the church members written July 18, 1716, which only includes those in full communion, as distinct from those "admitted to covenant.")

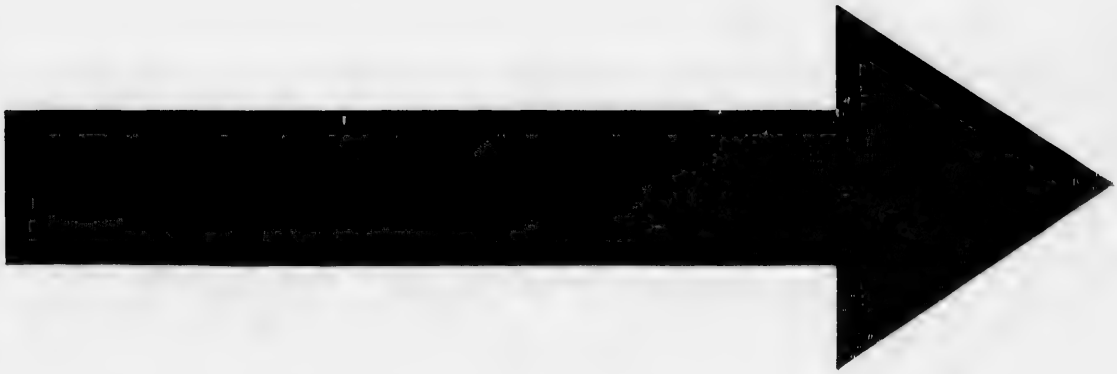
Marriages.

March	2, 1719.	Henry Darling, Jr., Mary Scivery, both of Marblehead.
Oct.	31, 1721.	John Pickett, Eliz. Scivery, both of Marblehead.
Oct.	3, 1723.	Andrew Scivery, Mary Pittman, both of Marblehead.
Feb.	10, 1732.	John Scivery, Eliz. Fabins, both of Marblehead.
Aug.	1, 1758.	Clement Scivery, Hannah Dodd, both of Marblehead.
Jan.	4, 1787.	Clement Severy, Sarah Freeto, both of Marblehead.
Feb.	22, 1798.	Joseph Scivery, Sarah Bradshaw, both of Marblehead.
Sept.	4, 1808.	Clement Scivery, Jr., Martha Doliber, both of Marblehead.
July	13, 1817.	Peter Scivery, Sally Russell, both of Marblehead.
Jan.	25, 1821.	William D. Hammond, Sarah Scivery, both of Marblehead.
July	12, 1827.	Benjamin Scivery, Rebecca Hammond, both of Marblehead.
Jan.	20, 1829.	Joseph Scivery, Mary D. White, both of Marblehead.

The following I extract from the town records, which also contain many entries which I have given from the church, differing only in the spelling of the name. The gradual change in the spelling to Savery and Savory will be noted:

Births.

Feb.	15, 1683.	Martha, daughter of Andrew and Mary Severy.
April	2, 1685.	Mary, daughter of Andrew and Mary.
Jan.	4, 1693.	Daniel, son of Andrew and Mary.
Aug.	4, 1695.	Andrew, son of Andrew and Mary.
Oct.	27, 1697.	Gregory and Phebe, twins of Andrew and Mary.
Feb.	16, 1699.	Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew and Mary.



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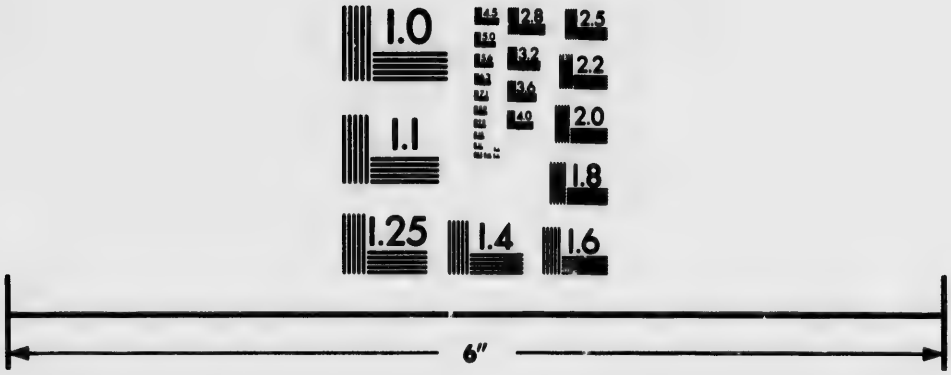

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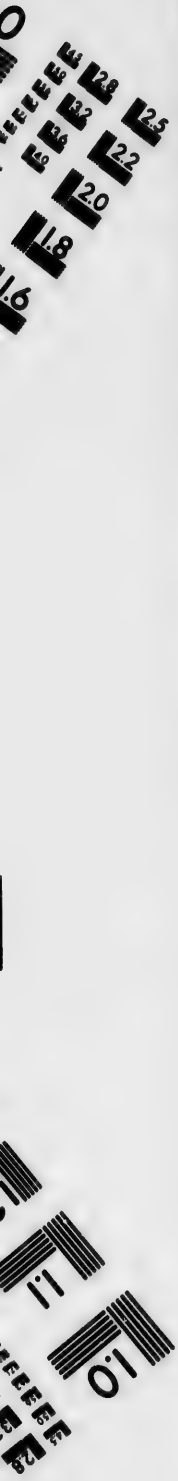
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Aug.	31, 1704.	——, daughter of Andrew and Mary.
April	16, 1707.	——, daughter of Andrew and Mary.
Dec.	14, 1705.	Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth.
June	3, 1704.	Mary, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth.
April	14, 1707.	Samuel, son of Thomas and Elizabeth.

MARRIAGES.

Feb.	3, 1708.	John Roundy, Elizabeth Savory, by Rev. Samuel Cheever.
May	3, 1708.	William Colfree, Mary Severy, by Rev. Samuel Cheever.
June	3, 1708.	John Savery, Hannah Groe, by Rev. Samuel Cheever.
Feb.	1, 1719.	Richard Gross, Susanna Severy, by Rev. Edw. Holyoke.
Jan.	31, 1721.	John Edwards, Mary Savory, by Rev. Edw. Holyoke.
Feb.	7, 1721.	Stephen Hilton, Hannah Severy, by Rev. Edw. Holyoke.
Oct.	21, 1721.	John Savery, Abigail Dod.
Feb.	10, 1732.	John Severy, Elizabeth Fabins, by Rev. Mr. Barnard.
Dec.	14, 1758.	John Weber, Mary Severy, by Rev. S. Bradstreet.
Oct.	6, 1725.	Gregory Savory, Mary Allen, by Rev. Mr. White, of Gloucester.
March	30, 1775.	William Hines, Sarah Severy, by Rev. Isaac Story.
June	12, 1791.	Michael Corbett, Hannah Severy, by Rev. E. Hubbard.
	1804.	John T. Preble, Hannah Severy, by Rev. Samuel Dana.
	1804.	Nathaniel Preble, Jr., Elizabeth Severy, by Rev. Samuel Dana.
Jan.	21, 1836.	Peter Savory, Mary Symonds, by Geo. Pickering Clark, Methodist Church.
April	3, 1851.	Joseph F. Savory, Hannah Tucker, by Rev. Samuel Dana.
March	17, 1853.	Benjamin Savory, Margaret Phalen, by E. A. Lawrence.
June	9, 1859.	Joseph Savory, Sarah A. Bassett, by Rev. B. R. Allen.
Dec.	13, 1860.	John H. Savory, Mary W. Tucker, by Rev. B. R. Allen.
Jan.	7, 1861.	Benjamin Savory, Mary E. Smith, by Rev. F. Holmes.
Jan.	24, 1867.	William Savory, Sarah J. Warrington,* Rev. B. Otheman.
July	17, 1867.	Benjamin T. Savory, Elizabeth H. Tucker, by Rev. G. W. Patch.
April	17, 1877.	William L. Roundey, Mary S. Savory, by Rev J. H. Williams.
May	14, 1877.	Edgar M Savory, Ann M. O'Sullivan, by Rev. D. S. Healey.
Nov.	23, 1878.	Benjamin Savory, Sarah E. Harrington, by Rev. John H. Williams.

* She was of Digby, N. S., where she and her husband lived some years, and then removed to California.

Deaths.

(None recorded prior to 1800.)

Sept.	24, 1807.	Sarah, daughter of Peter Severy.
Feb.	23, 1808.	A son of Clement Severy.
Oct.	10, 1828.	A child of Benjamin Savory.
Sept.	23, 1831.	A child of John Severy.
Dec.	20, 1833.	A child of John Severy, 3 years of age.
July	5, 1834.	In Salem, Sarah F. Severy, age 14 years.
Jan.	24, 1836.	Child of John Severy, 1 year 2 months.
Feb.	18, 1837.	Benjamin Severy, 35 years 3 months.
Feb.	27, 1840.	Joseph Severy, 73 years 3 months.
March	26, 1841.	John Severy.
Feb.	27, 1841.	Son of John Severy, 1 year 6 months.
April	22, 1843.	Rebecca, daughter of Rebecca Severy, 8 years.
Jan.	6, 1845.	Benjamin, son of Peter and Mary Severy, 4 years.
July	25, 1846.	Child of Peter and Mary Severy.
Jan.	29, 1849.	Sarah Severy, 80 years 11 months.
Jan.	3, 1861.	Mary Savory, 50 years 1 month 28 days.
Jan.	4, 1869.	Mary E., wife of Benjamin Savory, 33 years 2 months 22 days.
May	30, 1871.	Sarah (Russell) Savory, widow, 80 years 7 months.
Feb.	6, 1875.	Joseph Savory, 71 years 3 months 1 day.
May	16, 1876.	Mary D. (White) Savory, 70 years 7 months 28 days.
Feb.	16, 1882.	Joseph Savory (born in Spain), 82 years.

The following is from the records of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Marblehead:

Baptisms.

Nov.	16, 1729.	Philip, William, Thomas, sons of Samuel and Mary Severey.
Sept.	12, 1731.	Elizabeth, of Samuel Severey.
Sept.	19, 1731.	Michael, of —— Severey.
Sept.	2, 1733.	Mary D., of Samuel and Mary Severey.
		All of above by Rev. George Pigot.
Oct.	7, 1753.	Sarah, of Thomas and Sarah Severy.
Oct.	13, 1756.	Thomas, of Thomas and Sarah Severy.
Nov.	5, 1758.	Sarah, of Thomas and Sarah Severy.
		Above by Rev. Peter Bowers.
June	26, 1768.	Mary, of Peter and Mary Sevory.
Aug.	26, 1770.	Sarah Elizabeth, of Peter and Mary Seavery.
		Above by Rev. J. W. Weeks, probably.
Oct.	27, 1782.	Child, of Peter and Mary Severy.
		By Rev. Mr. Fisher.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 21, 1728. Samuel Severy and Mary Andrews, by Rev. Geo. Pigot.
Feb. 8, 1767. Elizabeth Seavery and John Caswell, by Rev. J. W. Weeks.
Feb. 15, 1767. Peter Seavery and Mary Tucker, by Rev. J. W. Weeks.
Dec. 4, 1768. Sarah Severy and John Hermon, by Rev. J. W. Weeks.

BURIALS.

Sept. 9, 1732. Thomas Severy, by Rev. Geo. Pigot.

The town records of Gloucester contain the following:

Gregory Savery, of Marblehead, and Mary Allen, married Oct. 6, 1725. Their children: Mary, born Aug. 11, 1726; Phœbe, born May 17, 1729; Martha, born June 8, 1731; Peter, born March 7, 1734; Daniel, b. Sept. 3, 1742.

Peter Savery and Ann Glover, married June 2, 1755.

Peter Savery, of Boston, and Miss Mary Worley, married Nov. 27, 1806.

On the town records of Andover is the following:

June 4, 1759. Mary, daughter of William and Lydia Savory.
Feb. 10, 1760. Jenny, daughter of William and Lydia Savory.
Cæsar Freeman and Jenny Savory, of Andover, married June 12, 1782.

On the town records of Oxford, Mass., I find the following of the family of William Severy, evidently one of the numerous descendants of Joseph, of Sutton, whom I have been unable to trace:

Freeman Severy, son of William and Ruth, was born Nov. 25, 1827.
Adeline Severy, daughter of William and Ruth, born March 17, 1829.
Willard Willis, son of William and Ruth, born Jan. 2, 1833.

From Joseph Severy, of Sutton, is also descended LUTHER SEVERY, a prominent citizen of Kansas, residing at Emporia; but I did not succeed in getting the information to enable me to trace his lineage, and include him in the genealogy.

APPENDIX B.

THOMAS SAVERY. — HIS FIRE ENGINE.

FROM THE "LIVES OF BOLTON AND WATT," BY SAMUEL SMILES, AUTHOR OF "SELF-HELP," "INDUSTRIAL BIOGRAPHY," ETC., REPUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR.

THE attempts hitherto made to invent a working steam engine had not been attended with much success. The most that could be said of them was, that, by demonstrating the impracticable, they were gradually leading other experimenters in the direction of the practicable. Although the progress seemed but slow, the amount of ~~at~~ result was by no means inconsiderable. Men were becoming better acquainted with the elastic force of steam. The vacuum produced by its condensation in a closed vessel, and the consequent atmospheric pressure, had been illustrated by repeated experiments; and many separate and minor inventions, which afterwards proved of great value, had been made, such as the four-way cock, the safety valve, and the piston moving in a cylinder. The principle of a true steam engine had not only been demonstrated, but most of the separate parts of such an engine had been contrived by various inventors. It seemed as if all that was now wanting was a genius of more than ordinary power to combine them in a complete and effective whole.

To Thomas Savery is usually accorded the merit of having constructed the first actual working steam engine. Little is known of his early history; and various surmises have been

formed as to his origin and calling. Some writers have described him as the captain of a tin mine; others as a naval captain; while a third says he was an immigrant Frenchman.* We are, however, enabled to state, from information communicated by his descendants, that he was the scion of a well-known Devonshire family. John Savery, of Halberton, or Harberton, afterwards of Great Totness, was a gentleman of considerable property in the reign of Henry VIII. In the sixteenth century the Saverys became connected by marriage with the Servingtons of Tavistock, another old county family, one of whom served as sheriff in the reign of Edward III. In 1588, Christopher Savery, the head of the family, resided in Totness Castle, of which he was the owner; and for a period of nearly forty years the town was represented in Parliament by members of the Savery family. Sir Charles † served as sheriff of Devon in 1619. Though the Saverys took the side of Parliament in resisting the despotic power assumed by Charles I., they nevertheless held a moderate course, for we find Col. Savery, in 1643, attaching his name to the famous "round robin," presented to Parliament. Richard Savery, the youngest son of the colonel, was father of Thomas Savery, the inventor of the "fire engine." Other members of the Savery family, besides Thomas, were distinguished for their prosecution of physical science. Thus we find from the family MSS., Servington Savery corresponding with Dr. Jurin, secretary to the Royal Society, respecting an improvement which he had made in the barometer, and communicating the results of some magnetic experiments of a novel kind, which he had recently performed.‡

* Burn's "History of Foreign Protestant Refugees."

† No doubt this is a mistake for "Christopher." He was an active Parliamentarian, and it was his son and heir Christopher who was a colonel in the Parliamentary Army, as authentic pedigrees in my hands, through the courtesy of the present head of the family, John Thomas Savery, Esq., of Ivybridge, Modbury, Devon, show. — A. W. S.

‡ In a letter dated Shilston, Aug. 9, 1727, he writes: "The late Mr. Thomas Savery, inventor of the engines for rowing and raising water by fire, was, I believe, well known to several of the Royal Society, perhaps to the president; but, as I am a perfect stranger, do acquaint you that his father was youngest brother to my grandfather. The late Servington Savery, M. D., of Marlborough, was one of my family, viz., a brother of my deceased father."

Thomas Savery was born at Shilston, near Modbury, in Devon, about the year 1650. Nothing is known of his early life beyond that he was educated to the profession of a military engineer, and in course of time duly reached the rank of Trench-master. The corps of engineers was not, however, regarded as an essential part of the military force until the year 1787, when the officers ranked with those of the Royal Artillery. The pursuit of his profession, as well as his natural disposition, led Savery to the study of mechanics, and he became well accomplished in the physical knowledge of his time. He occupied much of his spare time in mechanical experiments and in projecting and executing contrivances of various sorts. One of his early works was a clock, still preserved in the family,* which until lately kept very good time; and when last repaired by a watchmaker of Modbury was pronounced to be a piece of very good work, of a peculiar construction, displaying much ingenuity.

Another of Savery's early contrivances was a machine for polishing plate glass, for which he obtained a patent. He was occupied about the same time with an invention for rowing ships in calms by the mechanical apparatus subsequently described in his treatise entitled "Navigation Improved." He there relates how it troubled his thoughts and racked his brains to find out this invention, which he accomplished after many experiments conducted "with great charge." He naturally set much value on the product of so much study and labor; and he was proportionately vexed on finding that others regarded it with indifference. He professed to have had "promises of a great reward from the court if the thing would answer the end for which he proposed it"; but instead of a reward, Savery received only contumely and scorn. He attributed his want of success to the ill-humor of the then surveyor of the navy, who reported against his engine, because, said he,

*It is now in the possession of Capt. Lowe, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, whose grand-aunt was a Miss Savery, of Shilston.

"it's the nature of some men to decry all inventions that are not the product of their own brains." He only asked for a fair trial of his paddle-boat, believing in its efficiency and utility; declaring that it was not his "fondness for his own bratt that made him think so," but the favorable opinions of several very judicious persons in town, that encouraged him to urge his invention for public adoption.

The invention in question consisted of a boat mounted with two paddle-wheels, one on each side, worked by a capstan placed in the centre of the vessel. Savery says he was led to make the invention through the difficulty which had been experienced in getting ships in motion so as to place them alongside of the enemy in sea-fights, especially during calm weather. He thought that if our fighting ships could be made to move independent of the winds, we should thereby possess an advantage of essential consequence to the public service. "The gentlemen," said he, "that were on the Brest expedition with my Lord Caermarthen, must know how useful this engine would have been; for had they had them there on board each ship, they might have moved themselves where they had pleased." He also urged the usefulness of the engine for packet-boats, bomb-vessels, and sloops, and especially for use in sea-fights, in bringing off disabled ships. When he had completed his invention, he took steps to bring it under the notice Mr. Secretary Trenchard. The plan was shown to the king, who thought highly of it, and referred Savery to the Admiralty. When he went there he was told that he should have gone to the Navy Board. At the Navy Board he was told that certain objections to the adoption of his scheme had already been sent to the Admiralty.

Savery, having ascertained that the surveyor was himself the author of the objections, proceeded to discuss the matter with him. But the surveyor was not a man to be argued out of his views by an inventor; and he shut up Savery with the remark, "What have interloping people, that have no concern with us,

to do to pretend to contrive or invent things for us?" Savery was highly indignant at the official snub, and published the conversation in his treatise. "Though one has found out," said he, "an improvement as great to shipping as turning to windward or the Compass, unless you can sit round the Green Table in crutched Friars, your invention is damned, of course"; and the testy inventor concluded: "All I have now to add is, that whoever is angry with the Truth for appearing in mean language may as well be angry with an honest man for his plain habit; for, indeed, it is as common for Lyes and Nonsense to be disguised by a jingle of words as for a Blockhead to be hid by abundance of Peruke." *

Notwithstanding his rebuff by the navy surveyor, Savery proceeded to fit up a small yacht with his engine, and tried an experiment with it on the Thames, in sight of many thousands of spectators. The experiment was, in his opinion, entirely successful. "All people," said Savery, "seemed to like the demonstration of the use of my engine, the public newspapers speaking very largely of it, yet all to no purpose." Savery had already expended £200 in his experiments on the paddle boat, and was not disposed to go any further, now that government had decided not to take up the invention. Indeed, its practical utility was doubtful. The power of the wind was, after all, better than hand labor for working large ships; and it continued to maintain its superiority until the steam engine was brought to perfection.

It is curious that it should not have occurred to Savery, who invented both a paddle-wheel boat and a steam engine, to combine the two in one machine; but he was probably sick of the former invention which had given him so much vexation and annoyance, and gave it up in disgust, leaving it to Papin, who saw both his inventions at work, to hit upon the grand idea of

* "Navigation Improved; or the art of rowing ships of all rates in calms, with a more easy, swift and steady motion than oars can. Also a description of the engine that performs it, and the author's answer to all Mr. Drummer's objections that have been made against it. By Thomas Savory, Gent." London, 1698.

combining the two in a steam vessel, — the only machine capable of effectually and satisfactorily rowing ships in a calm, or against wind and tide.

It is probable that Savery was led to enter upon his next and most important invention by the circumstance of his having been brought up in the neighborhood of the mining districts, and being well aware of the great difficulty experienced by the miners in keeping their pits clear of water, to enable them to proceed with their underground operations. The early tin mining of Cornwall was for the most part what was called "stream work," being confined mainly to washing and collecting the diluvial deposits of the ore. Mines usually grew out of these stream works; the ground was laid open at the back of the lodes, and the ore was dug out as from a quarry. Some of these old openings, called "coffins," are still to be met with in different parts of Cornwall. The miners did not venture much below the surface, for fear of the water, by which they were constantly liable to be drowned out. But as the upper strata became exhausted, they were tempted to go deeper in search of the richer ores. Shafts were sunk to the lodes, and they were followed underground. Then it was that the difficulty of water had to be encountered and overcome; for unless it could be got rid of, the deeper ores of Cornwall were as so much buried treasure. When the mines were of no great depth it was possible to bale out the water by hand buckets; but this expedient was soon exhausted, and the power of horses was then employed to draw the buckets. Where the lodes ran along a hillside, it was possible, by driving an adit from a lower point, to let off the water by natural drainage. But this was not often found practicable, and in most cases it had to be raised directly from the shafts by artificial methods. As the quantity increased, a whim or gin moving on a perpendicular axis was employed to draw the water. An improvement on this was the rack and chain pump, consisting of an endless iron chain mounted with knobs of cloth, stiffened with leather, inclosed in

a wooden pump of from six to eight inches bore, the lower part of which rested in the well of the mine. The chain was turned round by a wheel two or three feet in diameter, usually worked by men, and the knobs with which it was mounted brought up a stream of water according to the dimensions of the pump. Another method, considered the most effectual of all, was known as "the water wheel and bobs," consisting of a powerful pump, or series of pumps, worked by a water wheel. But although there is no want of water underground in Cornwall, and no want of rain above ground, there are few or no great water-courses capable of driving machinery; besides, as the mines are for the most part situated on high ground, it will be obvious that water power was available to only a very limited extent for this purpose.

It is also worthy of notice that the early mining of Cornwall was carried on by men of small capital, principally by working-men, who were unable to expend any large amount of money in forming artificial reservoirs, or in erecting the powerful pumping machinery necessary for keeping the deeper mines clear of water. The Cornish miners, like the Whitstable oyster dredgers, worked upon the principle of co-operation. This doctrine, now taught as a modern one, was practised by them almost time out of mind. The owner of the land gave the use of his land, the adventurers gave their money, and the miners their labor; all sharing in the proceeds according to ancient custom. For the use of his land, and for the ore taken from the mine, the lord usually took a sixth part; but in consideration of draining the mine, and in order to encourage the adventure he was often content with an eighth, or it might be only a tenth part of the produce. The miners, on their part, agreed to divide in the proportions in which they took part in the work. Their shares of the ore raised were measured by barrows, and parcelled into heaps; "and it is surprising," says Borlase, "to see how ready and exact the reckoners are in dividing, though oftentimes they can neither write nor read. The parcels being

laid forth, lots are cast, and then every parcel has a distinct mark laid on it with one, two, or three stones, and sometimes a bit of stick or turf stuck up in the middle or side of the pile; and when these marks are laid on, the parcels may continue there half a year or more unmolested." *

These were, however, the early and primitive days of mining, when the operations were carried on comparatively near the surface, and the capital invested in pumping machinery was comparatively small in amount. As the miners went deeper and deeper into the ground, and the richer lodes were struck and followed, the character of mining became considerably changed. Larger capitals were required to sink the shafts and keep them clear of water until the ore was reached; and a new class of men, outside the mining districts, was induced to venture their money in the mines as a speculation. Yet the system above described, though greatly modified by altered circumstances, continues to this day; and the mining of Cornwall continues to be carried on mainly upon the co-operative or joint-stock system.

When the surface lodes became exhausted, the necessity of employing some more efficient method of pumping the water became more and more urgent. In one pit after another the miners were being drowned out, and the operations of an important branch of national industry were in danger of being brought to a complete standstill. It was under these circumstances that Capt. Savery turned his attention to the contrivance of a more powerful engine for the raising of water; and after various experiments, he became persuaded that the most effective agency for the purpose was the power of steam. It is very probable that he was aware of the attempts that had been previously made in the same direction, and he may have gathered many useful and suggestive hints from the Marquis of Worcester's "Century"; but as that book contained no plans or precise definitions of the methods by which the Marquis had

* Borlase's "Natural History of Cornwall."

accomplished his objects, it could have helped him but little towards the contrivance of a practicable working engine.*

How Savery was led to the study of the power of steam has been differently stated. Desaguliers says his own account was this: that having drunk a flask of Florence at a tavern, and thrown the empty flask on the fire, he called for a basin of water to wash his hands, and perceiving that the little wine left in the flask had changed to steam, he took the vessel by the neck and plunged its mouth into the water in the basin, when, the steam being condensed, the water was immediately driven up into the flask by the pressure of the atmosphere. Desaguliers disbelieved this account, but admits that Savery made many experiments upon the powers of steam, and eventually succeeded in making several engines "which raised water very well." Switzer, who was on intimate terms with Savery, gives another account. He says the first hint from which he took the engine was from a tobacco pipe, which he immersed in water to wash or cool it, when he discovered by the rarefaction of the air in the tube, by the heat or steam, and the gravitation or pressure of the exterior air on the condensation of the latter, that the water was made to spring through the tube of the pipe in a most surprising manner;† and that this phenomenon induced him to search for the rationale, and to prosecute a series of experiments which issued in the invention of his fire engine.

However Savery may have obtained his first idea of the expansion and condensation of steam, and of atmospheric pressure, it is certain that the subject occupied his attention for many years. He had the usual difficulties to encounter in dealing with a wholly new and untried power, in contriving the

* The absurd story is told by Dr. Desaguliers ("Experimental Philosophy," II., 465) that Savery, having read the Marquis's book, "was the first to put in practice the raising of water by fire, which he proposed for the draining of mines"; and having copied the Marquis's engine, "the better to conceal the matter, bought up all the Marquis of Worcester's books that he could purchase in Pater Noster Row and elsewhere and burned 'em in the presence of the gentleman, his friend, who told me this." It need scarcely be said that it was very unlikely that Savery should have attempted thus to conceal an invention recorded in a printed book, which had been in circulation for more than forty years.

† Switzer, "System of Hydrostaticks and Hydraulicks," London, 1729.

novel mechanism through which it was to work, and of getting his contrivances executed by the hands of mechanics necessarily unaccustomed to such kind of work. "Though I was obliged," he says, "to encounter the oddest and almost insuperable difficulties, I spared neither time, pains, nor money till I had absolutely conquered them."

Having sufficiently matured his design, he had a model of his new "fire engine," as he termed it, made for exhibition before the king at Hampton Court in 1698. William III., who was himself of a mechanical turn, was highly pleased with the ingenuity displayed in Savery's engine, as well as with its efficient action, and he permitted the inventor to dedicate to him "The Miner's Friend," containing the first published description of his invention. The king also promoted Savery's application for a patent, which was secured in July, 1698,* and an Act confirming it was passed in the following year.

Savery's next step was to bring his invention under the notice of the Royal Society, whose opinion on all matters of science was listened to with profound respect. He accordingly exhibited his model at a meeting held on the 14th of June, 1699, and it is recorded in the minutes of that date that "Mr. Savery entertained the Society with showing his engine to raise water by the force of fire. He was thanked for showing the experiment, which succeeded according to expectation, and was approved of." The inventor presented the Society with a drawing of his engine, accompanied by a description which was printed in the "Transactions." †

Savery next endeavored to bring his invention into practical use, but this was a matter of much greater difficulty. So many schemes with a like object had been brought out and failed,

* The patent is dated 25th of July, 1698, and is entitled "A grant to Thomas Savery, Gentl., of the sole exercise of a new invencion for raising of water and occasioning mocion to all sort of mill works, by the impellant force of fire, which will be of great use for draining mines, serving towns with water, and for the working of all sorts of mills, when they have not the benefit of water nor constant winds; to hold for 14 years; with usual clauses."

† "Philosophical Transactions," No. 252, Weld's Royal Society, I., 357.

that the mining interest came to regard new projects with increasing suspicion. To persuade them that he was no mere projector, but the inventor of a practicable working engine, Savery wrote and published his "Miner's Friend." "I am not very fond," he there said, "of lying under the scandal of a bare projector, and therefore present you here with a draught of my machine, and lay before you the uses of it, and leave it to your consideration whether it be worth your while to make use of it or no."

Inventors before Savery's time were wont to make a great mystery of their inventions; but he proclaimed that there was no mystery whatever about his machine, and he believed that the more clearly it was understood, the better it would be appreciated. He acknowledged that there had been many pretenders to new inventions of the same sort, who had excited hopes which had never been fulfilled: but this invention which he had made was a thing the uses of which were capable of actual demonstration. He urged that the old methods of raising water could not be carried further; and that an entirely new power was needed to enable the miner to prosecute his underground labors. "I fear," said he, "that whoever by the old causes of motion pretends to improvements within the last century does betray his knowledge and judgment. For more than a hundred years since, men and horses would raise by engines then made as much water as they have ever done since, or I believe ever will, or, according to the law of nature, ever can do; and, though my thoughts have been long employed about water works, I should never have pretended to any invention of that kind, had I not happily found out this new, but yet a much stronger and cheaper force or cause of motion than any before made use of." He proceeded to show how easy it was to work his engine, boys of thirteen or fourteen years being able to attend and work it to perfection after a few days' teaching, and how he had at length, after great difficulty, instructed handicraft artificers to construct the engine according

to his design, so that after much experience, said he, "they are become such masters of the thing that they oblige themselves to deliver what engines they make exactly tight and fit for service, and as such I dare warrant them to anybody that has occasion for them."* Savery's engine, as described by himself, consisted of a series of boilers, condensing vessels, and tubes. Its principal features were two large cylindrical vessels, which were alternately filled with steam from an adjoining boiler, and with cold water from the well or mine out of which the water had to be raised. When either of the hollow vessels was filled with steam, and then suddenly cooled by a dash of cold water, a vacuum was thereby created, and, the vessel being closed at the top and open at the bottom, the water was at once forced up into it from the well by the pressure of the atmosphere. The steam being then let into the vessel from the top, pressed upon the surface of the water, and forced it out at the bottom by another pipe (its return into the well being prevented by a clack), and so up the perpendicular pipe which opened into the outer air. The second vessel being treated in the same manner, the same result followed; and thus, by alternate filling and forcing, a continuous stream of water was poured out from the upper opening. The whole of the labor required to work the engine was capable of being performed by a single man, or even by a boy, after very little teaching.

Although Savery's plans and description of the arrangement and working of his engines are clear and explicit, he does not give any information as to their proportions, beyond stating that an engine employed in raising a column of water three and a half inches in diameter, sixty feet high, requires a fireplace twenty inches deep. Speaking of their performances he says: "I have known in Cornwall a work with three lifts of about eighteen feet each, lift and carry a 3½-inch bore, that cost 42*s.*

*"The Miner's Friend, or an engine to raise Water by Fire, described, and of the manner of fixing it in Mines, with an account of the several uses it is applicable unto; and an answer to the several objections made against it. By Tho. Savery, Gent." London, 1702.

a day (reckoning 24 a day) for labor, besides the wear and tear of engines, each pump having four men working eight hours at 14*d.* a man, and the men obliged to rest at least a third part of that time." He pointed out that at least one-third part of the then cost of raising water might be saved by the adoption of his invention, which on many mines would amount to "a brave estate" in the course of a year. In estimating the power of his engine, Savery was accustomed to compare it with the quantity of work that horses could perform, and hence he introduced the term "horse-power," which is still in use.

Although, in the treatise referred to, Savery describes an engine with two furnaces, the drawing which he presented to the Royal Society showed only one; and it appears that in another of his designs he showed only one cylindrical vessel instead of two. In order to exhibit the working of his engine on a larger scale than in the model, he proceeded to erect one in a potter's house at Lambeth, where, Switzer says, though it was a small engine, the water struck up the tiles and forced its way through the roof in a manner that surprised all the spectators. Switzer mentions other engines erected after Savery's designs for the raising of water at Camden House and Sion House, which proved quite successful. The former, he says, was the plainest and best proportioned engine he had seen; it had only a single condensing vessel; and "though but a small one in comparison with many others of the kind that are made for coal works, it is sufficient for any reasonable family, and other uses required for it in watering middling gardens."* Four receivers full of water, or equal to fifty-two gallons, were raised every minute, or 3,110 gallons in the hour; whilst, in the case of the larger engines with double receivers, 6,240 gallons an hour might easily be raised. The cost of the smaller engine was about fifty pounds, and the consumption of coal about a bushel in the twenty-four hours, supposing it was kept constantly at work during that time.

* Switzer, "Introduction to a General System of Hydrostaticks and Hydraulicks," 237.

The uses to which Savery proposed to apply his engine were various. One was to pump water into a reservoir, from which, by falling on a water wheel, it might produce a continuous rotary motion; another was to raise water into cisterns for the supply of gentlemen's houses, and for use in fountains, and as an extinguisher in case of fire; a third was to raise water for the supply of towns; and a fourth to drain fens and marsh lands. But the most important, in the inventor's estimation, was its employment in clearing drowned mines and coal-pits of water. He showed how water might be raised from deep mines by using several engines, placed at different depths, one over the other. Thus by three lifts, each of 80 feet, water might be raised from a mine about 240 feet, then considered a very great depth. From Savery's own accounts, it is evident that several of his engines were erected in Cornwall; and it is said that the first was tried at Huel Vor, or "The Great Work in Breage," a few miles from Helstone, then considered the richest tin mine in the county. The engine was found to be an improvement on the methods formerly employed for draining the mine, and sent the miners to considerably greater depths. But the great pressure of steam required to force up a high column of water was such as to strain to the utmost the imperfect boilers and receivers of those early days; and the frequent explosions which attended its use eventually led to its discontinuance in favor of the superior engine of Newcomen, which was shortly after invented.

Savery also endeavored to introduce his engine in the coal-mining districts, but without success, and for the same reason. The demand for coal in connection with the iron manufacture having greatly increased in the county of Stafford, and the coal which lay nearest the surface having been for the most part "won," the mining interest became very desirous of obtaining some more efficient means of clearing the pits of water, in order to send the miners deeper into the ground. Windlass and buckets, wind-mills, horse-gins, rack-and-chain pumps, adits

and all sorts of contrivances had been tried, and the limit of their powers had been reached. The pits were fast becoming drowned out, and the iron masters began to fear lest their manufacture should become lost through want of fuel. Under these circumstances they were ready to hail the invention of Capt. Savery, which promised to relieve them of their difficulty. He was accordingly invited to erect one of his engines over a coal mine at the Broadwaters, near Wednesbury. The influx of water, however, proved too much for the engine; the springs were so many and so strong, that all the means which Savery could employ failed to clear the mine of water. To increase the forcing power he increased the pressure of steam; but neither boiler nor receiver could endure it, and the steam "tore the engine to pieces; so that, after much time, labor, and expense, Mr. Savery gave up the undertaking, and the engine was laid aside as useless." *

He was no more successful with the engine which he erected at York buildings to pump water from the Thames for the supply of the western parts of London. Bradley says that to increase its power he doubled every part, but "it was liable to so many disorders, if a single mistake happened in the working of it, that at length it was looked upon as a useless piece of work, and rejected."† Savery's later engines thus lost him much of the credit which he had gained by those of an earlier and simpler construction. It became clear that their application was very limited. They involved much waste of fuel, through the condensation of the hot steam pressing upon the surface of the cold water, previous to the expulsion of the latter from the vessel; and eventually their use was confined to the pumping of water for fountains and the supply of gentlemen's houses, and in some cases to the raising of water for the purpose of working an overshot water wheel. Various attempts were made to improve the engine by Bradley, by Papin, by Desaguliers, and others; but no great

* Dr. Wilkes in Shaw's "History of Staffordshire."
† Bradley, "Discourses on Earth and Water, etc.," Westminster, 1727.

advance was made in its construction and method of working until it was taken in hand by Newcomen and Calley, whose conjoint invention marks an important epoch in the history of the steam engine.

Not much is known of the later years of Savery's life. We find him a captain of military engineers in 1702;* and in 1705, with the view of advancing knowledge in his special branch of military science, he gave to the world a translation, in folio, of Cohorn's celebrated work on fortification. The book was dedicated to Prince George, of Denmark, to whom he was indebted, in the same year, for his appointment to the office of treasurer of the Hospital for Sick and Wounded Seamen. Various letters and documents are still to be found in the Transport Office, Somerset House, addressed to him in that capacity.† In 1714 he was further indebted to Prince George for the appointment of surveyor to the water works at Hampton Court; but he did not live to enjoy it, as he died in the course of the following year. He is said to have accumulated considerable property, which he bequeathed to his wife, together with all interest in his inventions. His will was executed on the day of his death, the 15th of May, 1715, and was proved four days after in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He there described himself as "of the parish of Saint Margaret, at Westminster, Esquire." His widow herself died before all his effects were administered. There was a considerable amount of unclaimed stock which the Savery family were prevented from claiming, as it had passed to the widow; and it has since been transferred to the credit of the national debt.

* We are informed by Quartermaster Conolly, R. E., who has given much attention to the early history of the Royal Engineers, that the book of Warrants and Appointments anno 1712, No. 172½ in the Tower Record-room, contains the following memorandum in pencil on the inside cover: [Thomas] "Savery, engineer, officer, 1702–14."

† A pamphlet published in 1712, entitled "An Impartial Enquiry into the Management of the War in Spain," contains the following reference to Savery: "Sums allowed by Parliament for carrying on the war in Spain . . . for the year 1710. To Thomas Savery, Esq.: for Thomas Cale, surgeon, for care of disabled soldiers, £306. 6. 4."

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF SAVERY OF DEVONSHIRE.

(Original Spelling Preserved.)

FROM PARISH REGISTERS OF DEVONSHIRE.

FROM Totnes Parish Register:

BAPTISMS.

1565.	April	8.	Allyn, son of Steven Savery.
1566.	Nov.	22.	Christo ber, son of Mr. Christopher Savery.
1567.	April	10.	Elizabeth, daughter of Steven Savery.
1568.	Dec.	18.	Parthesia, daughter of Christopher Savery.
1568–9.	Jan.	28.	Inysake, son of Stephen Savery.
1570.	April	15.	Steven, son of Steven Savery.
1571.	Sept.	11.	Samuel, son of Crystover Savery.
1572.	July	25.	Richard, son of Steven Savery.
1572–3.	Jan.	11.	Margrett, daughter of Mr. Chrystover Savery.
1574.	Dec.	13.	Chrystover, son of Mr. Chrystover Savery, Mayor.
1575.	Oct.	24.	Margaret, daughter of Steven Savery.
1577.	April	4.	Welthyn, daughter of Steven Savery.
1577.	June	6.	Frydswide, daughter of Chrystover Savery.
1578–9.	Feb.	3.	Chrystover and Tymothe, sons of Mr. Christover Savery.
1579–80.	Feb.	14.	Gylles, son of John Savery.
1581.	May	4.	Johan, daughter of John Savery.
1581.	Sept.	12.	Gryssell, daughter of Mr. Steven Savery.
1585.	Aug.	26.	Mary, daughter of Richard Savery.
1585.	June	20.	Margaret, daughter of Christover Savery.
1588.	Oct.	2.	Jone, daughter of Christover Savery, Junior.
1592.	Feb.	16.	Christover, son of Christover Savery, Junior, then Maior.
1594–5.	Jan.	6.	Leonard and Mary, son and daughter of Mr. Chris Savery.
1595.	May	23.	Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Chris Savery.
1596.	July	17.	Pesy (?), daughter of Mr. Chris Savery.
1596.	Nov.	22.	Xtopher, son of Samuel Savery.

1598.	May	21.	——, son of Xtopher Savery.
1600.	Nov.	4.	Samuel, son of Xtopher Savery.
1605–6.	Jan.	9.	Margaret, daughter of John Savery.
1606–7.	Jan.	3.	Xtopher, son of John Savery.

BURIALS.

1568.	June	2.	Christopher, son of Christopher Savery.
1571–2.	Feb.	7.	Mr. Richard Savery.
1578.	July	20.	Mr. Allyn Savery.
1584.	April	6.	Mystress Ione Savery.
1584.	June	16.	Ione, daughter of John Savery.
1586.	April	1.	Richard Savery.
1585.	July	9.	Margaret, daughter of Cristover Savery.
1589–90.	Feb.	27.	Mr. Nycholas Savery.
1590.	Nov.	20.	Elizebeth, daughter of John Savery.
1592–3.	Feb.	20.	Mr. Christopher Savery.
1594–5.	Jan.	8.	Lenard and Mary, son and daughter of Mr. Chris Savery.
1599–1600.	Mar.	10.	Samuel Savery.
1602.	July	3.	John, son of Thomas Savery.
1602.	Dec.	21.	Mr. Richard Sharrye (? Savery).
1606–7.	Jan.	29.	Xtopher, son of John Savery.
1607.	Nov.	26.	Mrs. Joan Savery, widow.
1607–8.	Jan.	4.	William Savery.
1613.	June	24.	Mrs. Fridiswide Savery.
1624.	Dec.	1.	Mrs. Joan Savery, widow.
1632.	July	26.	Samuel, son of Mr. Richard Savery.
1634.	Dec.	14.	Mary, daughter of Mrs. Grace Saffery.
1639.	April	18.	Joan, daughter of Mr. Richard Savery.
1654.	May	10.	Joan, daughter of Mr. Richard Savery.
1666.	June	13.	Mrs. Susanna Savery, widow.
1711.	July	31.	Sarah, wife of Mr. William Savery.

MARRIAGES.

1574–5.	Jan.	23.	Thomas Every * and Johan Savery.
1576–7.	Feb.	10.	Trystram Maynard and Annys Savery.
1581–2.	Jan.	22.	William Ducke and Johan Savery.
1584.	Sept.	7.	Richard Lye and Catharen Savery.
1594.	June	28.	Richard Lucey and Annys Savery.

From Ugborough Parish Register:

BURIALS.

1677.	Oct.	4.	Cathren, daughter of Steven Savery. Esq.
1679.	May	13.	Elizabeth, wife of Xtopher Savery, Gent.
1688–9.	March	5.	Servington Savery, Esq.
1695.	April	8.	Thomas Savery, Gent.

* Probably Avery, also a common Devonshire name.

MARRIAGES.

1651.	Feb.	19.	Walter Shute, minister of (Cornwood?), and Elizabeth, daughter of Xtopher Savery, of Shilston in Modbury, Esq.
1633.	Aug.	23.	Carew Savery, Gent, and Alice Rich.
1683–4.	Jan.	3.	Chas Vincent, Gent, and Mrs. Mary Savery.
1686.	Oct.	8.	Richd Savery, Gent, and Grace Rich.
1692.	April	6.	Servington Savery of Shilston, Esq., and Elizabeth Hale.
1693–4.	Feb.	2.	Richd Savery, Gent, and (N——l ?) Prideaux.
1694–5.	Jan.	1.	Mr. Nicholas Croker and Mrs. Philippa Savery.

From Staverton Parish Register:

MARRIAGE.

1655.	Oct.	5.	Richard Savery, of Owlacombe, in Rattery, Gent, and Mrs. Mary Gould, gentlewoman, daughter of Mrs. Julia Gould, of Staverton, widow.

BURIALS.

1755.	Dec.	30.	Grace Savery.
1777.	May	9.	Thomas Savery.
1779.	Mar.	10.	Elizabeth Savery.

From Ashburton Parish Register:

MARRIAGE.

1738.	May	28.	Mr. Richard Savery and Mrs. Elizabeth Tozer.

From Heavitree Parish Register:

MARRIAGES.

1658.	Nov.	14.	Mr. John Furse and Mrs. Phillip Savery.
1664.	May	19.	William Savarye and Ellinor Ashley.

From West Alvington Parish Register:

MARRIAGE.

1646–7.	Feb.	11.	Nicholas Savery, Gent., and Susanna Holditch.

BAPTISMS.

1627.	July	9.	Sarah, daughter of Xtopher Savery, Gent.
1629–30.	Feb.	21.	Thomas, son of Xtopher Savery.
1631.	May	8.	Mary, daughter of Xtopher Savery, Esq.
1648.	April	2.	Joan, daughter of Nicholas Savery, Gent.

From Ipplepen Parish Registry:

No entries of Savery.

From Ashburton Parish Registry:

BAPTISMS.

1677.	Dec. 28.	John, son of William Savery, Gent.
1735.	Nov. 5.	Richard, son of Mr. Rich^{d}.
1739.	April 17.	Richard, son of Mr. Rich^{d}.

From Marldon Parish Register:

BAPTISMS.

1643–4.	Mar. 19.	Xtopher, son of Master Servington Savery.

MARRIAGE.

1643.	April 10.	Mr. Servington Savery and Mrs. Katherine Luscomb.

From Brixham Parish Register:

BAPTISM.

1605.	Sept. 29.	Steven, son of Allyn Savery and Catherine.

MARRIAGE.

1614.	Nov. 10.	Stephen Borradge and Alice Savery.

From St. Keryans, Exeter, Parish Register:

BAPTISMS.

1588.	Dec. 30.	Elizabeth, daughter of Giles Savery.
1592.	Sept. 3.	Eleanor, daughter of Giles Savery.
1597.	Aug. 17.	Grace, daughter of Giles Savery.

BURIAL.

1692.	Oct. 15.	Mr. Nicholas Savery.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT EXETER.

1615–16.	Feb. 21.	William Martin, of Totnes, and Dorothie Savery, of Cornwood.
1620.	June 7.	John Savory, of Rattery, Gent, and Thomasine Comyn, of Bishop's Teignton.
1622.	Dec. 19.	Arthur Rupert, Gent, of South Brant, and Joan Savery, of Rattery.
1624–5.	Feb. 3.	Richd Savory, of Yealmbridge, and Jane Pollexfen, of the same.
1625.	June 1.	George Catling, of Stoke Climsland, and Agnes Savory, of Quiltriock, Gent.
1629.	June 29.	Christopher Irish, of Totnes, and Margaret Savory, of the same.
1665–6.	Jan. 26.	Richard Savery and Katherine Hillersdon, of Towey, Cornwall.
1668.	July 27.	Nicholas Savery, of Exeter, merchant, and Dorothy Wollacott.

MARRIAGES.

Circa	1550.	—— Savery, of Totnes, married Alice, daughter William Amalas, and widow of Dowse, of Totnes. [Harl. MSS. 5185, fo. 22.]
Circa	1563.	John Arsecott, of Egg Buckland, married Marie, daughter of Christopher Savery of Totnes. She remarried Anthony Monk, Sept. 13, 1568, at Ashwater. [Harl. MSS. 1162.]
Circa	1660.	Arthur Aysheford and Jone, daughter of Servington Savery, were married. Colby's Visit: Devon, 1564; Exeter, 1884.
Circa	1540.	Philippa, daughter of Philip Dennis, of Padstow, married Richard Savery. She was widow of Francis Courtenay, of Penkivell (Westerton, Devon).
July	21, 1653.	William Flamank, of Boscarne, married Mary, daughter of Christopher Savery, of Shilston, at Shilston. Registered at Coll. of Arms. [Flamank pedigree.]
July	13, 1665.	William Savery and Bridget, daughter of John Eliot, of St. Germans, were married at St. Germans. [Parish register.]

The following *inquisiones post mortem* are in the Public Record office:

Rd. Savery, Devon 18–20 Elizth. Rd. Savery, Devon, 20 Elizth. Rd. Savery, 16 James I. Christopher Savery, Esq., 1 Charles I. Royalist Composition papers (time of Commonwealth), Margaret Savery, Carew Savery, Cary Savery, John Savery. In 2 James I., Tho. Savery and Richard Savery both received pardons by Letters Patent.

Exeter District Probate Register:

I. PRINCIPAL REGISTRY, *i. e.*, the Bishop's.

From 1592 to 1653, no Savery found.

II. TOTNES REGISTRY.

i. Deanery of Plympton, which includes, *inter alia*, Cornwood. No will or administration of Savery from 1600 to 1625 inclusive.

ii. Deanery of Totnes, which includes Totnes and Rattery, etc., from 1575 to 1625. No Savery will, but the following administrations occur:

Christopher Savery, of Totton, *i. e.*, Totnes, 1591.
Samuel Savery, of Totton, *i. e.*, Totnes, 1599.
Thomasine Savery, of Dartmouth, 1601.
Christopher Savery, of Totton, 1603.
John Savery, of Dartmouth, 1613.

The papers relating to the administration of Christopher Savery, 1603, show that the grant was made to his brother, Timothy Savery. It is therefore to be inferrred that he died unmarried, or at least a widower without issue.

PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

(INDEX OF WILLS SEARCHED FROM 1583 TO 1625.)

8 Watson. Joanne Savery, widow.
To Xtofer, son of Steven Saverye, a gown faced with satin, etc.
To Elizabeth Blacheler, wife of William Blacheler.
If Xtofer die under 21, then to Allan, son of said Steven.
To seven of said Steven's daughters now living, £7 amongst them.
To my maid Thomazine Smithe, at discretion of overseers until she is 21.
To goddaughter Mary Brokinge, 20/.
To the poor people of the Magdalen, 20/.
To my late husband's sisters, 20/.
To every one of my godchildren in the town of Tottenes, 1/.
To the reparation of Tottenes church, 20/, "so that the parishioners let me be buried in that place of the church where Joan Savory, wife of Christopher Savory, was buried."
To Christopher Savory and Henry Gildon, 40/. They to be overseers.
Cousin Christopher younger Savory and my cousin Richard Gribell to be executors. Willing that they two see the last will of my first husband Alexander Odlan performed. Dated 24th May, 1581. Signed, Joan Saverie.
To Agnes Savery, daughter of said Steven, a gown. To Elizabeth, daughter of said Steven, a gown. To the vicar of Tottenes, 20/.
Witnessed by the executors.
To Elizabeth Forwood, servant to my said sister Joan, 20/.
My maid, Thomazine Smith. To Thomas Hine, 20/.
Proved 22d May, 1584.

32 Harrington. 4 March, 1591. Christopher Savory, of Totnes, Devon, the elder marchaunte.

To be buried in hoille earthe. To the vicar of Totnes, 10/.

To the poor in the Mawdlin house of Totnes, 20/. To the almshouse of Totnes, 20/. To the poor of Totnes, 20/. To the reparation of Totnes church, 10/.

Towards the bringing in of the water into the conduit of the town of Totnes.

To my daughter Frideswede Saverie, £6.13.4.

To son Samuel Saverie, £20.

To son Timothie Saverie, £20.

To son Richard's three daughters, Joane S., Frideswede S., and Marie S., £5.

To Christopher Maynarde, 40/.

To Tristram Weekes, John Weekes, and Steven Weeks, sons of Steven Weekes, 40/.

To Christopher Ducke, Frideswede Ducke and Marie Ducke, Joan Ducke, Elizabeth Ducke and Philip Ducke, children of William Ducke, 40/ each.

To Frideswede Lee, Wilmott Lee, Katherine Lee, children of Richard Lee, 40/.

To my daughter Ann Weekes, 40/.

To my daughter Joan Ducke, 40/.

To my daughter Katherine Lee, 40/.

To my daughter Mary Camme, 40/.

To my daughter Pertozey Kenycott, 40/.

My daughter-in-law Joane Saverie.

Matthewe Camme, John Kenycott, servant Julian Martin, servant boy Christopher Boss.

My wife Frideswide to be executrix.

William Ducke and Richard Lee to be overseers.

Signed — By me, Xrofer Savery, the elder.

Witnessed by Henry Gildon, Gabriell Kenycott, Richard Martin, William Gildon.

The second part of the will contains the disposition of the testator's real property, and bears the same date, 4th March, 1591.

To Frideswide, my wife, my mansion house in Great Totnes, where I now dwell. Also lands in North Forde in the parish of Dartington; also lands in Bridgetown Pomay; remainder to Samuel, my son, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Timothy, my son.

To said Samuel, my son, my manor of Hood Michael; also lands in Marley, *alias* Marleighe, in Rattery, Devon, and all lands in Rattery; remainder to Tim-

othy Savery. After death of my wife, Frideswide, lands in Bridgetown, to Timothy; also the messuage called Yellond in Rattery; lands in Buckfastleigh, Fibbcombe in Ashprington.
If Samuel and Timothy die without heirs, then to my daughter, Agnes Weekes, wife of Steven Weekes.
Daughter Katherine Lee, wife of Richard Lee.
Daughter Joan Duck, wife of William Duck.
Daughter Mary Camme, wife of Matthew Camme.
Daughter Pretezey Kennycott, wife of John Kennycott.
Daughter Frideswide and their heirs; remainder to my right heirs.
Signed "by me, Christopher Savery, the elder."
Proved 21st April, 1592, for Frideswide Savery, the relict.

90 Watson. **10th August, 1617. Helen Saverye, of St. Tolifes, Oxon, widow.**
To Richard Stevens, 20/.
To Richard Radley, 20/.
To Edward Mapley, 20/.
To my sister Mathewe, £5.
To my sister Alice, £5.
To my sister Dorothie Saverye, £5.
To my sister Mary Saverye, £5.
Residue amongst my sisters.
Witnessed by Edith Richardson and Margerye Smythe.
Proved 29th October, 1617.

JOHN THOMAS SAVERY, ESQ., of "the Cottage," Ivybridge, Modbury, Devonshire, born Nov. 6, 1814, is thirteenth in descent from John, of Halberton in 1501, through Christopher[2] (Mayor of Totness), Stephen[3], Sir Christopher[4], Col. Christopher[5], Servington[6] (whose brother Richard was father of the inventor), Christopher[7], Servington[8] (M. A., and F. R. S., inventor of the artificial magnet), Christopher[9], John[10], Christopher[11] (third son, the elder two being John[11], the heir, and Servington[11]), John Servington[12]. John[11] married, first, Sarah Butler Clark of Exeter; second, Mary, daughter of Math. Towgood, of London, banker. By the first marriage he had two daughters; by the second, nine sons and seven daughters. The sons were (1) John Servington[12]; (2) William; (3) Servington; (4) Christopher; (5) Towgood; (6) Henry; (7) Frederic; (8) Arthur; (9) Charles. Frederic and Charles were living in 1882.

wife, Frideswide,
lso the messuage
n Buckfastleigh,

heirs, then to my
even Weekes.
rd Lee.
Duck.
ew Camme.
John Kennycott.
remainder to my

, the elder."
Savery, the relict.
of St. Tolifes,

argerye Smythe.

ge," Ivybridge,
enth in descent
opher[2] (Mayor
Christopher[3],
the inventor),
nventor of the
er[11] (third son,
ngton[11]), John
ark of Exeter;
ondon, banker.
e second, nine
n Servington[12];
(5) Towgood;
es. Frederic

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NOTES, ADDITIONS, AND CORRECTIONS.

N. B. — Some of the following matter is merely correction of errata; some I did not receive until after the book was in press, and some, I regret to say, — that relating to James Savery (No. 4, Old Colony Family B) and his descendants, — was communicated to me years ago in letters which got mislaid in the mass of my correspondence and were only discovered within a few weeks.

Pages 2, 6, and 7. The form "Saverick" occurs as late as Jan. 31, 1607-8, on the Court Rolls of Middlesex Quarter Sessions.

Page 9. It is, however, likely that the Devonshire family had a good standing in that county long before the time of John Savery, of Halberton; for as early as A. D. 1400, John Savery received the tonsure (*tonsuratus est*), *i. e.*, was admitted to holy orders at an ordination held by Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, at Totnes. In 1535 and 1536 a son of John of Halberton was mayor of Totnes, and the family possessed Totnes Castle until 1591. Notwithstanding the statement of Risdon in his "Survey of Devon," that this family "came originally out of Brittany," it is possible that they are descended from a Savery of Wiltshire, through a branch extending first into Somersetshire, which lies between Wilts and Devon, and which gave a scholar of the name to Winchester School in 1433, as mentioned on page 7.

Pages 11 and 137. Charles Lamb was born Feb. 10, 1775, and Hester Savory, May 31, 1777. She married July 1, 1802, Charles Dudley, merchant, of Chester Place, Lambeth, at Peter's Court, St. Martin's Lane, and died as Hester Dudley, Feb. 9, 1803, and was interred at Bunhill Field, the 13th of the same month. In March, 1803, Lamb wrote to his friend Manning, then in Paris:

"DEAR MANNING, — I send you some verses I have made on the death of a young Quaker you may have heard me speak of as being in love with for some time while I lived at Pentonville, though I had never spoken to her in my life. She died about a month since."

In the notes to Canon Ainger's edition of "Lamb's Letters," Canon Ainger says:

"Miss Emma Savory, of Blackheath, a niece of Hester Savory, has supplied me with a few biographical details: 'She, (Hester) was the eldest sister of my father, A. B. Savory, and lived with him and his sisters, Anna and Martha, at Pentonville. She married Charles Stoke Dudley, and died eight months after her marriage, of fever. I possess a miniature portrait of her which I greatly value. My mother used to say that her beauty consisted more in expression than in regularity of features."

Canon Ainger adds that he had seen the portrait, and after the lyric it was anything but disappointing, showing a bright-eyed gypsy face, such as we know so well from the canvas of Reynolds.

A. B. (full name Adey Bellamy) Savory was long the head of the great firm of goldsmiths at Cornhill. It is said that Lamb had a fellow-clerk with him in the India office named Savory.

Pages 11 and 57. The Walloons, like the Welsh, are relics of the original Celtic race. But the war waged by the Saxon invaders in South Britain was more one of extermination than that which resulted from the Teutonic invasions of Gaul. Hence the Celtic blood prevails much more in France than in England.

Pages 16, 17, and 19. A difficulty in identifying this Thomas and Anthony with these two (supposed) grandsons of Robert and Joan Savery requires notice. The first recorded birth of a child to Thomas of Plymouth was in March, 1644–5, when the two Thomases, born at Hannington, would be forty-two and forty years old respectively. Early marriages were the rule in those days. I have been unable to get anything from most of the Wiltshire and neighboring records. Thomas and Anthony, mentioned in Robert's will in 1598, were probably younger brothers, there being one older than they, Richard; and it may be that a Thomas and an Anthony descended from one of these brothers, and, inheriting their names, came to Plymouth, while the Anthony who was baptized Jan. 20, 1605–6, was the same who died in Barbadoes, Jan. 24, 1682–3. But Thomas

of Plymouth must have been born at the latest as early as 1616, or he would not have been old enough to serve in Howland's expedition against Hocking. Here I may observe the name of the parish is now always spelt Hannington.

Page 32, lines 12 and 13. The tithingman was an officer appointed to see to the proper observance of the laws, especially those relating to the Sabbath, public worship, etc., and to warn and report delinquents; and was so called from one who in old Saxon times had the oversight of the conduct of ten families; — an old name applied to a new office.

Pages 41 and 51. Date of birth of Clarissa Savery should probably be Feb. 24 instead of 14.

Page 51. Add to line 14:

Benjamin S. Doty; m. Aug. 2, 1874, at Barraboo, Wis., Anna Weston.

Also add to children of Clarissa Savery and Wilson Doty:

VIII. Dora A., b. June 16, 1855; d. in infancy.

Page 58. While the work was going through the press I was deeply grieved to hear of the death of Richard Gurney Savery, the younger, which occurred early in December, 1892. A contemporary paper says of him:

"He was born in Taberg and educated at Whitestown Seminary. In 1883 he entered the office of W. E. Scripture, of Rome, and began the study of law. In 1885 he went with George R. Cornish, now of Rome, to Beatrice, Neb., and opened a law office. Mr. Savery was admitted to the bar while there. After remaining there about two years, he returned to Oneida County and opened an office in Taberg. Some two years ago he was appointed a United States government land agent. His headquarters have been at Portland, Ore., but he has travelled extensively through California, New Mexico, Utah, and other parts of the West and Southwest. Not long ago he was promoted to chief inspector of land agents for the section of which Portland is the headquarters. He was a very genial man, and had many friends who will be surprised and pained at the news of his death."

Page 62, line 15. The small figure [6] over the surname is a misprint. Line 24, for Lomoni read Lamoni.

Page 65, line 7. Probably for *Haines* read *Hians*. Sister Charlotte Hians m. 1822 Joseph Fellows, Annapolis Co., N. S.

Page 69, lines 17 to 19. Rev. Aaron Cleveland, great-great-

grandfather of President Grover Cleveland, was from 1750 to 1754 pastor of Mather's Congregational, now St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church, at Halifax, N. S. Two of his brothers also came to the Province about that time, Samuel and Josiah, of whom Samuel was treacherously killed by the Indians. From these two brothers the Clevelands of Nova Scotia descended.

Page 70. According to the English law of primogeniture, Rufus L. Savery is the representative of the family. For instance: If the first Thomas, the immigrant, had borne an hereditary title, Rufus L. would now be bearing it, and his eldest son, Ward W., would be the heir apparent.

Pages 74, 75, No. 2. Mary Shurtliffe, fourth wife of Deacon Thomas Savery, was probably widow of Francis Shurtliffe, and mother of Olivia, wife of James Savery, No. 11.

Pages 75, 76, No. 4. James Savery, who married Mercy, daughter of Timothy Burbank, was probably that son of Thomas and Priscilla who was killed by falling from a building, instead of William as stated. That he so met his death is a clear tradition among his descendants. The following is a corrected record of his children:

I. Mercy[6], b. 1776; m. 1797, Seth Morton, seventh in descent from George Morton, who, a member of the Pilgrim Society at Leyden, was later their agent in London, and, coming to Plymouth in the "Ann," in 1623, was father of Nathaniel Morton, long the brilliant secretary of the colony. The descent was through Ephraim[2] (second son of George), Ephraim[3], John[4], Josiah[5], Seth[6]. Ch.: (1) Seth[7], b. 1797; (2) Mercy, b. 1800, m. Antipas Brigham; (3) William, b. 1802; (4) James, b. 1806, m. Pamelia D. Robbins; (5) Betsey, b. 1808; (6) Harriet, b. 1811, m. William Atwood; (7) Henry, b. 1815; (8) Caroline, b. 1818, m. Richard W. Holmes. She died aged 96, the instance of greatest longevity that I have found in the Old Colony Family.

11 II. James, b. August, 1777.

III. Priscilla, twin of James; m. Perez Churchill, and lived in Paris, Oxford County, Me. No children.

12 IV. Ruth, b. 1780.

V. Mary, m. Stephen Greenleaf, and lived in Norway, Oxford, County, Me.

Page 80, No. 11. James Savery. Besides what I have given, it should have been noted that he was born late in August, 1777; his wife was probably daughter of Francis Shurtliffe, of Carver, by wife Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Shaw; was a man of marked originality and independence of character, and was deemed eccentric in his ideas and habits, in many of which he was merely ahead of his time, for they are now popular and fashionable. The church and community were scandalized by his wearing a full long beard, a practice previously unknown in the colony, and repugnant to Puritan notions, and he was subjected to some persecution by his persistence in the habit. He died in 1880, in his eighty-third year. The following is a corrected record of his children:

28 I. William Shurtliffe[7], b. Aug. 3, 1801.
II. Susannah Lothrop, b. 1804; d. Jan. 20, 18[illegible].
III. Mary Shaw, b. 1805; d. Aug. 9, 1821.
IV. James, b. 1807; m. Jan. 24, 1833, Almira W. Cushman; no ch.
V. Thomas, b. 1808; d. Aug. 17, 1831.
29 VI. Priscilla, b. 1811.
VII. Benjamin, b. 1813; d. Aug. 4, 1837.

Page 88, No. 28. William Shurtliffe Savery. Of him it should have been added that he was at first a farmer at East Middleboro, and afterwards a general merchant at North Carver, doing a large business for that day. Although mostly self-educated, his knowledge was extensive, and he was a man of "rare and excellent qualities" of mind and heart. His first wife died Sept. 6, 1843; married, second, in the spring of 1845. He was elected about this time to the State House of Representatives, being for many years an active Whig in politics.

Page 89, No. 29. Priscilla Savery. Insert year of birth, 1811.

Pages 111, 112, 113, No. 20. Governor Nathaniel Savory married, in 1850, Widow Maria Mazaro; and died April 10, 1874. She died Feb. 1, 1890. Besides the children mentioned in the text he had:

VI. Benjamin, b. June 24, 1865.
VII. Isabella, b. June 11, 1870.
All the children, except Agnes, are living on their father's domain, Peel Island.

Page 89, line 14:

Birth of Wilson Morse; for 1825 read 1835.

Page 129. Laura Lewis, daughter of William Thomas[5] Savory and Laura Deland, married Frank L. Wing, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has children: (1) Richard Deland[7]; (2) Helen; (3) Dorothy.

Pages 133, 134. The most important information from Barbadoes reached me after the Genealogy was in press. I have no doubt that John, the attorney, and his wife Elizabeth, afterwards the testatrix, whose will is in the appendix, were the members of the Society of Friends, John and Elizabeth Savery, who were fined, the former in 1674 and 1678. He may have embraced the doctrines of the Friends after he became an attorney, for the practice of the law was not a favorite pursuit with the early Friends, although in recent times the secular avocation and religious profession have been jointly honored in the person of Sir Edward Fry, late Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in England. John, grantor in the deed of 1644, was very likely the father of the attorney.

Page 148, note; line three from the bottom; for "*a* celebrated painter," read "*the* celebrated painter." To these names may be added the notable ones of Abraham Carlyle and John Roberts, Quakers, who were executed in Philadelphia in 1778 for their assistance to the Royal cause.

Page 161 fifteenth line from the bottom, for "*this* refusal" read "*their* refusal."

Page 181. My authority for the statement that Joseph Severy lived for a time in Ipswich or Rehoboth is Tracey's "History of Sutton." It may be an error.

Page 185. Nehemiah, son of John Severy, was born in 1767, not 1769. (See page 192.)

Same page. Joseph Severy, or Savory, of Tolland, Conn., probably married Sarah ——.

Page 193. Mary Ann, daughter of Ira Savory, married Asahel Cole. For Melina, name of her eldest daughter, read

Melissa. Melissa Cole married —— Bennett, Harlem married Helen Leonard, Ira married Mary Hendricks.

Same page, third line from bottom. Jonathan Savery married at Belfast, Me., Polly Piper, both of Prospect, June 12, 1812.

Page 194, lines 1 and 3. The alternative dates were supplied me by different informants. I do not know which are the correct dates.

Page 205, line 5. For "Francis A.," read "Frances A."

Page 206, line 21. For "Janes" (daughter of Jonathan M. Savory), read "Jane S."

Page 210. After fifth line add to the children of William Franklin Savery and Fanny R., his wife, whose full Christian name was Fanny Rosaline:

V. Birdie, b. Nov. 24, 1873; d. June, 1874.

Page 211, ninth line from the bottom. Marriage of Charles A., son of Albert T. Savery, should be 1891, not 1881.

Page 221, Appendix A, add from Probate records of Berkshire, which joins Wiltshire on the east:

BERKSHIRE ARCHDEACONRY. — Will of William Savery, of North Hinksey, 7th October, 1561. Body to be buried in Hinksey Churchyard. Wife Margaret to be executrix. Mentions sons William and Thomas, and son-in-law Mark. Also daughters Elizabeth, Agnes, and Margaret, and brother Harry Savery. Proved November, 1561.

Will of William Savery, of Stanford-in-the-Vale, County Berkshire, husbandman, 4th May, 1573. Body to be buried in Stanford Churchyard; daughter Winfildes and son-in-law Holloway; wife Elinor sole executrix. Proved 19th April, 1574. *F. 401.*

Will of Henry Savorie, of Goosey, County Berkshire, 29th September, 1592; gentleman. Body to be buried in the Parish Churchyard of Stanford; sons John, Henry, and Thomas, and deceased wife Margaret, also the children of John and Thomas Saverie. Executors, Thomas Saverie and Thomas Steade, of Abingdon. Proved 26th March, 1595. *I. 266.*

Will of John Saverie the elder, of Upper Lambourne, County Berkshire, husbandman. 2d April, 1608. Body to be buried in Churchyard at Lambourne. Bequeaths all his property in Upper Lambourne to wife Maria for life, she sole executrix. Sons William and John and daughter Elizabeth. Proved Oct. 7, 1608. *K. 490.*

Feb. 15, 1611–12. A commission issued to Henry Kempster, of Appleton, a creditor, to administer the goods of Thomas Savery, of Denchworth, deceased. *Adm. 81, ii.*

Page 224. John Savery, the testator of Barbadoes, 1805, had (as appears by his will) sons John and William, and daughter Mary, who married Thomas; and grandsons John Alexander Savery and George Sanders Savery. Jane was the name of the wife of his son John. The only Saverys in Barbadoes now are colored people, descended from slaves of former Saverys.

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